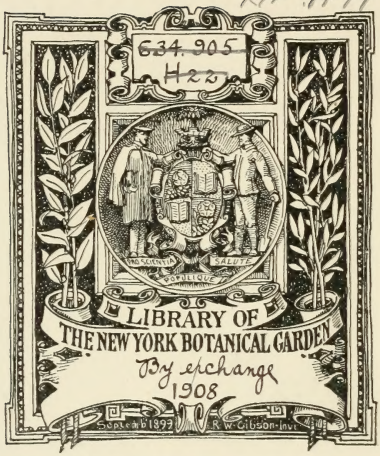
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Hardwood Record

Thirteenth Year. Semi-monthly.

CHICAGO, APRIL 25, 1908.

Subscription $2. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

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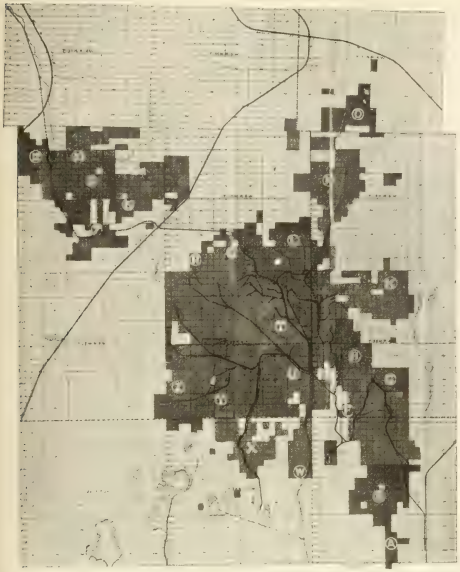
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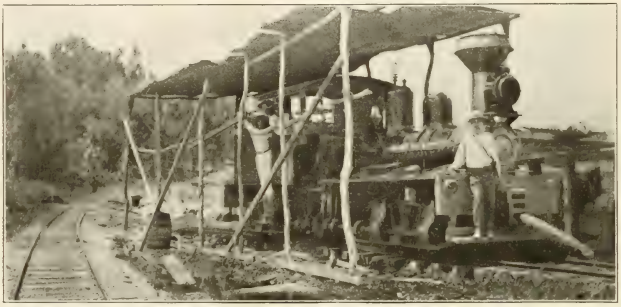
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The system can be applied to old as well as new kilns at small expense and be installed by your own mechanics.
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MEMPHIS-MADE
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Our model factory is equipped with the highest class tools and appliances made for Flooring production.
We produce our lumber from the best rock Maple area in Michigan and have 20 years' supply.
Our brand "Michigan" is a guaranty of quality. Perfect mill work and excellent grades distinguish our Flooring and our prices are reasonable.

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Hollow
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500,000 FEET
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Can "Kiln Dry" it if wanted.
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"Ideal" Steel Burnished Rock Maple Flooring

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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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HENRY H. GIBSON, Editor. EDGAR H. DEFEBAUGH, Manager.

7th Floor, Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Telephone Harrison 4960

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Advertising copy must be received five days in advance of publication date. Advertising rates on application.

Coming Association Meetings.

HANDLE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Handle Manufacturers' Association of America will hold its regular semi-annual meeting at the Galt House, Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, May 20.

SOUTHERN CYPRESS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual meeting of this organization will convene at New Greunewald Hotel, New Orleans, Wednesday and Thursday, May 20 and 21, at 10:00 a. m.

NATIONAL HARDWOOD LUMBER ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association will be held at Milwaukee, Thursday and Friday, June 11 and 12.

NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

On June 16, 17 and 18 the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association will convene for its annual meeting at Minneapolis, Minn.

General Market Conditions.

While general hardwood conditions are not exactly featureless they approach that point. Hand-to-mouth buying prevails in all quarters, save that certain large and financially strong jobbers, figuring that hardwood lumber is better property than money, are buying very heavily. They are practically speculating on the market, believing that with comparatively short stocks lumber will command much higher prices before the year is over. There is a renaissance of railroad buying in some quarters, although it has not yet reached the West to any extent. On the whole, the country over, the market may be considered a little stronger, and there is a little increase in the volume of sales. However, wholesale consumers are still chary and are generally buying only for immediate requirements.

The hardwood flooring trade remains in very fair shape, the aggregate of repair orders taken in combination with the office and public building work going on, seeming to keep this branch of the industry fairly well occupied.

Veneers and panels are showing only a moderate demand, and prices are ranging lower than they should. The same may be said of the handle industry, and there is apparently less than half the normal demand.

The foreign woods business is suffering with the domestic product and although the call is only moderate, prices are fairly well maintained.

As to domestic woods, the air is full of rumors of cut prices, but traced to their source it is found that few of the large operators are making any concessions. What cutting is being done, is by small manufacturers and jobbers of little financial worth, who have been obliged to make sales in order to meet current obligations.

On the whole the market is in very fair shape and thirty days' normal trade will greatly enhance values. The average manufacturer looks on the situation from an optimistic viewpoint, believing his stock of lumber in pile is a mighty good asset, and he proposes to keep it until he can secure his price.

The Maple Flooring Situation.

As compared with the trade of a year ago the maple flooring business cannot be counted brisk, although all the manufacturers of the better class have been able to operate on two-thirds to full time thus far during the year. Orders are becoming more plentiful and undoubtedly production will be considerably increased in the near future. The use of maple flooring is steadily broadening, and the product is constantly gaining friends. It is undeniably one of the best materials for the purpose on the market, and its ability to resist wear and rough usage is increasing its popularity for all purposes, particularly for public and office buildings, stores, warehouses and factories.

The manufacture of maple flooring has reached a point of perfection where it may be called a science, and about the only argument that can be used against the material is that, through bad handling and neglect after floors are laid, it often becomes grimy, a condition which materially injures its appearance. If users of it could be persuaded into an avoidance of the mop and slop-bucket in cleaning the floors, and would substitute therefor any of the approved floor finishes, or even so simple a compound as equal parts of turpentine, sweet oil and vinegar, thoroughly mixed, applying with cheesecloth rags, after the floor is swept, they would have a surface that would be clean, light and beautiful in appearance for many years. Manufacturers are certainly doing their part to make a very desirable flooring, but up to this time very few users have given the material just treatment after it has been laid.

APR 28 1908

Increased Use of Fireproof Building Material.

In spite of the growing popularity and consequent remarkable increase in the use of cement, steel, brick and stone as building materials, they are not yet so generally employed that the time when forests will not be called upon to supply the great bulk of it can be foreseen.

Building operations in forty-nine of the principal cities of the United States for the year 1907 show that fifty-nine per cent were of wooden construction. While these figures represent the building industry of the country to a certain extent it must be remembered that had they included small cities, villages and suburbs, the percentage of buildings of wooden construction would have been much greater.

Had the remaining forty-one per cent of the total number been built entirely of brick, stone or concrete, the figures presented would be much more valuable. However, vast quantities of wood, even in the so-called fireproof buildings, are used in the construction work, for floors and for inside finish, although today metal is very popular for the latter.

In comparative statistics New York shows the smallest percentage of wooden buildings constructed during the year, while Boston shows the greatest increase of any of the cities in the total cost of building operations. The rapidly increasing price of lumber, and the use of fireproof systems should eventually hold down the drain upon the forests materially, but so far they do not appear to have decreased the lumber demand, notwithstanding the vast quantities employed.

Contracts.

There are a lot of people in this world who make contracts and have not the last compunction about signing their name or giving a specific order and then breaking their word! Fortunately, there are few lumber concerns of this character. Nevertheless, owing to the reduction in volume of business, many houses have lately had to ask a suspension of contract. The fellow who thought he was wise said, "Cancel our order,"—notwithstanding the fact that the man who had taken his business had probably purchased the timber and made provision to take care of it during the early months of 1908.

If a contract is worth anything it should bind both parties. As a general rule, lumber and woodworking lines have been free from scalawags who deliberately refuse to live up to their side of contracts; and it behooves all of us in this year 1908 to be considerate of the other fellow and endeavor to help him along if possible, by not forcing material on him, or insisting upon his living strictly up to the letter of his contract. However, it would seem that there is no excuse for peremptory cancellation, but every reason for suspending or stringing a contract along so that the man who manufactures the goods will not suffer too seriously, or the man who is buying be embarrassed by having to increase his stock when he is not in a position to pay for it.

The old golden rule applies in this case: "Do unto the other fellow as you would he should do unto you"; but don't reverse the rule! Contracts should be contracts, or else let's eliminate them all from the lumber trade.

Distribution of Hardwood Purchases.

The following very interesting table is compiled from the bulletins of lumber requirements that have been issued by the HARDWOOD RECORD during the past two years, and it shows the number of buyers of the various kinds of hardwoods in the several states listed. The items from which it is compiled are nearly 8,000 in number. It is not presumed by any means that this list is complete, as it is being added to fortnightly; but it makes a very interesting study for hardwood lumbermen, in that it shows where the bulk of the stock is distributed, for the inquiries which elicited the information were distributed indiscriminately to all parts of the United States and Canada. Note the wonderful popularity of oak, maple, poplar, birch and basswood, and the large number of buyers of dimension stock and veneers and panels; also observe where the greatest distribution lies—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York.

Number of buyers of each kind of wood.	Ash.[1]	Basswood.	Beech.	Birch.[2]	Butternut.	Cherry.	Chestnut.	Cottonwood.	Cypress.	Elm.[3]	Gum.[4]	Hickory.	Mahogany.	Maple.[5]	Oak.[6]	Walnut.	Poplar.	Sycamore.	Persimmon.	Dogwood.	Locust.	Holly.	Dimension stock.[7]	Veneers and Panels.[8]
Alabama	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	3	.	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Arkansas	4	3	.	2	.	.	.	6	5	3	9	6	.	3	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2
California	9	2	.	4	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	4	4	8	13	3	6	2	.	.	1	.	3	6
Canada	10	10	4	10	.	.	3	2	.	8	.	1	3	9	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	5	6
Connecticut	11	7	2	11	2	4	14	2	10	4	3	5	6	9	22	3	17	.	.	.	.	.	11	7
Delaware	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
District of Col.	1	2	1	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Georgia	8	.	.	1	.	1	6	4	8	2	13	7	1	24	2	20	3	1	1	.	.	.	10	7
Idaho	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Illinois	42	49	9	62	7	7	26	35	49	31	50	19	40	69	121	13	54	6	.	.	.	1	51	55
Indiana	33	35	25	20	2	10	32	28	13	36	49	23	20	59	90	11	56	9	.	.	.	1	51	38
Iowa	11	19	1	15	3	1	3	13	18	12	14	9	7	15	27	.	10	4	.	.	.	.	14	11
Kansas	4	2	.	1	.	.	.	3	2	6	3	1	2	8	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	8	3
Kentucky	6	4	5	5	.	1	8	1	2	4	11	10	2	7	24	5	16	2	.	.	.	.	10	7
Louisiana	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	2	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
Maine	10	8	4	13	.	3	3	.	5	1	1	.	2	9	10	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	7	5
Maryland	10	10	1	7	.	3	15	2	8	1	1	4	6	9	21	4	15	1	.	.	.	.	9	9
Massachusetts	31	16	5	34	3	12	16	3	16	7	8	8	25	26	36	13	38	3	.	1	.	.	14	10
Michigan	43	67	27	35	6	12	22	15	27	47	26	11	32	63	90	7	39	5	.	.	.	.	43	45
Minnesota	10	19	.	13	2	1	4	5	2	12	3	4	5	9	23	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	11	6
Mississippi	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	4	4	.	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	2
Missouri	18	5	1	16	2	5	3	29	27	5	25	11	13	18	46	4	24	5	.	.	.	.	22	15
Nebraska	5	1	.	1	.	.	1	6	5	.	3	4	.	2	9	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
New Hampshire	11	6	3	14	.	5	3	.	3	3	.	1	2	12	10	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
New Jersey	13	6	2	4	.	5	15	2	9	5	3	4	5	8	19	4	18	1	.	1	.	.	4	7
New York	66	78	25	66	6	29	74	9	31	29	20	19	38	86	122	11	87	.	.	.	.	.	54	47
North Carolina	7	4	1	7	.	4	10	1	1	1	2	7	2	10	39	5	27	.	2	2	.	.	12	17
Ohio	49	52	15	38	3	16	47	23	35	34	23	31	20	59	109	9	89	14	.	.	.	.	43	32
Oklahoma	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	2	2	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Oregon	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Pennsylvania	39	48	28	35	3	15	66	9	23	8	7	22	27	53	101	9	65	7	.	1	.	.	63	47
Rhode Island	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Carolina	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	.	2	2	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	2	2
Tennessee	5	2	1	2	1	.	7	.	1	2	4	4	3	2	15	3	11	.	1	1	1	.	6	7
Texas	5	1	2	4	.	3	.	7	5	2	6	3	3	4	10	3	6	4	.	.	.	.	6	4
Utah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Vermont	6	10	4	14	.	2	8	.	2	3	1	2	1	13	13	4	7	.	.	.	.	.	3	2
Virginia	6	3	2	6	.	4	8	.	6	1	3	16	5	4	24	2	22	2	.	1	1	.	5	6
Washington	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
West Virginia	3	2	1	1	.	1	2	.	2	.	.	2	1	2	5	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	2	.
Wisconsin	35	60	10	53	6	3	9	14	15	50	15	7	9	54	75	3	14	1	.	.	.	.	32	32
Totals	517	531	179	499	46	152	412	231	342	317	310	262	293	629	1158	132	589	75	4	8	5	3	526	446

[1]The slips on bulletins show both white ash and black ash.
[2]Shows both red and white birch.
[3]Shows gray elm, rock elm and water elm.
[4]Shows red gum, sap gum and tupelo gum.
[5]Shows hard and soft maple.
[6]Shows red and white oak, both plain and quartered.
[7]Shows kinds of wood and sizes.
[8]Shows kinds of wood, thicknesses and sizes.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

To Julia, 1908.

"Curves lead young men to fall from grace. Suggestive figures in women tend to destroy purity. No doubt the new fashion will seem a little strange, but it is the only way to put an end to temptation."—PRESIDENT ELIZABETH WHITE of the Dressmakers' Protective Association.

When up-to-date my Julia goes,
Now, now, how continently flows
The liquefaction of her clothes.

So well concealed each sinuous curve,
That one with safety may observe
And never from decorum swerve.

No more in wanton garb she trips,
Provoking men to moral slips,
But seemly are her bust and hips.

She doesn't pad, she doesn't lace;
No bulge or dip in any place;
Of curvature not any trace.

The gown, tight-fitting, serpentine.
She wore last season, did design
To show each undulating line.

Till men, in gazing at them, fell
Beneath their necromantic spell,
And tumbled headlong into hell.

But chastely now my Julia goes,
Clad in her new colonial clothes,
From which no provocation flows.

Full modest her apparelling,
Suggestively it does not cling,
But hangs as straight as any string.

And when my Julia now I see,
Compressed and straight as she can be,
Oh, how the new style taketh me!

At the Seashore.

Little Girl—Why do the waves dance, Mamma?

Mother — Hush, dear; they cannot play bridge.

Affinity Tester.

What people seem to need most nowadays is an invention by means of which they can always tell positively whether it's their hearts they've lost or only their heads.

A Questionable Adage.

"The way of the transgressor is hard," they say; then how comes it that many a bank president lives luxuriously in jail nowadays, surrounded with rare exotic flowers and nourished on imported wine?

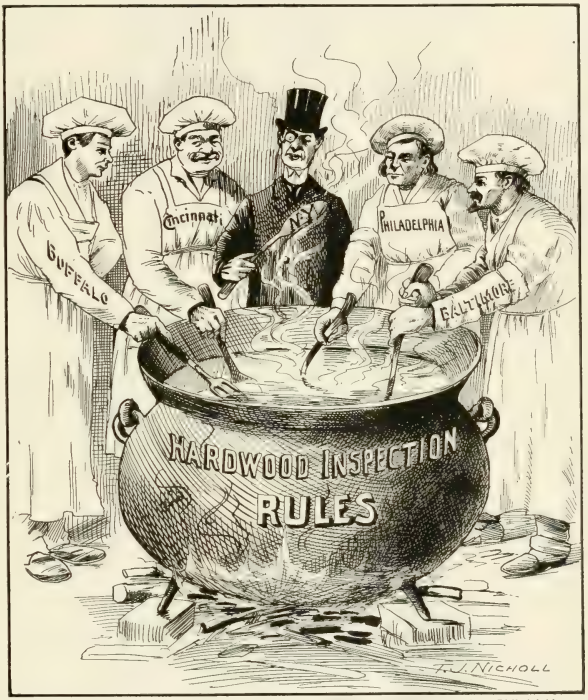
More Funerals Than Deaths, Perhaps.

Recent statistics as to mortality among grandmothers of office boys would indicate that popular interest in baseball is waning.

Another Version.

You can drive a boy to college, but you cannot make him think.

Danger!



[New York has sprung a new set of hardwood rules; Buffalo is working on another; Philadelphia an Baltimore seek a change; and Cincinnati wants to return to National Association Rules of 1905.]

Too Many Cooks Spoil the Broth.

Requires Distinction.

Rich uncles may always count on having babies named for them, but few are distinguished enough to have pedigreed dogs called after them.

Would Chance It.

Father — This thrashing is going to hurt me worse than it will you, Bobbie!

Bobbie—Then let's change places.

The Real Thing.

A queen never knows what honor is until she learns that a seedsman in some republic has named a turnip or potato after her.

Dr. Holmes' Philosophy.

At the first real lie that works from the heart a wife should be tenderly chloroformed into a better world.

Always Succeeds.

The man who never adopts high standards is the only one who never fails.

No Escape.

The chief trouble with the man who rides a hobby is that he won't let you get out of his way.

Transformation.

Star (before the footlights)—I must have the gold tonight, me lord, tonight, or ere tomorrow's sun shall rise thy castle shall be but a charred and smoking ruin!

Star (behind the scenes)—Say, pard, loan me a two-spot. Want to get m' laundry out o' hock before we leave town.—PUCK.

Overstep.

Everyone admires a liberal man, and one who is frank of speech, and self-confident. But how many men, in their zeal to manifest these three qualities overlook the boundaries between liberality and prodigality; between speech that is frank and speech that is blatant; between self-confidence and egotism!

Cards Were Out.

"Ah come within a ace ob marryin' dat niggah once!"

"Yo don't say!"

"Yais. If he'd had another ace, he'd ha' won a jack-pot, an' if he'd won dat jackpot he'd had money 'nough to git married on!"—PUCK.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

SEVENTY-THIRD PAPER.

Balsam Fir.

Abies balsamea—Linn.

Abies balsamea, or the "Christmas tree," is found through a wide range of growth, extending from the Great Bear Lake region and Hudson Bay on the north through Labrador and Newfoundland; south to Pennsylvania and down along the higher mountains to Virginia; it is found also in Michigan and Minnesota, and to some extent in Ohio and Nebraska.

The tree is called balsam fir in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio and Ontario; it is known as balsam in Vermont, New Hampshire and New York; as Canada balsam in North Carolina; as balm of Gilead in several states, notably Delaware, New York and Pennsylvania; as blister pine and fir pine in West Virginia; as firtree in Vermont; as single spruce in New Brunswick and the Hudson Bay district; as silver pine in parts of the same region; as *sapin* in Quebec; to the New York Indians the tree was known as *cho-kok-tung*—a word which translated means "blisters."

Balsam fir has several varieties distinguished in cultivation. In shape it is broad at the base, with pointed crown, forming a symmetrical pyramid, and though a small tree—only from fifty to seventy feet tall and from one to two feet in diameter—presents a majestic and picturesque figure in the forest. It is most frequently met with in the damp woods and mountain swamps from Minnesota to Maine, and is particularly prolific in the latter state, where thousands of young trees are cut every year and shipped to the large markets where they are sold as Christmas trees. Hans Christian Andersen, in his exquisite tale of "Der Tannenbaum," relates the sad adventures which befell one of these "little wanderers."

The bark of balsam fir is brown, thin, smooth and shows numerous white horizontal markings of a blister-like nature, which secrete an abundance of resinous matter valuable as the "Canada balsam" of commerce, which is much used in mounting microscopic specimens and as a curative agent. Young trees produce a great abundance of the balsam, and wounding them serves to increase the flow. Air laden with the aromatic odors of this fir is very beneficial to certain forms of disease, and many an invalid is relieved of distressing symptoms by a vacation in the balsam woods of Maine, New Hampshire or North Carolina. Asheville is situated on a plateau which is surrounded by the Balsam Range of the Alleghanies, and the pure, dry air filtered through countless fir trees has proven better than all the drugs in the world to many a victim of phthisis and similar affections, especially when breathed constantly day and night from a tent in the woods.



TYPICAL FOREST GROWTH BALSAM FIR.

The leaves of the balsam fir are dark green and lustrous above, paler below; on top they show a decided groove, with corresponding ridge beneath; they are evergreen and needle-shaped, like the other members of the conifer family, but are very blunt at the ends.

The staminate flowers are yellowish, the pistillate purple. The fruit is an erect cone two to four inches in length, blunt at the ends, and with broad, closely-overlapping scales; it has peculiar purplish color when young, but turns brown with age.

The balsam is a popular tree with every camping party in the northern woods, and the women industriously gather its leaves and tiny twigs for sweet-scented pillows, while hunters make their couches from its fragrant boughs.

The wood of balsam fir is coarse-grained, but of compact structure; the heartwood is brownish white, the sapwood considerably lighter. It is soft, light, not very durable, and easily split. A cubic foot weighs approximately twenty-three pounds.

The tree is cut when of good size and marketed with pine or spruce lumber. It resembles spruce in structural qualities and appearance, but may be distinguished from that tree and other conifers by the fact that it has no resin-ducts, although the blisters upon the bark contain the clear liquid balsam; however, its wood is freer from sticky deposits than would naturally be thought from that fact. It mingles with tamarack, black ash, arbor vitæ and other trees of the forest, seldom being found in a pure stand of any extent.

Balsam lumber has never been manufactured to any extent until very recently, but of late large quantities of it have been employed in box making and in the paper pulp industry, especially in the North.

The tree picture accompanying this article forms an illustration in Rogers' "The Tree Book."

Wood Shrinkage.

Interesting experiments on the shrinkage of wood due to the loss of moisture have recently been completed by the Forest Service through its timber testing station at Yale university. These experiments show that green wood does not shrink at all in drying until the amount of moisture in it has been reduced to about one-third of the dry weight of the wood. From this point on to the absolutely dry condition, the shrinkage in the area of cross-section of the wood is directly proportional to the amount of moisture removed.

The shrinkage of wood in a direction parallel to the grain is very small; so small in comparison with the shrinkage at right angles to the grain, that in computing the total shrinkage in volume, the longitudinal shrinkage may be neglected entirely.

The volumetric shrinkage varies with different woods, being about twenty-six per cent of the dry volume for the species of



CHARLES D. GATES

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ILLUSTRATION



TANGENTIAL SECTION OF BALSAM FIR.

eucalyptus, known as blue gum, and only about seven per cent for red cedar. For hickory, the shrinkage has been shown to be approximately twenty per cent of the dry volume, and for longleaf pine about fifteen per cent.

In the usual air-dry condition, from twelve to fifteen per cent of moisture still remains in the wood, so that the shrinkage from the green condition to the air-dry condition is only a trifle over half of that from the green to the absolutely dry state.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER LXVI.

Charles D. Gates.

(*See Portrait Supplement.*)

The HARDWOOD RECORD presents as supplement to this issue the portrait of a man who though not well known to the general lumber trade in the usual sense of that term, is nevertheless a power in the special line of lumber operations which he has elected to follow—the manufacture of hickory handles.

Charles D. Gates of Louisville, Ky., was born in Hadlyme, Conn., on the twenty-first day of August, 1855, and comes of good old "blue-blooded" New England stock. His father is F. E. Gates, a direct descendant of the famous Gates family of Revolutionary times. His mother is a member of the illustrious Hungerford family, whose genealogy is recorded in the Knights of England—truly an ancestral line to be proud of. Mr. Gates' father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all prosperous farmers residing in the Connecticut valley.

The boy attended the school of the district in which he lived until the age of fifteen, when he was sent to Hartford graded schools for a time. From there he went to a preparatory school at Wolverhampton, Mass., and later to the Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Mass. After finishing his studies there he became a "Yankee school-teacher," and took charge of the principal graded school at Moodus, Conn. The work proved too confining, and finding that his strength was being overtaxed, Mr. Gates went to sea as a hand before the mast for one season. On his return he continued the outdoor life as a farmer for another year.

His first venture in the commercial world, and the one which decided his career, was made in 1877, when he entered the service of the Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company, Inc., of Louisville, Ky., as yardmaster. Mr. Gates has continued in their service ever since, and in the thirty best years of his life which he has devoted to their interests, has filled the positions of shipping clerk, foreman, superintendent, secretary, general manager and president, which latter office he now holds.

The Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company, Inc., is one of the great industries of Louisville; its head office is located there, and branches are maintained at 116 Broad street, New York City, and the Flood building, San Francisco. The concern has an annual output valued at about $1,500,000, and carries on hand at all times an average stock of hickory handles worth $400,000. It maintains in all thirty-two branch factories, widely scattered, and all in charge of men who are experts in their line. The most important of these are located at Nashville, Tenn., Huntington, W. Va., Memphis, Tenn., Paragould, Ark., Cairo, Ill., Bowling Green, Ky., and Decatur, Ala.

The company believes its facilities for obtaining a large and well selected stock of hickory timber, and for its manufacture into the handles used by woodsmen, farmers, mechanics, miners, railroad contractors and the army and navy are unexcelled. In addition to supplying a large domestic trade, the "Turner-Day" people do an enormous export business, supplying probably about 75 per cent of all the handles that are shipped to England, Germany, Australia and other foreign markets. In fact, their product goes to all corners of the globe—to the Indian of the far East, the Eskimo of the North and the African negro of the southern hemisphere.

The large interests of which Mr. Gates is the head require his close and constant attention, and he has indeed given of himself unstintingly for many years, becoming familiar with their every detail, and leaving no stone unturned to forward the advancement of the business, so that he may look back upon his efforts with the utmost satisfaction, knowing that he has increased the operations and prestige of the Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company, until it is today the largest concern of its kind in the world.

Like all forceful men, Mr. Gates is in demand from outside enterprises which seek the benefit of his experience and coöperation, but he has never consented to hold any salaried office; in politics he is a staunch republican. He is vice-president of the Louisville Park Commissioners and a director of the Board of Trade; belongs to the Filson Club and the Louisville Commercial Club and takes a lively interest in philanthropic and church affairs, being president of the Presbyterian Alliance of Louisville and an elder of the Presbyterian church; in the past he has filled the offices of chairman of the state executive committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and president of the Presbyterian Orphan's Home.

Mr. Gates is a thorough believer in association work, and is one of the most active members of the new Handle Manufacturers' Association of America and was president of the Hickory Handle Manufacturers' Association for four years. In commercial affairs he is possessed of keen penetration, the power of making a quick decision, and firmness in maintaining his position once it is taken—essential attributes in a man who would dictate the policy of a great corporation. He maintains an attitude of open fearlessness and absolute frankness in business relations, so much so that he cannot forgive or condone the lack of these traits in a competitor.

Perhaps the recent words of an intimate associate of Charles D. Gates best sum up his dominant characteristics: "When he goes after anything he usually gets it, and when he gets anything good he is always willing to share it."

A Profitable Expenditure.

Some people are always looking for outside investments. They put money into things of which they know nothing. They entrust it to entire strangers, who may or may not be honest and capable. Sometimes they receive dividends. Oftener they do not.

While they are playing the other fellow's game on the one hand, on the other their own business is perhaps suffering from lack of capital or offering excellent opportunities that are unimproved. As a rule there is no safer or more profitable investment for one's money than in one's own business. Frequently there is a chance to add greatly to the profits by making a small outlay in additional or improved machinery or appliances. For instance, in some cases mills are hauling off their sawdust or burning it in the open air and using slabs and edgings to run their plant, notwithstanding there is a good local market for firewood. Again, it not infrequently happens that mills do not cut more than ninety per cent as much lumber as they should because the steam pressure sometimes gets down.

In any case the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate is a big dividend earner and, in fact, some users report that it pays for itself every month! The manufacturers, the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company of Greenville, Mich., will ship an outfit subject to thirty days' trial, and will stand the freight both out and back in the event of rejection,—certainly a proposition worth looking into.

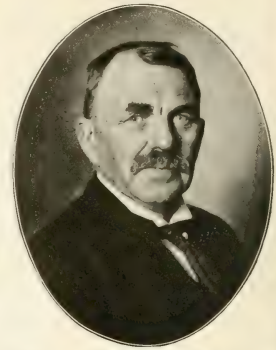
The Virginia Timber Company of Springfield, Ill., has elected A. F. Hemphill secretary, and has taken new offices in the Perik building.



T. R. CLENDINEN, ATCHISON, KAN., PRESIDENT.



P. C. SCOTT, ST. LOUIS, MO., VICE PRESIDENT.



CHAS. D. GATES, LOUISVILLE, KY., DIRECTOR.

Special Meeting Hickory Division Handle Manufacturers' Association.

A special meeting of the Hickory Division of the Handle Manufacturers' Association of America was held at the Hotel Sinton, Cincinnati, April 15, following the general conference of hickory producers in all lines held at the same place the preceding day, a report of which appears elsewhere in this issue of the Record. The meeting was marked by extreme earnestness and frankness on the part of all present, which did much to establish confidence and mutual understanding among the manufacturers.

The meeting came to order with President T. R. Clendinen, of Atchison, Kan., in the chair, and Secretary Henry H. Gibson, of Chicago, recording. The following were present:

G. A. Trinler, American Handle Co., Jonesboro, Ark.
G. Sherman, Sequatchie Handle Works, Sequatchie, Tenn.
L. A. Heston, McGrillis Handle Co., Norwalk, O.
F. W. Peters, J. F. Force Handle Co., New Albany, Ind.
Abner Fellabaum, Frankfort Handle Mfg. Co., Frankfort, Ind.
J. Hunsucker, Conover, N. C.
Chas. D. Gates, Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Co., Louisville, Ky.
W. C. Howe, American Lumberman, Chicago.
T. R. Clendinen, Jackson Woodenware Co., Atchison, Kan.
C. L. Hartwell, Hartwell Bros., Chicago Heights, Ill.
Henry H. Gibson, Hardwood Record, Chicago, Ill.
T. J. Gregory, T. J. Gregory Handle Works, Cookeville, Tenn.
J. O. McLarien, Boone Handle Co., Boone, Mo.
C. H. Jones, J. F. Jones' Sons, Columbus Grove, Ohio.
W. H. Bradbon, Columbia Handle Co., London, Ont.
S. M. Egan, J. A. Fay & Egan Co., Cincinnati, O.
P. C. Scott, Keller & Tamm Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
C. H. Amos, Amos Bros. Handle Co., Poteau, Okla.

The entire morning was consumed by discussion of the conditions surrounding the handle manufacturing trade at the present time. The facts presented were involved in a series of plain, unvarnished and unmistakably truthful statements pertaining to the situation in the industry, as evidenced by the business of practically every member present.

It was shown that the jobbers, railroads and other large consumers of handles are placing orders at the present time for only actual requirements; that they are not buying a dollar's worth of goods unless they were placed in advance of sale; that on the Pacific coast the jobbers have established a clearing house and are exchanging small lots of handles among themselves rather than place orders with the manufacturers for quantity shipments. It was further shown that buyers that have heretofore bought handles in carload or larger quantities are now making purchases in l. c. l. lots; it was demonstrated beyond peradventure that a good deal of price cutting—notably among small producers—obtains; that a good many off-grade handles are being produced which are being branded higher; that the total quantity of purchasing demand today aggregates less than 40 per cent of that of a year ago, and that price cutting when it had prevailed had not stimulated the trade one iota! It was further shown that the majority of factories are running on short time—only from one to four days a week; furthermore, that the cost of handle production during the last few months has not decreased as compared with the cost last year; no diminution in the price of rough hickory stock was shown, and the only diminution in cost seems to be a slight one in common labor, which is more than overbalanced by the overhead cost and management of the various concerns. Facts were also presented to show that through the diminishing quantity of hickory stumpage it is impossible to prognosticate that the cost of handle manufacture will ever be any less than it is at the present time.

The foregoing plain statements of fact were brought out by the reading of a letter from an Arkansas handle company, addressed to the secretary, which follows:

> Replying to yours of the 4th in which the meeting was changed to Cincinnati instead of St. Louis on the 15th.
>
> We thought at the time the writer would be able to get away to attend this meeting, as it is very important, but find at this time that it will be most impossible.
>
> For the benefit of the members, will give you below what the conditions are in this locality and in the southwest.
>
> Through Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma there is no business whatever, as the large wholesale houses only order their handles after they get an order for them.
>
> We find no trouble as to price, as people are still willing to pay, but are unwilling to carry a stock. All the large mills are either closed down or run with a few men, and are paying them through the commissary. Our company is running on orders only, therefore our plant is closed down most of the time. However, we find that the price of hickory timber is not going down, as most of the timber within reach of us is owned by large interests and they will not sell unless they get their price. The only difference in the cost of manufacture is the small item of day labor, which is very small. Trusting that all members of the association will realize that it costs just as much to make handles now as it did six months ago and that it is very important that they realize the fact that it is useless to reduce price to get business, as they can retain their regular trade at the regular price just as well as by making the reduction.

Chas. D. Gates of Louisville stated that the members of the association were suffering from severe competition in the buying field on rough sawn handles from Canadian operators. He stated that handles in this form were exported to Canada without the imposition of an import duty, and cited one case in which even rough turned handles had been exported from the United States to Canada without the exaction of any duty, while as a matter of fact import duty of 25 per cent—the same as applies to finished handles—should have been imposed. He therefore moved:

"That this association take immediate steps to place before the proper Canadian authorities such information as will lead to the imposition of a suitable import duty on sawn handles entering the Dominion."

Mr. Gates further moved:

"That a committee of three be appointed to take this matter up with the proper authorities."

The motion was promptly seconded and carried and the chair

appointed as such committee Messrs. Gates, Sherman and Scott.

At 12:30 the meeting adjourned until 2 p. m.

On reassembling the matter of grades was carefully discussed. As is well known, for several years the members of this association and its predecessor—the Hickory Handle Manufacturers' Association—have presumed to grade handles according to the standard grades as adopted on September 10, 1904. It was shown by samples exhibited at the Cincinnati meeting that a great many handles are going upon the market which are far below grade both in quality of timber and color, and manufacture, but which are being branded with a higher grade. It was further shown that the grading rules in force are not well known and recognized by the trade at large. Mr. Scott moved in this relation:

"That a committee of three be appointed to draft a system of grading and establish a set of standard rules which shall be the rules of grading employed by every member of the association."

In support of this motion Mr. Gates contended that these rules should be given wide publicity, and that the trade should be thoroughly informed of what constitutes just and honest grades, as compared with the off grades that are being put upon the markets in quantities. He averred that the effect of such a proceeding would be to give character and dignity to the association and its methods, and would tend to discredit the fraudulent grades being shipped at present.

The motion was seconded and promptly carried, and the chair appointed as a committee to formulate the proposed grades, which will be presented at the Louisville meeting, May 20, Messrs. C. H. Jones, F. W. Peters and C. H. Amos.

On motion the secretary was instructed to canvass the entire hickory trade and ascertain so far as possible the conditions surrounding the manufacture of hickory handles and present the facts at the forthcoming Louisville meeting. The information to be requested from each concern it was decided should be held confidential in the secretary's files, and only presented by him to the association in aggregate form. The data he will solicit will be:

(1) How much time are you running?
(2) What is your average daily production?
(3) In what section of the country are you marketing your product?
(4) What prices are you getting?
(5) How much finished stock have you on hand?
(6) How many unfilled orders (amount of stock involved) have you on hand?
(7) How much raw material and stock in process of manufacture?

A general discussion then prevailed on the future of the association and several large producers stated specifically that it is impossible to produce handles and make a living profit if sold at less than the present uniform list—75 per cent off. They stated frankly that unless a renaissance of good sense prevailed among the handle manufacturing trade at large they would be compelled not only to protect their trade with prices as low as the lowest—or lower still if necessary—on standard grade handles, but also would be forced to put upon the market off grade stock to meet the competition of irregular and unfair producers.

It was shown that producers of other hickory products, notably wagon and carriage material, were receiving a very fair profit on their lines of business; that they were showing nearly twice the value of hickory that was attained in handle production; on motion it was therefore resolved:

"That the present price list with its discount of 75 per cent is as low as handles can be produced at a living profit, and it is the sense of the association that prices should not be made below this quotation."

A proposition was then presented as to the wisdom of employing a competent agent of the association who shall be an experienced handle man, to conduct the affairs of the organization and advise on methods of production, grading, sales and every other feature that would tend to the betterment of the organization, and it was moved:

"That there be presented at the next meeting of the association the question of securing the services of a practical, competent and honorable man to attend to the interests of the association, and that every member be assessed pro rata on his monthly sales to cover the cost of such expense."

This motion prevailed and was followed by a second motion:

"That the chair be instructed to appoint a committee on the employment of such a man, pending the approval of the association at the forthcoming Louisville meeting."

The motion was carried and the following committee named: Messrs. Sherman, Gregory, Gates and Hartwell.

It was urged that every member should use diligent efforts to secure the attendance of every hickory handle manufacturer of his acquaintance at the next meeting to be held at Louisville, Wednesday, May 20, probably at the Galt House, at which time the handle manufacturers will be the guests of the Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company and the I. F. Force Handle Company.

On motion a special committee of three on attendance was appointed by the chair, as follows: Messrs. Gibson, Gates and Hartwell.

Adjournment was then taken.

National Hickory Annual.

The annual meeting of the National Hickory Association was held at the Sinton Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 14. This meeting was by far the largest and most interesting conference ever held under the auspices of this or any other like association, indicating that the importance of the subject and the work of the association since it was launched has aroused public sentiment to the point that not only has the association been able to interest the government and secure its assistance in carrying out the objects of the organization, but that those engaged in any business which involves the manufacture or consumption of hickory are alive to the situation and understand that in order that their present interests may be protected great activity must be exercised and that there must be an economical use of the remaining supply of hickory to prevent its entire destruction.

Secretary F. A. Curtis of Chicago made a report covering in a general way the work of the association so far, the objects for which it exists and what it has accomplished. This report indicated that practical measures had been taken to economize in the supply and that other organized bodies, such as the National Wagon Manufacturers' Association and the National Hardwood Lumber Association, jointly with representatives of the Forest Service, have appointed committees who conferred on the matter of grading hickory vehicle products, such as hickory axles, hickory eveners, singletrees, neckyokes, bolsters, reaches, etc., with the idea in mind of using all the material that could possibly be used rather than of excluding all that could possibly be excluded; that a standard of grades had been evolved which it is calculated will govern the production and consumption of these hickory products for all time to come, and, while these grades have not been finally approved by the associations, there is no doubt but they will be within the very near future. This illustration of the kind of work which is being done indicates one practical way in which the material can be economized and in which the waste of hickory can be stopped. The secretary's report also indicated that the Forest Service at Washington had taken up the commercial study of hickory and that at much expense and effort on their part hickory has been secured from various parts of the country, cut under the direction of Forest Service men after studying the conditions under which the hickory was grown, and samples from the various parts of the country have been gotten together and tested, to the end that information is at hand indicating the relative strengths of the various kinds of hickory and the adaptability of the various species for different purposes, such as bending strength, etc., which information is now available to any and all, including those who are engaged in the bending of hickory and who, if they desire, may make practical application of the information at hand. The secretary's report indicated that such work as that outlined above was only part of a very great amount of effort that has been exerted by the association through its officers and members.

Treasurer W. A. Snyder of Piqua, O., then submitted his report covering the finances of the association, after which the president appointed a committee consisting of Joseph Asheroft of Poplar Bluff, Mo., and O. B. Bannister of Muncie, Ind., as auditors. This committee later submitted a report approving the treasurer's report, which action was confirmed by the meeting.

O. B. Bannister of Muncie, Ind., chairman of the Executive Committee, then made a report reviewing the importance of the plea of the association and the advantages to be gained by future work if financially supported by those interested, to the small extent of the annual membership fee, it being understood that this is a day of associations and conventions and that it is the policy of the

National Hickory Association to hold general meetings not oftener than once a year; the principal work of individual members is to lend their financial aid and the officers and committees do the actual work. It was indicated that when a sufficient number of members had been added the officers would recommend the employment of a permanent, paid secretary. As a result of the effort in this direction a number of those present, who were not already members, signed applications for membership.

President J. W. Herron, Jr., made a report for the officers of the association and touched on points in connection with the work of the government and the possibilities of influencing our lawmakers in framing and passing measures looking to the protection of the remaining standing hickory timber, deploring the failure on the part of Congress at its last session to pass the law making available the forestry reserve in the Appalachian Range, and indicating the desirability of renewing



E. W. McCULLOUGH, CHICAGO, VICE PRESIDENT.



JOHN W. HERRON, CINCINNATI, O., PRESIDENT.

agitation that would result in the measure being revived and approved.

The president then called upon members of the Advisory Committee for comments and suggestions as to possible new and additional measures which could be taken to advance the interests of the association. Those responding were: Geo. Terrell, representing the National Wagon Makers' Association; C. D. Fischer of Wapakoneta, O., representing the western carriage wheel manufacturers; D. E. Allen, Wilmette, Ill., representing the eastern wheel manufacturers; B. F. Von Behren, Evansville, Ind., representing the bent hickory felloe manufacturers; D. P. Cooper, Struthers, O., representing the manufacturers of buggy gear woods; F. W. Peters, New Albany, Ind., representing the manufacturers of hammer, axe and pick handles; Peter Lesh of Memphis, Tenn., representing the manufacturers of hickory carriage and wagon spokes; W. A. Snyder of Piqua, O., representing the manufacturers of carriage and wagon shafts and poles.

Remarks were made by Harry D. Hartley of Windsor, Ont., formerly connected with the Forest Service and now practically engaged in the production of hickory vehicle stock; also, by M. E. Campbell of Tullahoma, Tenn., and W. H. Bradelon of London, Ont.

The meeting was then thrown open to receive suggestions, comments or remarks, and an interesting discussion of points bearing on the subject followed, after which a motion was passed instructing the president to appoint a committee to nominate officers and committees for the ensuing year.

The committee appointed consisted of O. B. Bannister, Muncie, Ind.; W. A. Snyder, Piqua, O., and B. F. Von Behren, Evansville, Ind.

They recommended the following: That the same officers and committees be elected



W. A. SNYDER, PIQUA, O., TREASURER.

as during the past year, with the exception of J. D. Dort in the place of H. C. Staver, deceased, to represent the Carriage Manufacturers' Association; J. M. Lack of the Lack Singletree Company, Paducah, to represent the singletree and neckyoke people, and P. C. Scott of the Keller & Tamm Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, to represent the handle manufacturers.

The officers were elected as follows: John W. Herron, president; E. W. McCullough, vice president; W. A. Snyder, treasurer; F. A. Curtis, secretary; O. B. Bannister, chairman Executive Committee.

The advisability of having a paid secretary to devote his time to the furtherance of the work of the organization was discussed and it was thought desirable to do so as soon as finances would permit. A motion was made that the matter of having a paid secretary be referred to a committee of three, to be appointed by the president; this committee to confer with the officers before making any final selection. The motion was carried and the committee appointed consisted of O. B. Bannister, chairman; B. F. Von Behren and W. A. Snyder.



F. A. CURTIS, CHICAGO, SECRETARY.

A resolution was offered by H. H. Gibson, representing the manufacturers of handles, as follows:

"Whereas, it is the sense of the National Hickory Association that a census of the standing timber of the country is not only desirable but essential to the future welfare of the woodworking industries of the nation,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that an appeal be made to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States for an appropriation to make a census of the standing timber of all varieties in the country to be made in connection with the forthcoming census report."

The resolution was adopted.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

Among those present were the following:

F. W. Peters, I. F. Force Handle Company, New Albany, Ind.
A. P. Steele, Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Sardis, Miss.
G. A. Lambert, American Central Lumber Company, Anderson, Ind.
H. O. Burkart, J. Burkart & Son, Caldwell, Ohio.
J. Burkart, J. Burkart & Son, Caldwell, Ohio.
B. F. Von Behren, Von Behren Manufacturing Company, Evansville, Ind.
The Mitchell Wheel Company, Miamisburg, Ohio.
W. A. Snyder, Pioneer Pole & Shaft Company, Piqua, Ohio.
E. L. Gillett, L. A. Gillett & Sons, Boston, Mass.
A. T. Gillett, Gillett Bros., Memphis, Tenn.
A. J. Gillett, Gillett Bros., Memphis, Tenn.
R. H. Guthrie, Royer Wheel Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.
G. A. Trinler, American Handle Company, Jonesboro, Ark.
W. E. Small, W. E. Small Spoke Manufacturing Company, Corinth, Miss.
O. B. Bannister, Muncie Wheel Company, Muncie, Ind.
J. L. Dann, Campbell & Dann Manufacturing Company, Tullahoma, Tenn.
E. L. Shover, Campbell, Mo.
Peter Lesh, Weis & Lesh Manufacturing Company, Memphis, Tenn.
Joseph Ashcroft, Bimel-Ashcroft Manufacturing Company, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
T. J. Gregory, T. J. Gregory Handle Works, Cookeville, Tenn.
W. H. Braddon, Columbia Handle Company, London, Ont.
Henry C. Rudman, Southern Wheel Stock Company, Ironton, Ohio.
W. W. Merriman, Vehicle Woodstock Company, Chicago.
J. W. Herron, Jr., Royer Wheel Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.
H. E. Sheets, Sheets Manufacturing Company, Botkins, Ohio.
Arthur Ryan, Crane & MacMahon, Inc., Richmond, Va.
L. A. Bruner, Paoli Spoke Company, Paoli, Ind.
E. K. Cunningham, Cunningham Manufacturing Company, Fostoria, Ohio.
G. W. Sallie, Sallie & Rone, Rison, Ark., and Sallie & Brown, Kingsland, Ark.
W. L. Fewell, Meridian, Miss.
W. C. Dunn, American Lumberman, Chicago.
Henry H. Gibson, HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago.
S. M. Skeon, Empire Bending Works, Lancaster, Pa.
Frank L. May, May Bending Works, Loudonville, Ohio.
W. M. Hamilton, Pioneer Pole & Shaft Company, Muncie, Ind.
M. E. Leming, La Crosse Wagon Stock Manufacturing Company, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
D. P. Cooper, J. A. & D. P. Cooper Company, Struthers, Ohio.
A. E. Mahannah, Mahannah Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn.
J. H. Keyes, Standard Wheel Company, Terre Haute, Ind.
George C. Hore, F. W. Hore & Son, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Hugh Ford, Pioneer Pole & Shaft Company, Akron, Ohio.
Carl D. Fischer, Wapakoneta Wheel Company, Wapakoneta, Ohio.
L. A. Heston, McCrillis Handle Company, Norwalk, Ohio.
Charles Duee, American Lumberman, Chicago.
F. N. Hara, Canada Wheel Works, Merritton, Ont.
George A. Dobbie, Victoria Wheel Works, Galt, Ont.
J. Hunsucker, Conover, N. C.
C. F. Colville, Metropolis Bending Company, Metropolis, Ill.
J. C. Scobee, Scobee-Williams Spoke Company, Winchester, Ky.
A. R. Fahner, Pioneer Pole & Shaft Company, Wellington, Ohio.
P. P. Dyke, Sidney Manufacturing Company, Sidney, Ohio.
J. M. Skinner, J. M. Skinner Bending Company, Toledo, Ohio.
H. D. Hartley, Windsor Turned Goods Company, Windsor, Ont.
A. R. Friedmann, Pioneer Pole & Shaft Company, Piqua, Ohio.
F. B. Anderson, J. M. Skinner Bending Company, Toledo, Ohio.
C. T. Stearns, Stearns Bros., Pontiac, Mich.
E. F. Stearns, Stearns Bros., Pontiac, Mich.
E. S. Mills, Muncie Wheel & Jobbing Company, Muncie, Ind.
W. L. Clark, Muncie Wheel & Jobbing Company, Muncie, Ind.
M. R. Campbell, Tullahoma, Tenn.
C. K. Elliott, Henderson Lumber Company, Henderson, Ky., and Poole, Ark.
John Slog, Corydon Hub Factory, Palmyra, Ind.
George McMaster, Mutual Wheel Co., Moline, Ill.
H. J. Wildermuth, Lamb-Fish Lumber Company, Charleston, Miss.
J. H. McCormick, Chatfield, Ohio.
J. F. Haury, J. F. Haury Bending Works, Erhart, Ohio.
J. Frank Hutcheson, Spokesman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
W. H. Braddon, Columbia Handle & Lumber Company, London, Ont.
C. M. Clark, Swann-Day Lumber Company, Clay City, Ky.
J. J. Wiesner, Bookwalter Wheel Company, Miamisburg, Ohio.
A. L. Johnson, Weis & Lesh Company, Muncie, Ind.
H. Rogge, Zwick-Greenwald Wheel Company, Dayton, Ohio.
Louis H. Rogge, Zwick-Greenwald Wheel Company, Dayton, Ohio.
H. Hegner, Arkansas Bending Company, Stuttgart, Ark.
F. M. Falk, Jonesboro Bending Company, Jonesboro, Ark.
C. A. Timlar, American Handle Company, Jonesboro, Ark.
E. J. Skinner, Skinner-Russell Company, Louisville, Ky.
T. A. White, St. Marys Wheel & Spoke Company, St. Marys, Ohio.
J. H. Leippe, J. A. Leippe's Sons, Reading, Pa.
F. N. Hara, Canada Wheel Works, Merritton, Ont.
F. A. Curtis, Vehicle Woodstock Company, Chicago.
C. C. Hore, F. W. Hore & Son, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Charles Krug, Hanover Bending Company, Hanover, Pa.
A. C. Eberly, Eberly & Orris Manufacturing Company, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
J. E. Buscher, Louisville Spoke & Bending Company, Louisville, Ky.
T. B. Clark, Manchester Manufacturing Company, Manchester, Tenn.
W. H. Frechtling, Frechtling & Horner, Shelbyville, Ind.
William Lebzelter, Philip Lebzelter & Son, Lancaster, Pa.
B. G. Lynch, Jonesboro Bending Company, Jonesboro, Ark.
Mr. Kelsey, Detroit Bent Goods Company, Detroit, Mich.
Mr. Thompson, Kelley-Maus & Co., Chicago.
Mr. Treadway, John Ernsdorff Iron Company, Dubuque, Iowa.
Mr. Kneecamp, Beck & Corbitt Iron Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. Davis, Shadbolt & Boyd Iron Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientage as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Is This a Reflection on Perrine as a Lumberman?

PRINCETON, IND., April 10.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We notice in your March 25 issue an item from the Indianapolis News, to the effect that we have purchased a tract of land in California on which there are said to be 3,000,000 feet of cedar. Will say that this tract is in British Columbia, about two and one-half hours' ride with a horse and buggy from the center of Vancouver. We expect to run an electric line out into the timber and haul the logs in to the bay in this way.

Want to say that the poem our friend Perrine had published in this number, entitled "Who Would Be a Camel?" is surely worth the price of your paper for one year. Have had more laughs over that thing than over anything I ever took up. He surely ought to have those published in book form. He would make more money out of them than out of the lumber business!
A. B. NICKEY & SONS.

Wants Dredge and Ship Timbers.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 11.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We are particularly anxious to be put in touch with some firms that use dredge and ship timbers, and will appreciate it if you will make a request for these in the "Hardwood Record" Mail Bag. — ——— LUMBER COMPANY.

Any reader of the RECORD interested in the above inquiry will be cheerfully supplied the address of the correspondent on application to this office.—EDITOR.

The Consignment Evil.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: The consignment evil seems to be getting worse from day to day, in spite of all the endeavors of sensible shippers to stop this practice, and in spite of all the protestations from shippers on this side that they do not ship on consignment. I give you herewith an extract from a letter from our foreign house, which speaks for itself, and I wish you would publish it, that it may have as wide publicity as possible.

"Of course we expect that you have not bought this stock, for we did not telegraph you an order for it, and only said that could *possibly* sell this quantity. From our letters you will have seen in the meantime that we did not take this order, first of all, because you wanted $1 more and the buyer would not pay this; in fact, this buyer says he will not even uphold his last offer, for he claims this special stock is arriving at ——— now by almost every steamer and he can buy these consignments at cheaper prices than he has to pay on firm orders. Of course, he is perfectly right in this and from his standpoint it is certainly the best he could do, not to close any firm order if these consignments continue, for there is no doubt that he can buy such consignments at any old price he wants to pay, for anybody will be glad to turn the stock loose at cost price or less, to avoid the storing of same. The fact that we could not get this order through at our price on account of these consignments proves the foolishness of the Arms, who consign just that stock which is badly wanted at ——— and for which the buyers would have had to pay the regular price or any price that the shipper would ask, if there was no stock for sale. ——— has made a contract with the government, he is bound to furnish, he can only get the stock in America, and would finally have to pay whatever price the seller wants for it. Now, these fools of shippers over there go ahead and consign this stock, and let themselves be slaughtered by this man, who this year is the only buyer for this special stock, as he is the one who got the government contract and nobody else. Instead of waiting quietly until his want becomes so urgent that he must pay a good price, they give their lumber for nothing. Of course, under such circumstances you understand that we cannot touch this order now."— ——— LUMBER COMPANY.

Trouble in Kiln Drying Gum.

PITTSBURG, PA., April 9.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We have a customer who is very anxious indeed to use red gum for the purpose of making mouldings and store fixtures. He has a car of red gum now in kilns, but apparently does not know how to properly kiln dry it, for it is so badly warped at the present time it does not look as if he would be able to use any of it. In the interest of encouraging trade we write to ask if you have any data on this subject, as he would like very much indeed to know a method of properly kiln drying red gum, and any information will be highly appreciated.— ——— COMPANY.

Specifically, the writer knows very little about kiln-drying. However, thoroughly air-dried gum lumber, when dried in a good kiln, can be seasoned without serious warping or checking. About two-thirds of the kilns that are in use to-day are of little account,

and it is easy to spoil good lumber in them. There should be no attempt to kiln dry red gum unless it has been on sticks for at least a year, and two years is a good deal better. The Singer Manufacturing Company, the largest users of red gum in the United States, are giving their wood four years' time before putting it into their kilns. They use it exclusively as cores for their sewing machine tops. If you will buy gum of some good concern and explain to them that you want thoroughly air-dried stock, you won't have any trouble in kiln-drying it without warping.—EDITOR.

Criticises Cartoon.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We noticed in your last issue a cartoon showing a fat donkey with an eastern man hanging on to his tail. Please be kind enough to reverse this cartoon in the next issue, and have a thin donkey with a big load of lumber—1905 Inspection—that he cannot quite pull, with the empty dry kilns in the East and the bags of money waiting for him, if the West can straighten up its inspection so as to meet eastern requirements. We merely give you this as a suggestion, since we would like to see the thing reversed.— ———— COMPANY.

Correct Weighing of Cars an Important Subject.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is in receipt of attached correspondence covering an important subject which, while not new by any means, is always worthy the attention and investigation of lumbermen. Shall be glad to hear any further views upon it, and to know if any definite action is taken. Doubtless our correspondent, Chas. S. Wentworth & Co., the well-known Boston hardwood house, would like to enter into communication with other large shippers upon this point, with a view to filing a formal complaint and having the hearing suggested by Commissioner Prouty.—EDITOR.

BOSTON, April 10.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We have been having a good deal of controversy the last few years with various railroads in regard to the matter of weights. We have found it to be the general custom to weigh cars without uncoupling them, and in many instances they have not even stopped the train. It stands to reason that a just and true weight cannot be obtained in this manner. To the shipper of lumber this is a particularly important matter, for he sells his commodity by the thousand feet, or pieces, whereas he must pay freight by the hundred pounds. The greatest error in weight in our experience was one of 18,700 pounds, then one of 10,200, and so on down to a few hundred pounds. We think that shippers of lumber ought to stand together in this matter and urge the railroads into according true and reliable weights, which can only be obtained by weighing cars in a true and reliable manner, i. e., motionless and uncoupled. We took the matter up with the Interstate Commerce Commission about a year ago and the following is a copy of our letter of May 4, 1907, to Hon. Charles A. Prouty, commissioner, and his reply under date of May 9:

"Dear Sir: Through your kind efforts the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. and the B. & M. R. R. Co. have both been brought into line, so that of late there has not been any trouble in regard to the matter of weighing, none in fact since you kindly intervened in the matter. Some of the roads have recently 'sprung a new one,' which is to the effect that the weight must stand 'as obtained,' or, if the weight is not used, their schedule of estimated weights must prevail. Has there been any ruling as yet by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in regard to the matter of weighing? It seems to be the practice among a good many of the roads to weigh cars without uncoupling and while in motion. Of course this is not a fair way to do. Individually, it is quite impossible to bring about a reform. The simplest way out of it would be to have a ruling from the commission, if the matter is within its jurisdiction—and it seems to the writer it is, owing to the fact that weight plays an important part in making up charges. Regretting to be obliged to trouble you again in regard to this matter and hoping for an early and favorable reply, CHARLES S. WENTWORTH & CO."

"Charles S. Wentworth & Co., Boston, Mass.: Replying to your letter of May 4, regarding the weighing of cars while in motion, this commission has not made any ruling in regard to this matter inasmuch as it does not have jurisdiction over the physical operation of a railroad. We could, however, investigate and make an order if it was found that this method of weighing resulted in the imposition of a higher charge than would otherwise be made if the cars were weighed uncoupled and stationary. We can of course make no investigation of this matter except upon the filing of a formal complaint and a full hearing of all parties.—C. A. PROUTY, Commissioner."

This being a matter in which all lumbermen are vitally interested, the writer has taken it upon himself to address you on this subject, believing that you can do a great deal of good in effecting a much-needed reform through the columns of your valued paper.—C. S. WENTWORTH & CO.

Identifying Oak Timber.

WICHITA, KAN., April 15.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We have today sent you by express, charges prepaid, a piece of hardwood lumber which we are doubtful about classifying; Mr. Kelso of the Western Planing Mills has suggested that we refer the matter to you. We want to know if this piece belongs to the white oak family—that is, if not white oak is it post, bur or pin oak, or does it belong to the red oak family? We have some 6,000 ties which we have purchased, and we pay ten cents more for white oak or oak of that family than we do for red. Inasmuch as you are disinterested we thought you could give us a good, unbiased opinion on this stock. The sample sent is typical of the timber in question, and we will gladly pay any expense you may incur in deciding.— RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Veneer and Panel Trade.

[Under this caption the RECORD will hereafter undertake to publish items of interest to manufacturers of thin lumber, veneers and panels, and solicits from veneer manufacturers and users statements of market conditions, inquiries or news of individuals, new factories, casualties, etc., pertaining to this line, which may come to their notice.]

THINK IT OVER.

What does it profit a man if he tries to gain the whole world and loses his veneer plant?

For two years past thin lumber and panel manufacturers have been trying to place themselves in the independent position of controlling their own business. Up to that time they formed a free-for-all contribution society for the benefit of manufacturers of furniture and other buyers of their product. Because J. Pierpont Morgan and the Baptist Standard Oil Company concluded to have a little panic and stop big business for a time, orders got scarce in the thin lumber and panel trade, and some of our good old praying brethren who had been adding to their wealth by getting a fair price for their manufactured material thought that the world had just about come to an end; they knew somebody was taking their trade and were just bound to get business—they had forgotten the other fellow was running only half the time. They had the question of overhead expenses and other things facing them and thought it was better to go out and buy in some trade rather than be satisfied to stand a little loss because the plant was shut down half the time.

Now, what have they gained by this? They've just demoralized the several branches of the thin lumber trade! Of course, they got an order or two, but a canvass of the situation in the various lines will show that all are in practically the same condition—manufacturing forty to sixty per cent of the

It is impossible to accurately botanize a small piece of wood. To do this properly one must needs not only have a specimen of the wood, showing both heart and sap, but should have also a section of the bark, specimen of foliage and, if possible, the acorn or whatever the seed pod growth may be. However, there is enough bark attached to this specimen to demonstrate, with the aid of the wood, that it is certainly not white oak (*Quercus alba*). Nevertheless, I am equally certain that commercially it would be regarded and marketed as belonging to the southern white oak family. It may be post, bur, pin, cow, overcup, chestnut or forked-leaf "white" oak. All these varieties are admitted to the family commercially. The specimen is a good one and will satisfactorily fulfill requirements for tie purposes.—EDITOR.

Referring to a New York Embarrassment.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I wish to call your attention to the direct cause of my present trouble. The situation is simply this: I was pressed by several banks in Virginia, who held my acceptances for quite a large amount, drawn in favor of D. E. Cogbill of Boydton, Va., and discounted by him. These acceptances were in the form of advances which were to be covered by shipments of lumber before they came due. This Cogbill did not do, and when he got in trouble the banks took action against me, and at a time when the financial panic was on. This seriously embarrassed me, especially as I had many local losses aggregating many thousands of dollars. I wish to state, however, that my creditors, with the exception of above parties, have treated me very fairly, and I practically arranged with all of them for an extension such as would give me relief and would mean that I would ultimately pay out. These banks practically agreed to the same proposition, but at the last moment refused to do so unless I gave them certain security, which I would not to the detriment of my other creditors, the result of which forced the action. I shall continue the commission business under the name Minter Lumber Company, at 25 West Forty-second street. I cannot yet say what action I will take to further protect my interests and those of my creditors.—S. F. MINTER.

normal amount of stock and selling it ten or fifteen per cent cheaper than they should, besides causing men in and out of the association to point their fingers at these good old praying members for doing something they knew right down in their hearts they shouldn't do.

Every industry, starting with Judge Gary and the steel corporations, has endeavored to get together and talk it over and try to realize that there is just so much business, with capacity for twice as much as there is to be had; and most manufacturers have had the good sense to sit down and look out the window and figure out the future, but have not gone out to buy trade. Sad to say, the same does not hold good with some of our friends in the veneer trade. The fact is that if they were a little younger we would feel like taking them over the knee and using a skillet or a piece of heavy thin lumber on them!

Of course, if these people want to follow out the old Bible quotation and lose their factories, let 'em go ahead; but in the end it will be seen that a lot of other people in the thin lumber business had sense enough to take care of the assets they had accumulated and not throw them away just in order to run their old veneer plants!

INVESTIGATE.

In these days when trade is dull it is so easy to be guided by the buyer that some of our strong-necked friends have been led into the grievous error of swallowing all the confidential talks of the buyers. They have been satisfied that what is said was the truth—that "John Smith had cut the price of quartered veneer," and that the lumber manufacturers were cutting the price, too; but he lied.

Now, what's the use of being a lobster? Be a man or a mouse or a long-tailed rat, but don't go to town and walk into the furniture manufacturer's plant, and 'fess up that you haven't got an order to your name—that the plant has shut down and no telling when it will start up again—and you have a note to pay next month, and must have an order at any old price to get the money to take it up, etc., etc.

Now, what can you expect? Do you suppose these purchasing agents are hired just to look pretty and wear red neckties, or are they there to buy stock just as cheap as they can get it? Why should a manufacturer in fairly good circumstances, with plenty of good timber within easy reach, and a well-equipped plant, lose his head just because trade is dull with him? If he would compare notes with other manufacturers in any line of trade, in any part of the country, he would find that the volume of business is not over fifty per cent what it was this time last year. That being the case, why not be satisfied with the fifty per cent from regular customers, and not go around with head bowed down, or knuckle to a buyer in order to force him to take something at cost or less? It's a long, hard pull to get prices up where they belong and if you are responsible for helping break these prices at this time it may take you until 1920 to get them back again.

Therefore, when you are looking for trade and find Mr. Buyer has something awfully good offered him, let him buy it from the manufacturer who wants him to take body, soul and breeches at cost or less—or make him show you, but don't let him put his finger over the date on the bill in hand!

Investigate—don't imagine that prices have been demoralized when you make your own quotation.

Large Veneer Plant Changes Hands.

The Blair Veneer Company of North Troy, Vt., purchased at public auction, April 9, the entire property of the Veneer Box & Panel Company of Greenville, Me., consisting of a two-story mill, 350x100 feet, completely fitted with new machinery and appliances throughout; also a twelve-room boarding house and large scow on Moosehead Lake, with 700-000 feet of logs.

This property is situated on the south shore of Moosehead Lake, in a fine hardwood territory, mostly birch. The mill was built new in 1906, fitted with the latest and most up-to-date machinery, and operated for the manufacture of veneer panels and box shooks for one year, when it was closed, and finally went into the hands of a trustee.

This is the largest and best equipped veneer mill in New England, and it is the intention of the new owners, who are experienced veneer men, and who have similar mills at North Troy and Montgomery, Vt., to start this plant in the near future for the manufacture of built-up stock and boxes as before. The present management will insure a successful operation of the business.

Notwithstanding the very unsettled state of the financial conditions of the country the Blair Veneer Company has been running its mills full time all winter and spring, and expects to run the old plant continually, as well as start up the new one just purchased.

News Notes.

Lay & Valcon are building a veneer manufacturing plant at Portsmouth, Va., which is rapily nearing completion. The company will commence operations with the manufacture of butter-trays, berry-baskets and vegetable-crates; later it expects to produce finer material, such as mahogany and walnut veneers for the furniture trade.

The National Veneer Products Company, with plant at East Mishawaka, Ind., will in future manufacture its "Indestructo" trunks in newer, larger quarters. There is a good demand for these veneer trunks, which, though light, are very strong and attractive in appearance.

W. A. Beitner of Traverse City, Mich., is anxious to remove his plant to a southern location. The Chamber of Commerce of Beaumont, Tex., is trying to induce Mr. Beitner to remove to that city. The Michigan plant employs about two hundred people, and turns out chair stock, plates, butter-dishes and other similar products.

The Radford Veneer Works at Radford, Va., have resumed operations, and are optimistic as to future trade.

The Standard Table Company has been organized at Avoca, Ia., and has bought the plant of the Jamestown Veneer Door Company at that point. The company will at once begin the manufacture of dining-room furniture. J. H. Frew is president.

The Birchwood veneer plant, Birchwood, Wis., has resumed operations, as has the sawmill connected with it. Superintendent White says the concern will employ fifty to sixty men the rest of the year.

The Diamond Match Company's veneering plant at Chico, Cal., has commenced operations. Orange slats are being manufactured, but only a few employees will be engaged until after the directors' annual meeting in May.

Burdis Anderson, secretary and treasurer of the Great Lakes Veneer Company, manufacturer of rotary cut veneers and thin lumber at Munising, Mich., has been in New York recently, attending a hearing before the Official Classification Committee, as a representative of the National Veneer and Panel Manufacturers' Association, of which he is president. Mr. Anderson hopes he has been successful in securing satisfactory adjustment of some railroad matters which have been pending between this committee and his association for some time.

The Burnsville Veneer Mills, Burnsville, W. Va., which were destroyed by fire a month ago, are being rebuilt at fast as possible, and it is expected that they will be ready for operation again in sixty days. D. H. Gowing, president and manager of the concern, will remain in Burnsville until the mill is completed. The plant will be larger than the old one; the mill proper will be 96x120 feet, three stories; cutting room, 24x96, one story; machinery room, 32x96, one story; boiler room, 42x28; engine room, 20x30. The sawmill was the only part of the old plant that was not burned. Mr. Gowing also has a plant at Syracuse, N. Y., where he has his main office.

The Inter-State Veneer Company is a new concern at Richmond, Va., which manufactures inside trim for cars, houses, etc.

B. W. Lord of the Chicago Veneer Company, Burnside, Ky., attended the hearing given members of the Veneer and Panel Manufacturers' Association, by the Official Classification Committee, in New York recently. His company reports business improving, and that it is receiving a number of good orders. About 2,000,000 feet of choice logs have been gotten in of late, and the mill is running full time.

The Edgar Veneer & Box Company, Edgar, Wis., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $15,000. The incorporators are: A. W. Puchner, M. N. Schill and Peter Pesteen. A plant will be erected by the company at Edgar this summer.

The Utilization of Hardwoods.

ARTICLE III.

The Manufacture of Bar Fixtures.

This is not a temperance article, but simply a record of what an observer saw in the bar fixture department of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company's Chicago plant, which is one of the very few factories of the kind in that city.

Before starting to make the rounds the writer was warned that he need not expect to see the bar fixture department at its busiest. "The prohibition agitation that is having its innings over a large section of the country just now, combined with the money scare, naturally has seriously affected this department of the business. In the South the trade has suffered a grievous blow, and saloon men everywhere are proceeding cautiously," said the superintendent.

Whatever a lumberman's standpoint on the liquor question may be—it is said to be "favorable" in a great many cases—he knows that the saloon man is a good customer for hardwoods. Nowadays there is considerable rivalry among saloon men with regard to the beauty of the furnishings in their places of business. They know that a handsome interior attracts trade, imparting an air of decency and respectability to the premises and thus, by reflected light, to the proprietor himself. Consequently the large amount of special, made-to-order work turned out in the bar fixture line is not surprising, nor is the richness of design to be observed in many finished and unfinished orders in a high-class factory.

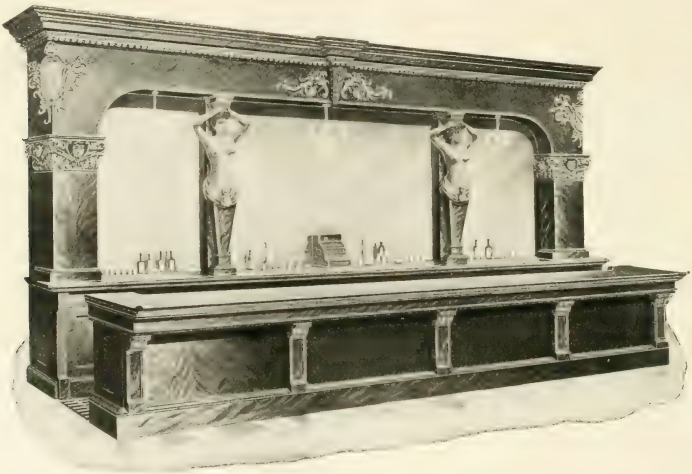
One of these designs, for example, shows a most artistic back bar, with caryatids dividing its three mirrors. These beautiful female figures, as well as other parts of this bar, are hand carved. The caryatids are partially nude and would probably be well "smashed" by persons of the Carrie Nation type when on the warpath, although they are grace itself and wonderful examples of the wood carver's art. The end pillars have capitals decorated with women's heads, surrounded by rococo ornamentation. These pillars are square and the design appears on three sides. There are other elaborate carvings on the bar, but enough has been told to give some idea of this imposing design.

Another handsome stock bar, which has long been popular with the wealthier class of saloon men, has massive round columns, shown in one of the illustrations. It presents a peculiarly imposing appearance and is often demanded in mahogany veneer. This is one of the most expensive stock bars on the market.

Lions' heads, in various sizes and always artistically carved, are prominent features of many back bars. In one design there are no less than thirteen of these heads, with electric light fixtures protruding from the jaws, the whole forming parts of three arches overhanging as many mirrors. The veneers employed often exhibit fancy grain and the acme of fine finish.

The veneers ordinarily used for bar fixtures are oak, which is the favorite, mahogany finished curly birch, and genuine mahogany. As an evidence of the unwaning popularity of oak, all the stock styles produced in the plant are offered in oak veneer, and several in that wood alone; both the plain and quarter-sawed varieties can be had. Bar tops are always made of solid hardwood in this factory, the reason being obvious. They are often of solid mahogany. The veneers in these bar fixtures are of five-ply construction. For the body of the bar poplar is employed. This wood may also be utilized for the binding veneers.

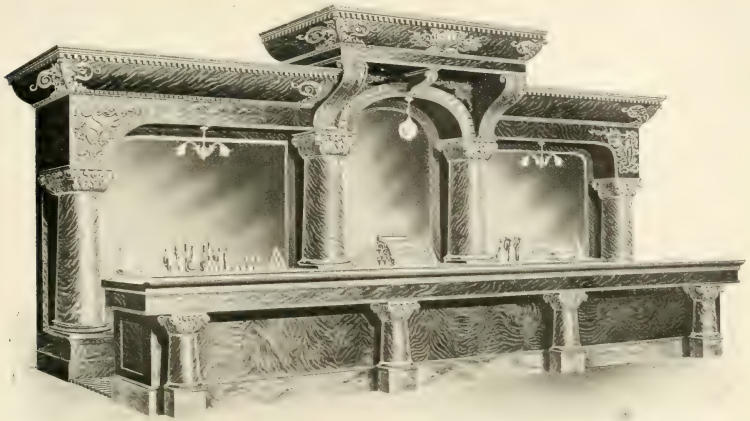
Bars vary in length from twelve to thirty feet, while back bars, from floor to top of mirror frame, run from nine feet six inches to nearly fourteen feet; thus a good supply of wood is used in each.



ARTISTIC STYLE OF BAR WITH CARYATID DECORATION.

There are numerous stock styles of back bars, bottle cases, front and wine room partitions, summer doors, bar screens, window screens, display cases, wall cases, coolers, lunch counters, tables, chairs and all the great variety of objects fashioned of wood or iron that come under the general term bar fixtures. Oak and birch are the hardwoods most in evidence, though front and wine room partitions are sometimes furnished in real mahogany.

One of the most interesting sections of a factory of this kind is the wood carving department. Many hand carvers were at work, and the carving machines were fully manned. By observing the operations of the skilled ar-



A POPULAR AND SERVICEABLE BAR.

tisans who direct the movements of these near human machines it may be seen how it is possible to embellish great surfaces of hardwood with wonderful designs in a comparatively short time, and produce a work of art in the process.

One of the handsomest bars to be seen anywhere in the United States, it is said, is in the New Brevoort House, Chicago. The entire furnishings of this bar are the production of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. The room forms a sort of rotunda, with an arched roof of art glass, through which subdued light filters, supplemented by electric fixtures of handsome design. The bar is circular, with counter of fine mahogany, but the panels and columns, which in other bars form the support of the counter, are in this case replaced by art glass. This feature probably remains unnoticed by a large number of the patrons of the buffet, as this part of the glass work is not illuminated by either artificial or natural light. The hand-rail is formed by a complete circle of transparent imitation cut glass which is lighted up from within by a series of incandescent lamps attached to the brass rings that divide the rail into sections. The back bar is also circular and occupies the center of the room, counter and back bar thus forming concentric parts. The latter is largely of marble and brass, with several tiers of marble shelves. Up through the center shoots a great vase of cut glass, and this too is brilliantly illuminated from within. The center of the large dome is directly above the center of the vase. The dome forms a sort of hemisphere and around its sides, directly above the space in which the customers stand, are smaller glass hemispheres. The mosaic flooring beneath these smaller domes corresponds quite minutely with them in design. The sides of the room are mainly of mahogany, but in one place there is a magnificent large art glass window representing a female figure, and brightly illuminated from without. Two cosy corners finished in mahogany form recesses in the wall, thus preventing a set appearance in the design. The furniture is mahogany, and the chairs are heavily upholstered in leather. While the art glass plays a most important part in the general decorative scheme, the large amount of mahogany employed "sets it off" with just the proper richness and tone.

News Miscellany.

West Virginia News Notes.

At points along the Western Maryland railroad in West Virginia as much as 145,000,000 feet of lumber is in piles. This abundance is due to the recent financial flurry, in a way, and many owners are hard up-in consequence. The timber market in West Virginia is not as good by any means as it might be, and different persons ascribe the conditions which exist to various causes. Some say that the dealers have created too high prices, and others claim that the prices which prevail are due to natural consequences; it is well known that timber is getting scarcer every year. In the lower end of the state the lumber supply is greater even than that along the Western Maryland and Baltimore & Ohio railroads, and a more liberal market would relieve the business situation greatly. Demand will surely arise ere long, but there is no promise of a reduction in price. According to lumbermen there is expected to be no particular reduction in timber, notwithstanding the absence of demand for lumber at this time.

Fire which originated in the plant of the Kentucky Coal & Lumber Company at Open Fork, Nicholas county, W. Va., destroyed almost the entire town on April 10. The plant was a total wreck and was insured for about $7,000, which will cover only about half the loss.

J. W. Romine Lumber Company, Parkersburg, which has been in business a little over a year, is enjoying an excellent trade, and Mr. Romine anticipates a good summer business. The company has well appointed offices in the Central Bank building, where the trade is always made welcome.

The Hemlock Lumber Company, Charleston, W. Va., will begin operating its new plant just south of town about June 1. This mill is now under construction and when completed will be one of the most modern plants of its kind in the state. New machinery of latest type will be installed, and a hundred men will be employed. It will manufacture flooring, siding and mouldings.

The Hazelwood Lumber Company is a new concern at Hazelwood, capitalized at $300,000. It will do a general wholesale and manufacturing business and has timberland that it is estimated will take twenty-five years to clear up.

The C. L. Ritter Lumber Company of Avoca is enjoying an excellent business. Manager Gerhardt says sales for the month of March exceeded those of last year for the corresponding month, and present indications point to the same conditions for April. The Ritter company has been located at Avoca for years and has about two months' sawing yet on this tract of land. It has extensive holdings in Kentucky and an option on 30,000 acres in close proximity to its present mill.

W. H. Bailey & Co. of Grafton was established in 1898 and is a manufacturer, wholesaler and exporter of West Virginia hardwoods. The mills of this company are located at Walkersville. They make a specialty of dimension stock and can supply the trade upon short notice for almost anything in this line. Business is exceptionally good with them.

The Biggs-Wilson Company has been incorporated under the laws of West Virginia and will do a general wholesale lumber business and buy and sell timberlands. The office of the company is located in the Frederick building, Huntington. G. N. Biggs is president and treasurer; Joe L. Wilson, vice president and general manager; S. G. Biggs, secretary; these, together with S. M. Trimmer, constitute the board of directors. Mr. Biggs is well known to the trade and has been in the business for many years, having been connected with the most prominent lumbermen in the state. With such men as these at the head of the company it will have unbounded success.

Ohio News Items.

The Domestic Lumber Company of Columbus, although only a few months old, is booking some fine orders, and indications at this time are that they will have all the business they can care for in the very near future. Mr. Taylor, president of the company, said: "We are getting a good fair volume of business and cannot see why the earlot lumber trade will not reach sixty-five per cent of last year during this season. As matters now stand we feel that all the people need to have done to them is to have their confidence in values restored, when they will buy for their full needs and anticipate to a certain extent. Unquestionably there are quite a number of items in the lumber catalog today which are worth more than money in the bank. Up to now it has been hard to get buyers to understand the real situation. Did they realize the scarcity of stocks in the field they would not hesitate to load up on present basis of values, as by so doing they would make the biggest rate of interest they ever did in their lives. Good luck to all lumbermen."

In a recent interview Albert Brigardner of Columbus, who has extensive holdings in the forests of West Virginia and Kentucky, and who is well qualified to speak of the situation from the standpoint of an owner and operator, said: "In my opinion it will not be a matter of more than twenty-five years until the timberland of the South will be cut almost clean. This section of the country is now supplying probably one-half of the United States with timber, but at the rate it is being cut there is little probability that it will last longer than a quarter of a century. There are thousands of acres of timberland, but there is a remarkable demand for all that is cut. Our two mills in this district turn out more than 800,000 feet of lumber in a month each, and oftentimes it runs as high as a million feet. We have demand for almost all of it each month. Corporations and firms are entering the large forests on all sides and building railroads over high gorges, overcoming the greatest difficulties to get this lumber out to where it can be shipped to various parts of the country. The timber in these districts is secured only at an enormous expense and it does not pay a man to try to cut a few hundred acres. The great expense entailed to get at lumber and the cost of operation is a great factor in the high price of lumber today. The timber in our possession consists mostly of oak and poplar, but we have everything from walnut to pine. Oak and poplar are holding their prices while pine seems to be declining. There was a time when one could have purchased an acre of valuable timberland in this district for $6 or $7. It is a great deal higher than that now, I can assure you, and it is going higher. The land, however, once rid of timber, is practically valueless as a farm. It sells cheaply and often goes for $2 an acre nowadays, the owner reserving the mineral rights."

The Cleveland-Oconee Lumber Company, which was recently incorporated under the laws of the state of Ohio, for $100,000, with $75,000 paid in, is having a very satisfactory business. The general offices of the company are at 233 The Arcade, Cleveland, with mills at Oconee, Ga. It manufactures and wholesales hardwood lumber of all kinds, and has about 2,400 acres of standing timber. The mill is newly equipped with all modern machinery steam niggers, Fay-Egan band mill, etc. There is a standard gauge railroad of twenty-five miles with cars and engine. The timber is very large and said to be of the finest quality in the South, and is one of the most desirable tracts in the state of Georgia, and very accessible for export trade as well as domestic. The officers of the company are: President, George E. Meier; vice president, Will Mace; secretary, Neal Meier; treasurer, M. Power. The company was organized by Mr. Meier, who is also president and manager of the Interstate Lumber Company of Cleveland.

Owen McNally of the McNally Lumber Company, manufacturers and wholesalers at Oswego, N. Y., was in West Virginia and other southeastern states this month placing orders for three million feet of basswood.

Suggestions for Careful Consideration.

A quotation from an report of the United States Forest Service, issued in September, 1907, is as follows:

"We have apparently about a fifteen years' supply of hardwood lumber now ready to cut. Of the four great hardwood regions the Ohio Valley states have been already almost completely turned into agricultural states, and the lake states and the lower Mississippi Valley are rapidly following their example.

"In the Appalachian mountains we have extensive hardwood lands, which have been culled and greatly damaged by fire. These are practically all in private hands, and while they contain a large amount of inferior, young timber, they are receiving little or no protection, and even such young timber as exists is making but slight growth. Even if these cutover lands be rightly managed they cannot greatly increase their yield of merchantable timber inside of thirty to forty years.

"The inevitable conclusion is that there are lean years close ahead in the use of hardwood timber. There is sure to be a gap between the supply which exists and the supply which will have to be provided. How large that gap will be depends upon how soon and how effectively we begin to make provision for the future supply. The present indications are that in spite of the best we can do there will be a shortage of hardwoods running through at least fifteen years. How acute that shortage may become and how serious a check it will put upon the industries concerned cannot now be foretold. That it will strike at the very foundation of some of the country's most important industries is unquestionable. This much is true beyond doubt—that we are dangerously near a hardwood famine and have made no provision against it."

Why cannot the hardwood operator assist the government in establishing a system whereby conditions which we believe are of vital interest to the consumer as well as the producer may be kept normal? Although January, February and March each showed an increase in business over the preceding month since December—compared with last year—there is a decided decrease in the amount of business in the aggregate, which will hardly be overcome during the next nine months, for the reason that former business conditions will not become markedly apparent much before the end of the year, if at all. It is figured that only about 60 per cent of the business secured last year will be realized the present year.

Now, since this condition exists, *there should be no more lumber produced than that amount.* A large production means a series of low values and a slower movement of material. The costs of manufacturing have not been lowered sufficiently to meet such conditions without a tremendous loss to sawmill operators. The river mills are in a peculiar position; they are forced to saw all their logs which came out with the winter tides and were felled in the woods last year. These mills will continue sawing, but they are not logging, and are running on high-priced timber purchased last year when there was a scarcity of logs. The interior and mountain mills are only running on logs they have cut in the woods to save them from worms and rot. This condition is more prevalent in the Mississippi Valley section than in any other portion of the country. It seems a hardship to the mountain or interior mills to shut down while the river mills are running, but as river men are not logging this year, and will no doubt be forced to carry over certain stocks for next spring, the mountain mills will be doing business while the river mills are awaiting their log tides the following season.

This condition has existed in the past, and is a fair one to follow on the "turn-about" principle—while one section is running the other should not necessarily follow suit, and vice versa. Lumber cut now, if held too long on sticks, will go to waste, owing to the climatic conditions; thereby the opportunity of marketing the cut will be lost.

Forest methods are natural ones, and the wise course, based on past experience and a knowledge of present conditions, would be to cut down trees only when they are needed. By such methods our forests would be preserved, our needs of consumption would be better regulated and the industry as a whole more up to date and provided with fresh stocks. LEWIS DOSTER.

Annual Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association.

The fourth annual meeting of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association will be held at the New Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans, on Wednesday, May 20, at 10 A. M., and will continue during that day and the next. It will be the first meeting held by this organization for some time and a large number of important matters will come up for consideration. President Frederick Wilbert and Secretary George E. Watson urge that there be a full attendance, and believe that in view of the present dull times no business engagements should be considered of sufficient importance to keep those interested in cypress manufacture away from the conference. Details and program of the meeting will be announced later.

Handle Trade Notes.

The Ferguson & Wheeler Land, Lumber & Handle Company of Poplar Bluff, Mo., has been incorporated by William Ferguson, George P. Wheeler and William S. Welsh. It is capitalized at $300,000.

The El Dorado Hardwood & Manufacturing Company of El Dorado, Ark., has increased its capital stock from $10,000 to $25,000. C. S. Jackson, president of the company, is an active member of the Handle Manufacturers' Association.

The Marmaduke Handle Company of Marmaduke, Ark., has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The company is capitalized at $1,500 and the incorporators are Jacob Glasscock, W. E. Talley and A. E. Bendol.

Dispatches from Shreveport, La., say that another factory for that city may be secured within the next few days in the Hugo Handle Company of Poteau, Okla., and that a representative of that concern recently visited Shreveport for the purpose of acquiring a site.

Indiana Still in the Ring.

The Smith & Randall Lumber Company of Fort Wayne has just shipped three carloads of the largest timbers that have been setn from Fort Wayne in a single order for many years. The shipment was made to Point St. Charles, Canada, and the lumber was for the Canadian government, to be used for locks in the construction of the large canals now building there.

The planks were oak, twelve inches thick, twenty-four inches wide and thirty feet in length. There were thirty-two of them, and to fill the order required thirty-two trees, each four and a half feet in diameter at the stump and nearly two and a half feet in diameter at the top, each tree producing but one of the big timbers.

The singular thing about it is that nearly all of these trees grew within four miles of Fort Wayne, and none of them came from a distance greater than six miles from the courthouse. This shows that despite the heavy demands upon the timber supply in this region, there is still some big timber to be found in the vicinity of Fort Wayne.

Hardwood Timber Deal.

The Crocker Chair Company of Sheboygan, Wis., has purchased from D. F. Sanborn & Co. of Ashland, Wis., 6,103 acres of hardwood lands in Houghton and Baraga counties for $86,569.56. The lands are adjacent to Sidnaw and the timber will be cut at that place and then shipped to Sheboygan to be worked into the finished product.

The Crocker Chair Company has a large plant at Sheboygan, and is on the lookout for more hardwood lands farther north.

New Heavy Hardwood Moulder.

That veteran and high-class woodworking machinery house, the H. B. Smith Machine Company of Smithville, N. J., has just turned out a new and improved type of heavy moulder. It is known as No. 133, a heavy 7 inch moulding machine, and is especially adapted for working hardwoods, and is shown in the accompanying halftone engravings. It is called the "Singer Moulder" because it was especially designed for an important concern of that name, and large numbers of them are in use working up the materials for hardwood sewing machine cases. The machine is strictly up-to-date in all respects and as compared with other moulders is more convenient to set up and adjust, is much more strongly driven and has a very powerful and positive feed. It may be described as follows:

The frame is cast whole, and is 28½ inches wide by 8 feet long, which gives ample room for long and wide belts. The design is of strongest possible form and admits of easy access to the inside vertical head; and it also supports the table close to the under head.

The table is extra heavy, adjustably gibbed to the frame and adjusts up and down by a single screw which rests on ball bearings and is adjusted by a winch from the front. For deep work it will drop as low as 9½ inches, or by removing the outside head-stock, as low as 12½ inches. When the table is adjusted to position it is then clamped firmly to the frame by two clamp-bolts, one bolt through the outside support to upper head and the other near the under head.

The cutter-spindles are all made of high carbon steel, carefully turned and ground to fit the bearings. They are 1½ inches in the bearings, and the upper and under spindles are 1½ inches where the heads go, while the side spindles are 1¼ inches for the heads. The under spindle, like top mandrel, is provided with three bearings and the head is removable without disturbing the spindle.

The bearings to the upper and lower cutter-spindles are of our patent clamp self-oiling style which can be adjusted to the one thousandth part of an inch, and they are thoroughly compensating. The upper spindle is provided with an outside bearing 4½ inches long, and the other two bearings are 6½ inches long each. The outside bearing to the under spindle is readily removable so as to take off the under head. The vertical spindles have self-oiling compensating cap-bearings and are also provided with step-bearings, the pull of the belts being against the boxes. The countershaft bearings are compensating and self-lubricating.

The head-stocks of the upper and under heads have longitudinal adjustment, and the vertical heads or spindles have vertical, lateral and angular adjustments. The angular adjustment to the outside head is 17 degrees and to the inside head 8 degrees, and these angles are not disturbed when adjusted laterally or vertically. The inside vertical head-stock is attached to the table and, with the outside head, goes up and down with it.

The feed mechanism is composed of two upper feed rolls, one 4 inches and the other 2½ inches diameter and one 4-inch roll in the table, all driven and expansively geared so as to drive in any position of the table. The two upper rolls are given pressure by a combination of two intervening springs, all placed within the framing. The feed shafts are 1¼ inches with substantial bearings and both upper rolls are driven by a downward pressure of the gears, thereby increasing the power of the feed. There are two rates of feed, 25 and 44 feet a minute, which are started and stopped by a lever in front. This lever actuates a friction clutch and the motion from the clutch-shaft is communicated to the train of feed gears by a very fine hardened steel automobile roller bearing chain running on milled sprockets, hence the feeds are very powerful and positive. The feeding mechanism as a whole has a screw adjustment to regulate the draw to the fence side of the machine. By raising a lever to a vertical position it lifts the feed rolls so that the stock can be withdrawn.

The under head, besides having a horizontal adjustment and being removable from the spindle, has an adjustment to regulate the amount of cut, and the end of the bed after the head has an adjustment to fit the cut as well as being raised and lowered with the head. Therefore, it is right for any cut when once set for the cutters in use. The end of the table swings down for access to the cutters.

The cutter-heads furnished with the machine are all four-slotted, lipped and made from high carbon hammered steel, and all are of the same cutting circle, 5½ inches, thus allowing an interchange of cutters on the different heads.

The pressure bars and chip-breakers are of latest design and all readily removable for quick access to the cutter-heads. The chip-breaker to the upper head is adjustable to and from the cut and is weighted. There is a pressure foot immediately after the upper cutter, and another over the under-cutter, and these can be connected by a board or reverse moulding so as to make the pressure continuous. These pressure feet are adjusted by hand wheels.

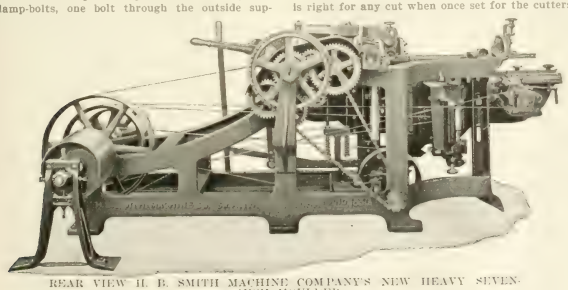
The spring posts are held solidly by our improved cast steel clamps which do not bruise the post, hold more firmly and are easily repaired in case of wear.

Each four-side machine is furnished with one four-slotted steel head to each spindle, each head having cutter-head bolts and a pair of plain knives; a chip-breaker to the outside vertical head, one cap head, and wrenches and guide shown in the foreground of cut.

For top head belting 14 feet 2 inches long by 4 inches wide is required; bottom head, 18 feet 2 inches long by 3 inches wide; inside head, 15 feet 5 inches long by 3 inches wide; outside head, 14 feet long by 3 inches wide; and for feed 13 feet long by 2¼ inches wide.

The machine weighs 2,550 pounds, and requires a floor space of 9 feet by 5 feet 8 inches; tight and loose pulleys 12 inches by 6 inches; the speed of the countershaft is 900 revolutions per minute, and the machine requires eight to nine horsepower.

The H. B. Smith Machine Company operates a large branch establishment in Chicago, at 10 and 12 North Canal street, under the management of Thomas R. Martin. Mr. Martin will be pleased to exhibit the new type of moulder to anyone interested in high-class tools of special value in handling hardwoods.



REAR VIEW H. B. SMITH MACHINE COMPANY'S NEW HEAVY SEVEN-INCH MOULDER.

[For Front View of This Machine See Page 51.]

Annual of Philadelphia Exchange.

The Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia held its twenty-second annual meeting in the Crozer Building on April 9. The attendance was unusually large and representative and included all the prominent Philadelphia lumbermen and not a few out-of-town guests.

The usual custom of electing a temporary chairman for this occasion was waived, and on motion of George F. Craig the retiring president, William L. Rice, was elected chairman, an honor which was much appreciated by Mr. Rice. The retiring president then read his annual address, which was followed by the annual report of John H. Lank, secretary of the exchange. These showed the affairs of the organization to be in very satisfactory shape and reflected great credit on the officers. After the reading of the various reports of the committees the election of new officers, directors and auditors was in order.

George F. Craig nominated Frederick S. Underhill of Wistar, Underhill & Co. for president. Edward B. Malone nominated Herbert P. Robinson of Miller, Robinson & Co. for vice-president, and Frederick S. Underhill proposed that Charles P. Maule, who has been the popular treasurer of the exchange for a number of years, should continue in office, a move to which, as might be expected, there was no opposition. That the genial and affable John H. Lank should again be elected secretary by the directors was a foregone conclusion, as never has the exchange been better served in this capacity than by this same John H. Lank. On motion the nominations for the various offices were closed, and the names of the officers, who were elected without a dissenting voice, recorded by the secretary.

A vote of thanks was unanimously voted to

the lumber trade journals, which have kindly supplied the exchange files with copies for the year; also thanks were extended to J. E. Challenger of the Philadelphia Car Service Association for the valuable information furnished the exchange. Frederick S. Underhill and William C. MacBride, by authority, extended the thanks of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, also of the Philadelphia Retail Lumbermen's Association, to the exchange for use of rooms during the past year. In resolution the exchange expressed its gratification at the timely call issued by President Roosevelt for a conference to be held in Washington, D. C., in May, of the governors of the several states, and representatives appointed by them, to study the problems relating to the conservation of our natural resources of minerals, timber, water supply, etc.

The tellers in charge of the vote for directors of the exchange not having completed compiling the vote, the intermediate time was filled in with calls upon officers-elect for extemporaneous speeches, which were well received, after which the meeting was adjourned. The new directors are Herbert E. Weitzel, Owen M. Bruner and Daniel Adams. The faithful trio, Henry C.



F. S. UNDERHILL, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE EXCHANGE.

Riley, Samuel B. Vrooman and Franklin Smedley, who composed the auditing committee last year, were again elected to continue under the present administration.

At 7 o'clock in the evening the twenty-first annual banquet of the exchange was held in the banquet hall of the Union League Building. The tables, at which nearly one hundred and fifty members and guests were seated, were decorated with spring blossoms and artistically strewn here and there with pieces of bark and small branches of trees; the latter were enthusiastically waved during the dinner to accentuate the various witty remarks of the speakers.

The booklet beside each plate, containing the names of the members of the exchange and the menu, of a character to tempt the most epicurean palate, was an attractive piece of art. The covers were made of the fiber of a remarkable tree which grows on certain Pacific islands, which is skillfully manipulated by the natives, making a delicate and pliable wood-like material. These were fancifully colored with native vegetable dyes and ornamented with an emerald green lizard and gilt lettering. On the first inner page was a strong quotation from Carlyle: "Adversity is sometimes hard upon a man, but for one who can stand prosperity, there are a hundred that will stand adversity." These books were presented by the lumbermen's insurance companies.

The entertainments of the evening were varied and of a most enjoyable character. William L. Rice, conspicuous as retiring president, and toastmaster of the evening, called on Frederick S. Underhill, the newly elected president, for a speech. After the most vociferous applause and a violent outburst into the popular inspiring song, "He's a jolly good fellow," Mr. Underhill took courage and began his address to his brother lumbermen. From start to finish so fitting were his words, so ingeniously wrought into his speech were graceful references to the noble vocation of lumbermen, that the appreciation of his hearers could not be restrained, and a search for offerings ended in the abstracting of flowers from vases on the tables, potted plants from the floor, bundles of wood and small decorative trees, to lay humbly at his feet.

G. A. Howes of the Entertainment Committee exercised his famous quartette, and the inimitable Edwin H. Coane, who had lately left a sickbed, sang his "Jersey Sam," a side-splitting reproduction of an old man, who compared the present to the good old times of fifty years ago.

James Edward Cattel, secretary of the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association, was another most acceptable speaker. H. Stanley Bristol of the United States forestry service, Washington, D. C., elucidated the object of this service and urged the necessity of the coöperation of lumbermen and other business men for its further extension. Herbert P. Robinson, the newly elected vice-president, and other men of note, delivered eloquently their word of commendation for the organization whose birthday they were assembled to celebrate. Francis Spencer Edmonds, a young man of growing distinction, expressed in his all too short address his views on the subject of panics, during which he brought forward some interesting statistics. It was regretted that Senator Philander C. Knox, presidential candidate, and Edwin S. Stewart, governor of Pennsylvania, could not be present, but letters from them pleaded prearranged and unavoidable duties.

As the midnight hour drew near, with a sonorous outpouring of feeling "Auld Lang Syne" was sung, and the curtain went down on a banquet which was unqualifiedly one of the most successful ever recorded in the history of the exchange. To the committee on entertainment, composed of Herbert P. Robinson, William H. Smedley, George A. Howes, Fisher Dalrymple and William T. Betts, be all praise.

St. Louis Lumbermen's Club Meeting.

The entertainment committee of the Lumbermen's Club of St. Louis provided a Dutch luncheon for the monthly meeting that was held at the Mercantile Club, Tuesday evening, April 14. W. A. Bonsack, first vice president of the club, presided in the absence of President J. A. Freeman.

After the meeting was called to order, Mr. Bonsack introduced Dr. Herman von Schrenck, the well-known authority on forestry, who spoke on the subject, "The Conservation of Forests." The doctor spoke extemporaneously and very rapidly and fluently, and was listened to with close attention. A resolution of thanks was given him for his interesting talk.

At the conclusion of Dr. von Schrenck's address the minutes of the March meeting were read and approved.

The secretary, Mr. Kessler, read the statement of W. W. Dings, treasurer of the club, which showed that the receipts of the club since the organization had been $1,125 and the disbursements $619.10, leaving $505.90 in the treasury at present.

The membership committee reported the following applications and they were unanimously elected to membership: Frank G. Hanley, Henry Boeckler, G. H. Barnes and I. N. McCreery.

The committee on public affairs reported as follows: "Your committee on public affairs, to whom was referred a paper introduced by Mr. Seidel, representing a bill known as H. R. 10457, introduced in the House of Representatives on December 19, 1907, by Hon. Frank D. Currier of New Hampshire, and then referred by that honorable body to the committee on agriculture, beg to report that they have considered same and recommend that the Lumbermen's Club of St. Louis indorse same and, in case of acceptance, the secretary notify Mr. Currier of the House of Representatives as well as the House committee on agriculture."

This bill referred to the establishment of a forest reserve in the Appalachian mountains and White mountains. The report was adopted and it was resolved that every lumberman in St. Louis send an individual letter to the Missouri congressmen to indorse the bill, and that the secretary prepare a general form letter to send to the members of the club so that they could send in uniform letters.

Lloyd G. Harris then read a motion which W. W. Dings had prepared. It was as follows:

"The National Hardwood Lumber Association will meet in annual convention June 11 to 14 at Milwaukee. At that time there should be presented to the association an invitation from the lumbermen of this city to hold the next annual meeting in St. Louis. The Lumbermen's Exchange at the last regular meeting appointed a committee to present to this club the matter of formally inviting the national association to this city in 1909. It is suggested that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to attend the Milwaukee meeting and invite the national association, as above set forth; also, that this committee shall endeavor to secure an invitation from the Business Men's League and the mayor of our city. The national association is one of the strongest organizations in the United States, and it should be deemed an honor to entertain its members. We should go before them with statistics relating to St. Louis and give our reasons for believing that St. Louis is the best convention city in the United States. I therefore move you that a committee be appointed at once, as the time for action is limited."

The motion was carried.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company has resumed operations at its Richwood, W. Va., mill, and General Manager Armstrong says that all mills in that district have resumed. This means that there are now about fifteen hundred men employed out of more than three thousand that have been idle for several months but who will all be busy again soon.

A syndicate of Oregon lumbermen, headed by Dr. W. J. Pettit of Portland, has just returned from Panama, where they made an extensive investigation of hardwood timber prospects along the canal and secured a large tract. They also cruised Colombia forests and find many varieties of hardwood in that country. They will not commence logging operations for some time to come.

The Nile Lumber Company is a new concern at Friendship, O., capitalized at $11,000.

Fire in the lumber yards and dry kilns of the Camden Lumber Company at Camden, Ark., recently caused damage of about $25,000.

W. R. Futch of Opalousa, La., and Charles McDonald of New Orleans have organized the Beaumont Hardwood Lumber Company at Beaumont, Tex. The company is capitalized at $75,000.

J. H. Sloan has secured a contract to furnish railroad ties for the Santa Fe and is cutting them from his timberland in Apache Canon, in New Mexico. They are then put through a preserving process at Albuquerque.

Samuel Bridges of Dickinson county, Michigan, has contracted to furnish the Chicago & Northwestern with 75,000 railroad ties in the next two years.

The Chihuahua Lumber & Manufacturing Company, which has a plant at Chihuahua, Mexico, will soon build a band sawmill at San Juanito. The company already has two mills in that section and employs about 250 men. The band mill is to fill the demand for lumber which will come with increasing mining operations this fall and winter.

Meyers & St. John of Indianapolis recently sold 16,000 acres of southern timber land to an eastern syndicate for $240,000. The firm operates a large hardwood mill in Louisiana and cotton plantations in that state and Mississippi.

The woodworking establishment of the Buckley Lumber Company at Abingdon, Va., suffered a loss of about $6,000 by fire early in the month.

A. F. Bard, connected with the Laguna del Carmen Company, an American mahogany concern in the state of Campeche, Mexico, states that an average of 3,000 mahogany logs is being shipped out of that district every month to Boston, New York and Europe. This company owns an immense amount of mahogany stumpage and is capitalized at $6,000,000.

The Pioneer Pole & Shaft Company at Muncie, Ind., has resumed operations with a full force of men and expects to keep running all summer.

The Colorado, Columbus & Mexican railroad will extend its line from Columbus, N. M., to Durango, Mex. George M. Duncan, representing the Carter Lumber Company of Houston, Tex., secured the contract for supplying lumber material.

The Hastings Table Company of Hastings, Mich., will double the size of its factory this spring.

The Long Beach Sash & Door Company of Long Beach, Cal., reports more business during the first ten days of March than during the entire month of February and says that building conditions in Los Angeles and vicinity are improving right along.

News from the City of Mexico tells of the destruction by fire of the property of the J. M. Carr Furniture Company and the large lumber yard of Fernandez Martinez at Monterey, Mexico. The loss aggregates $400,000, with no insurance.

The number of ties purchased by the steam and electrical roads of the country during 1906 was 102,834,040. The demand of the steam roads amounted to seventy-five per cent of the total.

The New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have contracted with a Mexican concern which owns a large tract of hardwood timber in the state of Campeche for ties made of zapote. It is claimed that this wood is almost indestructible and that it will last half a century under the most trying conditions.

The Girard Lumber Company of Dunbar, Wis., has purchased 2,000 acres of hardwood timber land in Forest county.

A large part of the town of Open Fork, W. Va., was destroyed by fire April 11. The blaze started in the plant of the Kentucky Coal & Lumber Company, which was destroyed together with fourteen two-story houses.

The Grimwood hardwood plant at Owensville, Ind., has closed down temporarily.

The Milwaukee-Falls-Evansville Chair Company, capitalized at $100,000, will start building at Evansville, Ind., within a very short time, and will be in operation probably by July 1.

Samuel K. Smith has been appointed receiver for Ernest E. Price, hardwood dealer located at 1406 Continental Trust building, Baltimore. Mr. Price's liabilities are scheduled at about $54,000, with assets of approximately $18,000.

The heirs of William Helwig, who died recently at St. Louis, and who had a lumber yard at Broadway and Barton streets, are puzzled over his will and have no idea of what his estate consists, although they know he was wealthy. He sold out his lumber business some time ago, and made a trip to Germany. What has become of his money they cannot tell. They believe it may be buried, however, inasmuch as his grandfather, who was equally eccentric, hid his fortune under ten feet of ground, and it was only accidentally discovered.

H. H. Haines of Easton, Pa.; George H. Mutton of East Bangor and J. J. Himmel of Ackermanville have just purchased a large tract of timberland on the Blue Ridge. They will have it manufactured into railroad ties and poles.

John W. Corbett, a prominent business man of Mountainair, N. M., believes that hardwood will grow in that state, and is following his annual custom of promoting tree planting by giving away saplings to anyone who will agree to nourish them. This year he offers 500 young elms. The trees planted in former years are thrifty.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

Announcement has been received here that the Warren Ross Lumber Company of Jamestown, N. Y., has succeeded and purchased the business of the Ross Lumber Company at that point. The company will maintain a complete stock of foreign and domestic hardwoods at Jamestown and also at mill points for direct shipment. "High grades at fair values" will be its policy.

Burdis Anderson of the Great Lakes Veneer Company, Munising, Mich., was a Chicago visitor recently, en route home from New York, whither he had been in the interests of the National Veneer and Panel Manufacturers' Association, of which he is president.

W. E. Douglass of the Crosby & Beckley Company, Columbus, O., called upon Chicago friends April 14 and 15.

A two-story frame building in the yards of the T. Wilce Company, West Twenty-second and Throop streets, was partly destroyed by fire early on the morning of April 16. The loss was about $1,000. For a time it looked as though the flames might sweep through the entire lumber yard, but they were fortunately checked before this happened.

W. H. Russe of Russe & Burgess, Memphis, president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, spent Sunday, April 12, in Chicago in conference with Frank F. Fish, secretary of the association. Mr. Russe was on his way home from a trip to Great Britain and the Continent, where he has been for the last three months. He has again taken up association work vigorously and is already making plans for the June convention, which will be held in Milwaukee. Mr. Russe had a very rough passage in crossing the Atlantic; the storm retarded the steamer so it had to put into Halifax for coal, making a record breaking trip—on the wrong side of the record—of thirteen days between Liverpool and New York! Mr. Russe reports lumber conditions abroad as being a good deal worse than they are on this side. He states that the consignment evil has again reasserted itself, and that the docks are full of undesirable and unsaleable lumber.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is in receipt of large special editions of "Timber and Woodworking Machinery" and the "Timber Trades Journal," two well-known lumber publications of Great Britain. Both numbers are handsomely illustrated and give elaborate writeups of prominent lumber concerns abroad.

At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Lumbermen's Exchange, held April 9, a vote of thanks was extended to the HARDWOOD RECORD for the issues supplied it during the year ending March 31, 1908.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Credit Corporation of St. Louis, W. T. Biederman, superintendent, forwards the RECORD its April, 1908, edition of the Credit Rating Book. The current number is the ninth volume which has been issued by the corporation, and shows a great amount of work. Each number is better than the last, and promises a valuable addition to any lumberman's library.

F. M. Shaw of the Rib Lake Lumber Company, Rib Lake, Wis., was a Chicago visitor a few days ago. Mr. Shaw says his company has large holdings in hardwood and hemlock in Wisconsin; it is operating in birch, elm, ash and maple, and is fortunate in having some dry stock on hand.

N. A. Gladding of E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, was in the city April 9 and 10, visiting the company's Chicago office.

Dan Arpin of the Arpin Hardwood Lumber Company, Grand Rapids, Wis., was in Chicago within the past few days, accompanied by his wife.

C. Fred Yegge of the Chicago Mill & Lumber Company has recently made a tour of the Arkansas and Mississippi mills.

Horace Wildberg of the Wildberg Box Company, Cincinnati, was in the city on business the other day, and incidentally remarked that he would buy 1,000,000 feet of shortleaf yellow pine for box purposes—six to twelve feet.

Charles Linder, secretary of the John H. Kaiser Lumber Company, Eau Claire, Wis., was in town the past week and reports that his mill is busy on hardwoods and hemlock. The company is one of the largest box manufacturers in Wisconsin.

R. A. Johnson of the Mereen-Johnson Company of Minneapolis, has been out on the Pacific coast with C. A. Smith of the C. A. Smith Lumber Company, looking over timber purchases.

M. A. Hayward, the popular wholesaler of Columbus, O., was a welcome visitor at the RECORD office April 23.

Edward Hines, the foremost Chicago lumberman, was obliged to submit to a severe operation a few days ago. Mr. Hines is at present in the Presbyterian hospital, and reports from his bedside are favorable to his prompt recovery.

Boston.

William E. Litchfield has recently returned from a business and pleasure trip through the South and West. He states that the mills that he came in contact with had small stocks only of hardwood lumber and that it is his opinion that what lumber there is in the West is held largely in dealers' hands.

Frank W. Lawrence of Lawrence & Wiggin, Boston, reports business as only moderately active. He states that furniture and piano manufacturers are not large buyers of mahogany at present, as they are not as busy as usual at this season of the year. Mr. Lawrence is very enthusiastic over the Lumbermen's Golf Association meeting that will be held near Boston this season. He is secretary of this association, and Frank Wilson of the H. M. Bickford Company, Boston, is president.

The following comprised a recent shipment from Boston to South America: 1,343,616 feet of white pine, 50,650 feet of oak, 25,618 feet of ash and 14,797 feet of poplar.

Omer Schoffner of Nashville, Tenn., was a recent visitor in the Boston market. Mr. Schoffner is a large handler of hardwood.

The Wendall F. Brown Company of Boston has been incorporated in Kittery, Me., with a capital stock of $300,000.

Chelsea, Mass., the home of several large lumber concerns, has been visited by a bad fire that caused a loss of $10,000,000 and destroyed over a thousand dwellings, as well as churches, schools, stores and factories. Lumber dealers escaped this great conflagration. The George D. Emery Company, large mahogany importers and dealers, offered a part of their property to the telephone company, whose headquarters were destroyed. The company erected fifteen public pay stations on this property. The Pope and Cottle Lumber Company, whose yard is in Chelsea, has

secured a piece of land in the burned district and erected a temporary office with the view of better being able to serve the demands of the builders who have already started to put up temporary quarters for business houses.

Among the lumber dealers of Boston who contributed about $2,500 to the relief work in Chelsea were the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, H. M. Bickford Company, Davenport, Peters & Co., William E. Litchfield, Owen Bearse & Son Company, H. D. Wiggin, Jones Hardwood Company and Lawrence & Wiggin.

E. V. Babcock of Pittsfield, Pa., was in Boston on business recently.

New York.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isidor L. Cohen, trading under the style of the Mott Haven Lumber Company, Manhattan, by creditors with claims agregating $13,500. F. B. Van Duzen and L. D. Driggs have been appointed receivers with bonds at $10,000. Mr. Cohen suffered reverses in October last, since which time the business has been conducted under a trusteeship.

Johan Faber, the large lead pencil manufacturer of Germany, is constructing a big pencil factory at Irvington, N. J., which will be ready for operation June 1. Richard Best is local representative for Mr. Faber and maintains headquarters at 63 Duane street, New York.

President James Sherlock Davis of the New York Lumber Trade Association was guest and speaker at the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Lumber Exchange in that city April 9. President Richard S. White of the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, and head of the John C. Orr Company, Brooklyn, was also a prominent attendant.

The Kilpatrick Lumber Company, West Fifty-seventh street, Manhattan, has increased its capital from $2,500 to $10,000.

Clifford A. Bockoven, Bockoven Bros. Company, Newark, N. J., died April 3 after a long illness. He had been associated with the Newark lumber trade through the operations of Henry H. Munday for many years, and with his brother bought out the business in 1906. The firm announces that there will be no change in the conduct of the business, which will be continued as heretofore.

James C. Place has severed his connection with George M. Grant & Co., wholesale hardwoods, 74 Cortlandt street, Manhattan, to represent the well-known Philadelphia wholesale house of Schofield Brothers, whose interests he will look after in the Metropolitan district and vicinity. Mr. Place has been associated with the local hardwood trade for the past eighteen years. Schofield Brothers have large facilities in all lines of hardwood, white and yellow pine, and already enjoy a large eastern trade.

The regular semiannual meeting of the New York Lumber Trade Association was held at the association rooms, 18 Broadway, April 8, at which time several transfers of membership were acted upon and a nominating committee appointed to report at the annual election in October. There was a large attendance and much interest shown in the general affairs of the association, but for the most part only routine business was transacted. Resignations of several members, by reason of retirement from business, were also accepted.

James H. Pittinger of Watson & Pittinger, Carroll street and Gowanus canal, Brooklyn, has just returned from a pleasure trip South and West via New Orleans, during which he visited his nephews, James E. and W. A. Stark, prominent Memphis lumbermen.

Clayton P. Chew has resigned his position as joint manager of the New York office of the Goodyear Lumber Company, 45 Broadway, and has engaged in the wholesale lumber trade on his own account, with headquarters at Morristown, N. J. E. V. Randall, who has been associated with Mr. Chew in the management of the Goodyear office, will continue at the head of things at 45 Broadway, and will be assisted in the selling department by J. L. Billington and H. D. Dunlevie.

Frank D. Langstroth has severed his connection with Robert R. Sizer & Co., 17 William street, and has engaged in the wholesale trade on his own account, with headquarters at 68 Broad street, Manhattan.

Stone & Hershey, prominent Newark wholesale house, has just moved into fine new headquarters at 776 Broad street from 800 Broad street, where they have larger and better facilities for handling their growing business.

John Bossert of Louis Bossert & Son, Brooklyn, has just returned from a three weeks' pleasure trip to the Florida resorts.

Captain A. P. Bigelow of A. P. Bigelow & Co., West Fifty-fourth street, Manhattan, is convalescing from a severe attack of pneumonia, a result which is very gratifying to his many friends in the trade.

M. S. Tremaine of the Montgomery Bros. Company, Buffalo, arrived April 6 after a month's pleasure trip abroad.

The big veneer operation of I. I. Cole & Son, foot of East Eighth street, Manhattan, was badly damaged by water on April 7, resulting from a fire in adjoining premises. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

W. B. Mershon of Saginaw, Mich., was a recent visitor in town in the interest of business and pleasure. It had been some time since Mr. Mershon was in New York, and his many friends were glad to meet him again.

C. H. Bond of E. W. Rathbun & Co., Oswego, N. Y., was here for a day en route home after a vacation at Pinehurst, N. C.

George E. W. Luehrmann of the Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been spending several days here in the interest of the domestic and export trade.

Judge W. A. Trombley of W. M. Crombie & Co., 81 New street, arrived April 14 after a six weeks' pleasure trip abroad.

The Goshen Sash & Door Company, large manufacturers of Goshen, Ind., are arranging to open a sales office in Brooklyn in the interest of an active eastern campaign.

R. F. Kreinheder of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company, Buffalo, was a recent visitor in the interest of business. His company is as usual in possession of a choice assortment of hardwoods for the eastern trade. Business is reported as very fair with them.

The Lumber Sales Corporation has removed from 55 Liberty street to the new Hudson Terminal building, where it will be in better shape to take care of its business.

The sash, door and blind firm of Levin & Kronenberg, Brooklyn, has been incorporated as Levin, Kronenberg & Co., with a capital of $50,000. The incorporators are J. Levin, H. Kronenberg and A. Fink.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against S. F. Minter, wholesale hardwoods, 1 Broadway, by attorneys for the Elm City Lumber Company, a creditor for $745, and the court has appointed Charles L. Cohn receiver, with bond at $2,000. It is stated that the liabilities are $40,000 and the assets $5,000.

Edward Hines and C. F. Weihe of the Edward Hines Lumber Company, Chicago, were prominent visitors during the fortnight.

George J. Kennedy, wholesale hardwoods, 1090 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y., has opened a New York office at 1 Madison Avenue. Mr. Kennedy will continue his Buffalo office and divide his time between the two cities.

L. C. Blades, vice president of the Forman-Blades Lumber Company, Elizabeth City, N. C., and J. V. Blades, secretary and treasurer of the J. R. Blades Lumber Company, Newberne, N. C., sailed on the 18th for Italy for a three months' tour of Europe.

Philadelphia.

Soble Brothers are not arguing over trade situation, but are complacently meeting conditions as they arise. Harry I. Soble is spending some time in Honaker, Va., looking after mill interests of the firm. John J. Soble has just returned from a two weeks' trip through New York state and reports some little improvement all along the line.

The Codling-McEwen Lumber Company reports March trade very encouraging, but that of April somewhat irregular; however, they are not hopeless of an early improvement in business.

Miller & Miller are not grumbling, as they have been fortunate enough to secure some desirable orders. They regard the outlook fair.

Horace G. Hazard & Co. state that so far April has not equaled previous month; think so many rainy days may have had some effect upon trading. However, they work industriously and reap their reward in a goodly share of what business there is. They do not anticipate any decided revival of trading until the political sky shines clear once more.

John W. Coles is pushing his hardwood department and has no fault to find therewith. He reports trading generally a little slow, but believes that to the hustler come the orders, and takes little time to indulge in pessimistic conjectures.

Hulfpenny & Hamilton report business in fairly good shape. They look for gradual improvement right along. Benjamin C. Currie, Jr., of this house is making a short business trip to New York and part of New Jersey.

H. H. Maus & Co., Inc., are satisfied they are getting their share of trading in the lumber line, but report slow buying of ties, etc., by railroads. However, they are sanguine that the near future will see a fair restitution of business.

Emil Guenther has been spending some time in eastern Tennessee looking up the general stock situation there.

On the morning of April 10 fire visited the lumber yard of Sheip & Vandegrift, Inc., and that of the Philadelphia Veneer & Lumber Company, in which the first-named concern is largely interested. At one time it seemed that the entire plants would be destroyed, as the seasoned state of the lumber rendered it extremely combustible, but the losers are pleased to state that the first estimate of a $70,000 loss has been reduced to $30,000 to $40,000. They are fully insured, and the disaster will not prevent them from filling all orders as heretofore.

A fire which started on April 14 from a burning pile of trash in the garden of R. C. Pervis destroyed about 100 acres of valuable timber land near Middleford, Del., owned by R. C. Pervis, George Boyce and George Stewart of Middleford.

Standing timber worth thousands of dollars was recently destroyed near Millville, N. J., by forest fires. Among the heaviest losers are Gabriel Glann, John Mason, Lilburn Hess, Eugene Goodwin, John Cambron and Harrison Shaw, all of this place.

It is announced that the last two drives of logs in the West Branch, one from Kettle Creek and one from Pine Creek, the two amounting to about 30,000,000 feet, are now afloat and will be safely within the Williamsport boom within a few days. Then this famous boom will be dismantled, only enough of it being left to harbor about 2,000,000 feet of logs, which will be driven in next spring.

Justice H. W. Bardwill of Montrose has placed in his office a desk built of white oak that for fifty-three years lay at the bottom of the Susquehanna River, underneath the piers of the bridge. The trees were cut on his father's farm over fifty years ago and used for cribbing for the foundation of the piers. Notwithstanding its long bath the wood looks new and fresh as though but recently cut in the forest.

It was recently announced in Allentown, Pa., that the largest transfer of land ever made at a private sale in this state took place when O. C. Dorney, trustee for the collateral heirs of the estate of the late C. A. Dorney, recently

sold to Col. H. C. Trexler between 9,000 and 10,000 acres of timber land located at Hickory Run, Luzerne county. The consideration was $20,000.

On April 13 a petition was filed to have the Phoenix Woodworking Company of Phoenixville, Pa., adjudged an involuntary bankrupt. The petitioning creditors are Justice P. Taylor & Co., $1,439.16; F. W. Unkel Lumber Company, $396.86, and William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., $329.10.

The American Timber & Lumber Company of Philadelphia obtained a charter on April 8, under Delaware state laws; capitalization, $125,000. Incorporators are John T. Flournoy, Newark, N. J.; C. F. Thomas, Wilmington, Del., and Leon F. Thomas, Philadelphia. The personnel of the company is not generally known to local trade.

Among the recent visitors to the local trade were E. E. Wheeler, Wheeler Lumber Company, Clady, W. Va.; F. W. Lawrence, Boston, Mass.; E. H. Stoner and Harry C. Bemis of Pittsburg, Pa.; Joseph C. Campbell, Marion, Va.; H. K. Eutsler, St. Paul, Va.; W. W. Dempsey, Johnstown, Pa.; Robert G. Patterson, Hot Springs, N. C.; W. W. Welch, New York City; H. L. Graham, president Stuart Lumber Company, Brinson, Ga.; W. T. Latham, Buckhannon, W. Va., and C. L. Strauss of Jackson Lumber Company, Lockhart, Ala.

It is stated that John Coleman of Williamsport, Pa., is enlarging his plant to permit the manufacture of 2,500,000 feet of match blocks a year, the output requiring 3,500,000 feet of lumber. The extension is being erected to supply a contract for match blocks, 1,000,000 feet of which will be exported to Liverpool, England; the remainder will be shipped to Barberton, O.

Baltimore.

The managing committee of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange had before it at the monthly meeting on April 6 the report of the special committee named in connection with the recent inspection conference. In order to determine upon a future course of procedure the members of the committee met in the office of Price & Heald on April 13. It was agreed to notify J. D. Crary, secretary of the New York Lumber Trade Association, who acted as secretary of the New York conference, in response to his letter inquiring what the Baltimore hardwood men were disposed to do and to indicate who was going to the Chicago conference, that in the opinion of the committee here it might be well to ascertain whether or not the National Hardwood Lumber Association's committee was still willing to keep up the negotiations in view of the action taken at Philadelphia, and whether the prospects of an agreement were reasonably good. While the Baltimoreans are willing to work with the representatives of other cities and will go to Chicago if it is deemed necessary, they prefer to lay the ultimatum before the National Hardwood Association at the annual meeting in Milwaukee unless the committee evinces an inclination to meet the eastern representatives.

The failure of the East Coast Lumber Company and of B. E. Cogbill, its president, is reported from Boydton, Va., receivers having been appointed on April 11. Those for the corporation as such are John A. Lamb and P. H. C. Cabell, those for Mr. Cogbill individually are H. S. Fulton and Henry R. Miller. They are bonded in the sum of $50,000 each. Mr. Cogbill has been operating in Mecklenburg county and other places in that part of the state for a number of years and was regarded as wealthy. He also attained much political prominence, having been county treasurer. The failure has also carried down the Bank of Mecklenburg, the cashier, E. W. Overby, having, according to his own confession, allowed Mr. Cogbill to overdraw his accounts to the extent of more than $100,000. This, it appears, was done without the knowledge of the president and directors, the cashier saying that it was an act of kindness and that he did not benefit in any way. An investigation by the board of directors of the affairs of the bank discloses a shortage of over $125,000. Overby has been released on $50,000 bail. It is thought that the depositors of the bank will get from 50 to 75 cents on the dollar. Receivers have been appointed for the institution also.

Advices received here from abroad are of a decidedly discouraging nature and constitute an impressive warning against the shipping of stocks on consignment. In a letter to a Baltimore firm of exporters specific instances are given of the heavy losses sustained by such shippers. Thus a lot of oak planks from two to three inches thick was sold at Liverpool for about $21 per thousand feet, while another lot brought about $23.50. This, as the recipient of the letter expressed it, is less than the oak is worth standing in the woods in the tree, and must prove ruinous to anyone who incurs such losses. The prices mentioned were ex quay, which means that the cost of transportation and of putting on dock and the interest charges must come out of the amount realized.

G. W. Eisenhauer and Daniel MacLea, who compose the Eisenhauer-MacLea Company of this city, dealers in hardwoods, have sold their stock in the J. S. Coleman Lumber Company, which operates a sawmill in the Asheville, N. C., section. The purchaser was A. F. Sprinkle of Asheville. Governor Smith of New York has also disposed of his shares. Messrs. Eisenhauer and MacLea now have no lumber interests outside of the company here. The former has been at Asheville for several weeks and it was during his stay there that the deal was consummated. He has been taking a rest from business cares and has found his sojourn in the North Carolina mountains very beneficial.

John H. Burrell of the Liverpool firm of John H. Burrell & Co. stopped in Baltimore for several days on his journey over a large part of the United States and called on various firms here. He gave a rather discouraging report of the situation abroad, saying that conditions were worse than they had been for years. Prices, he declared, were demoralized, and the large stocks at different points served to prevent recovery. Mr. Burrell laid much stress upon the bad effects of shipping lumber on consignment. From here Mr. Burrell went to Norfolk and thence to Knoxville, Bristol and Memphis, Tenn. His itinerary after that included Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans. It is his first visit to the United States in twenty-five years.

S. S. Mann of Mann & Parker, West Falls avenue, Baltimore, is back from Robbins Neck, S. C., where his firm erected a mill, which has just been put in operation. For the present the plant will not be run to the limit of its capacity.

R. P. Baer of R. P. Baer & Co., Keyser building, is back at his office after several weeks spent in western North Carolina, where he called on a number of the millmen and noted trade conditions generally. He found many of the plants shut down, stocks of lumber as a rule light, the market far from buoyant and prices depressed.

Pittsburg.

The Flint, Erving & Stoner Company is having a good run in the spruce trade, this wood leading in their sales this month. The company's operations at Dunlevie, W. Va., are going ahead rapidly and it will increase the cut as the market demands.

The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company has contracted with the McClure Timber Company for the building of fifty barges to be used in its coal trade on the Monongahela and Ohio rivers. The boats are being built in lower Allegheny, and a large amount of timber is used in their construction.

J. L. Lytle, president of the J. L. Lytle Lumber Company, feels fine since his return from a short trip to Virginia. While there he made some new hardwood connections, which will put the concern in even better shape to supply the market with poplar.

The personnel of the Meed & Spear Company has been changed by C. L. Snodgrass withdrawing to take a position with the Forest Lumber Company of Pittsburg. Mr. Snodgrass had been in the employ of the Meed & Spear Company about eight years and is well known throughout this district. As vice-president the Meed & Spear Company has secured L. C. Thompson of the Auburn Lumber Company of Auburn, N. Y., who is one of the best-posted hardwood men in the state. He will bring to the company strong acquaintance and exceptionally good knowledge of hardwood conditions in the East.

H. H. Haines, vice-president of the North Hampton Traction Company of eastern Pennsylvania, with other capitalists has bought about 1,000 acres of wood land on the south side of the Blue Ridge, this being the largest tract in that part of the state. The buyers will at once cut the timber for railroad ties and telegraph and telephone poles.

The Clay-Shoppe Lumber Company is getting along nicely with its new operation in southern Pennsylvania near the Maryland line, and by May 1 will have at least four portable mills working there. Vice-president McGibbeny of the company is making a hurried trip through the East and is lining up some nice trade.

W. P. Craig, manager of the local office of Wm. Whitmer & Sons of Philadelphia, spent a few days last week in Richmond and vicinity and found conditions there but little better than in Pittsburg. The company's reports show that the spruce trade was quite active this month, especially in box lumber.

H. T. Newell, president of the Newell Bros. Lumber Company, reports that its mill in West Virginia is running steadily. It has an accumulation of dry stock there for special orders and finds this an advantage in landing good business.

Manager S. A. Seaman of the C. P. Caughey Lumber Company reports business a little better than in March. The local yards are doing a hand-to-mouth business in buying. Manufacturing business is more promising, but due to the coal strike there is little inquiry for mine stock.

The Acorn Lumber Company is feeling good over an order for nearly 100,000 feet, mostly hardwood, which it took for delivery along the lake. President H. F. Domhoff has been quite successful in building up lake trade, as well as getting into the manufacturing towns of central and southern Ohio.

The Central Pennsylvania Lumber Company, whose mill near Williamsport is said to be the largest and best equipped plant in Pennsylvania, has elected officers as follows: President, Frank W. Simmons; first vice-president, C. B. Farr; second vice-president, R. G. Brownell; secretary, A. W. Mallenson, and treasurer, Rosser Thomas.

In Pittsburg lumber circles the death of Robert Jenkins, Jr., president of the Vigilant Lumber Company, is deeply regretted. Mr. Jenkins died at his residence April 2, after having been ill about six months. He was a well-known Pittsburg lumber and coal dealer, having formerly been a member of the coal firm of T. M. Jenkins & Co. In 1900 he was largely instrumental in organizing the West Virginia Lumber Company, from which he withdrew in May of 1907 along with Charles J. Cappier and George E. Bartlett, two former members of the Vigilant Lumber Company.

The L. L. Satler and Interior Lumber Companies are now nicely quartered in the new Keenan skyscraper at Liberty avenue and Seventh street.

The Cosmopolitan Coal and Coke Company, which lately bought 11,000 acres of coal land in Braxton and Gilmer counties, West Virginia, is letting contracts for 100 or more houses and 100 coke ovens. Its investments for these improvements will be at least $100,000.

The Cheat River Lumber Company has been thrown into bankruptcy by a petition filed by

Bemis & Vosburgh and other Pittsburg firms. The action was rather unexpected in this city as the Cheat River was supposed to be in fair shape. Up to one year ago the company discounted its bills and had a good business. Through the efforts of its president, W. H. Herbertson, the Cheat River plant at Lynchburg, Va., was at about that time taken by Mr. Herbertson's brothers, M. H., M. L. and R. L. Herbertson, who gave in exchange for it their stock in the Cheat River. Since then the Lynchburg operation has been conducted under the name of the Herbertson Lumber Company, and is said to be a good buyer. W. H. Herbertson left Pittsburg the last of March and has not been seen in this part of the country since.

Buffalo.

F. A. Beyer, who is just back from his oak mills at Pascola, Mo., finds that his company has been active there and the returns are good. He will have a yard here before long.

H. S. Janes has been looking closely to the mills of the Empire Lumber Company of late, both in Arkansas and North Carolina. He is running them slowly but with good results.

The burning of the mills of the Bathurst Lumber Company in New Brunswick has cut out the active business of the company for a season, but the mill will be rebuilt and it is thought that the delay will be an actual benefit to the owners. One lumberman says it is worth $2 a thousand to the company. The fire occurred on the 14th, involving a loss of $50,000. Manager Preisch and Vice-President Carrier are back from the scene of the fire.

R. F. Kreinheder of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company was a delegate to the republican state convention and President Wendt of the company was made a presidential elector at the convention. Trade with the concern is fair.

A. Miller made a trip east in the interest of business lately and is active in putting in stock as it goes out. Basswood is a pretty good seller and his yard has always been well supplied with it.

Manager Wright of the Memphis interests of Scatcherd & Son paid a long visit to the home office and his old home lately and will get busy at the mills there as soon as he returns.

F. W. Vetter sticks to his plan, formed when he went in for himself, of keeping a stock just large enough to cover the hardwood trade generally. Sales have been fair and the sources of supply are always open.

The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company is making more of a specialty of gum than ever, finding that it can be sold in the East as it could not in times past. It is low-priced and an all-round wood and should go.

Hugh McLean is back on the road again after quite a general waiting for the demand to return, and Angus McLean is most of the time in Canada looking after the mills of the McLean interest down the St. Lawrence.

I. N. Stewart has returned to business after a pretty bad winter fighting the grip. He reports that there is a fair demand for his specialties, such as cherry, oak and walnut, with a good stock of it all in sight.

A. J. Elias is taking a prominent part in the union passenger station meetings, having furnished the map that seems to be the basis of a plan most favored by the business men of the city.

The yard of Beyer, Knox & Co. is still pretty well beset by grade crossing operations, but so far nothing has been done towards a new site, as business goes on as usual in spite of drawbacks of that sort.

O. E. Yeager has worked hard on the National inspection rules and has drawn up a set that should go far toward settling the differences in that line. Business has been very fair with him.

The car trade with Canada is good at the yard of T. Sullivan & Co., as elm, basswood and black ash are coming in from there; also some Washington spruce that goes direct to destination, the yard stock of it being good.

Detroit.

Detroit hardwood men realize now that business this year will not be anywhere near what it was a year ago. Trade has been dull for the past three or four months, and although indications now are that conditions will improve, lumbermen are far from satisfied. Prices have been cut some, but with building operations taking on renewed life, the dealers look for better things.

Thomas Forman of the Thomas Forman Company says that, while trade is by no means booming, he looks on the situation optimistically.

The wholesale lumber dealers of Detroit have effected a settlement of their long-standing difficulties with the Longshoremen's Union, and boats will be unloaded without hindrance this year. H. L. Wilton and C. W. Kotcher represented the dealers in the negotiations with the union.

There are 225,000 feet of hardwood flooring in the new 18-story Ford building, which is nearing completion.

Lowrie & Robinson have bought the Delray yards of the Restrick Lumber Company for $100,000. The property comprises fourteen acres and is on the bank of the River Rouge. The power plant, planing mill, dry kilns, etc., on the premises are included. The property has been used as a lumber yard since 1885, when the Delta Lumber Company established a wholesale business there. C. W. Restrick bought it six years ago.

"Trade is rather quiet in hardwoods," said Mr. Brownlee of Brownlee & Kelly, "but I look for it to improve."

The increasing popularity of hardwood floors in residences has caused local agents of fire insurance companies to issue a warning to householders relative to polishing floors. The insurance men say that many fires have been caused in this city lately by carelessly leaving about oil-soaked rags used in polishing floors.

Bay City and Saginaw.

The manufacturing business is livening up a little. The new mill of the Richardson Lumber Company at Bay City started operations April 20 and will be operated during the season. Monday, April 27, the Kneeland-Bigelow Company will begin sawing day and night, and a considerable portion of the cut has already been contracted for, 6,000,000 feet of maple going to one flooring concern. The Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow Company mill also starts April 27, and will run ten hours a day.

The single band mill of W. D. Young & Co. has been running several weeks, and now another band saw outfit is to be added, the mill having been designed as a double band mill at the outset. The flooring department of this big plant has started operations also. Last week the firm shipped a number of carloads of their famous maple flooring to Europe, where a good portion of their output will be marketed. When the old mill which burned last September was in operation this firm shipped seventy-five per cent of its flooring output to Europe, and with the connections the company has abroad a fine market is provided for its product. The plant now is one of the most modern in the United States.

Bliss & Van Auken are getting logs by rail from the North and their plant is being operated steadily. The output may not be quite as large this year as last, owing to general business conditions.

Maple flooring manufacturers note an increased movement in that commodity. Operations have been carried along under check during the winter, but of late orders are coming in and plants are getting busy. The Eastman Flooring Company has made some large purchases of stock to convert into flooring. The winter was quiet in this industry, but trade is picking up and there is more inquiry for stock.

The Strable Manufacturing Company is doing a fair business, and Bliss & Van Auken are always busy. Up at Grayling the Kerry-Hanson Flooring Company, a plant in operation only two years, is doing some business.

The stringency of the times has checked stumpage investments for the time being. Last year the Ward estate figured to put 77,000 acres of heavily timbered land on the market, containing several hundred million feet of timber, but after selling off a small portion, it is understood the property has been taken off the market for the present. Some 8,000,000 feet of hardwood logs put in by the Ward estate last winter will be railed to W. D. Young & Co. to be manufactured.

Southern Michigan men and A. T. Bound of Brimley, at the mouth of Kaiska river, are negotiating for a lumber plant at that place. The plan contemplates a sawmill and planing mill and woodenware factory. There is ample timber available for a long run.

Despite the depression in industrial lines, there has been a good deal of hardwood timber put in during the winter in eastern Michigan between the Saginaw river and the Straits of Mackinac. The lumber firms at Alpena have secured very nearly if not quite the normal stock, about 25,000,000 feet. In the Saginaw valley about 50,000,000 feet of hardwood logs will be converted into lumber. At Onaway, Gardner, Peterman & Co. will have about 5,000,000 feet, and the Lobdell & Churchill Manufacturing Company over 12,000,000 feet. At Au Sable the H. M. Loud's Sons Company will handle about 6,000,000 feet. This firm lumbers during the summer to some extent. Gardner & Richards at East Tawas will have a stock of 2,000,000 feet. The Michenlson & Hanson Lumber Company at Lewiston, about 10,000,000 feet, and the Salling-Hanson Company at Grayling, about the same amount. McTiver & Hughes at Onaway will have 3,000,000 feet of hardwood logs to manufacture.

Grand Rapids.

Governor Warner has named James B. Angell of the state university, Charles B. Blair of Grand Rapids and Chase Osborn of the Soo as delegates to the national conference for conserving national resources, to be held in Washington next month. Mr. Blair is secretary of the committee of inquiry into forestry conditions of the state.

J. S. Stearns recently purchased a touring car in Grand Rapids, making the trip to his home at Ludington in the new machine. It is Ludington's first car, though it is reported several others will be purchased this spring.

The plant and business of the Cabinetmakers' Company, manufacturers of mahogany library and dining-room furniture, located at Kent and Newberry streets, have been sold to W. C. Grobhiser of Sturgis, Mich. The factory will continue operations for the present under the management of J. G. Robinson, who was manager for the Cabinetmakers' Company.

The Luce Furniture Company of Grand Rapids has a large contract to make tables, desks and sideboards for government army posts.

Ed Allen's mill, located on the G. R. & I. railroad between Tustin and Leroy, completed its season's cut last week, and also has probably made its last run. Mr. Allen is a member of the lumber firm of Gibbs, Hall & Allen of Grand Rapids.

Herman Allen is removing his shingle and sawmill from Dighton to Cadillac, and it will be in operation by June 1, employing fifteen men. It is located on the north shore of Lake Cadillac.

W. D. Young & Co.'s new flooring plant at Bay City turned out its first flooring April 17. The plant when in full operation will employ 400 hands.

Charles Whybrew and Isaac Parker, both of Escanaba, have taken the contract from H. W. Reade, receiver for the Escanaba Woodenware Company, for loading about 1,500,000 feet of hardwood logs and a large quantity of pulpwood, shingle timber and ties, all of which was cut in the company's camps near Watersmeet this winter.

Saginaw has followed the action of Grand Rapids in purchasing 10,000 elm trees, to be set out by school children of the city on Arbor Day, May 1. Saginaw bought its trees in Wisconsin, while Grand Rapids imported its trees from France.

The town of Gwinn on the Swanzey range is to be built this year by the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company of Ontonagon. The company has already erected forty-eight double houses and has purchased sites for a hospital, hotel and bank, while lots are secured for churches, high school, railway station and business blocks. No intoxicating liquors will be allowed to be sold in the city.

Joseph Jeanott, who built some of Muskegon's largest sawmills, is dead at his home in that city, aged 75 years.

The John F. Corl piano factories, now located at Jackson and Grand Haven, are being consolidated at Battle Creek. Manufacturing operations will begin in the new location in May.

Beginning April 23 the Story & Clark Piano Company of Grand Haven resumed a ten-hour schedule at the factory, on account of a fast increasing business.

The plant of the Ludington Woodenware Company will resume operations in a few days. The company has 2,500,000 feet of timber in the yards, cut in Mason county, and has timber enough in Kalkaska and Grand Traverse counties to keep the plant busy for four years more, besides having nearly 15,000,000 feet on Drummond Island. Pins, wooden bowls, butter moulds, butter dishes and mop handles are turned out.

Cleveland.

Constant complaint is made by lumber dealers in Cleveland against the practice of railroads in furnishing erroneous rates, which are later corrected, to the detriment of the dealer. A dealer sends to a railroad in another state for quotations on a bill of goods. The railroad replies that it has not schedules of its tariffs on hand, but is willing to quote rates upon request. Subsequently it informs the dealer that the rate is, perhaps, 26 cents to a certain point. When the lumber is shipped it is found that the rate is in reality 29 cents, and the dealer is out that much. He puts in his claim to the company, and it dallies along for months, even years, so complaint is next to useless. E. L. French of W. A. Cool & Co., Cleveland, says that this sort of thing is the bane of the dealer's existence and that Cleveland firms have hundreds of these claims which have not been settled. He suggests that the Interstate Commerce Commission be appealed to to take steps to overcome this difficulty. Numerous threats are being made here to have a joint suit to bring the matter to a head. It is felt, however, that some joint movement by lumber interests the country over might result in more effective work.

W. A. Cool spent some days in West Virginia during the past week visiting the big mills at Mahan and vicinity.

W. H. Gillispie of the G. G. Stitzinger Lumber Company of New Castle, Pa., was a caller upon local lumber dealers during the week.

W. H. Sowers of the Sowers-Leach Lumber Company of Columbus was in Cleveland on business and called upon a number of his friends here.

Several big lumber companies in the "flats," where most of the yards are located, will be affected by the decision of the fire department that the city's rule that lumber piles must be back thirty-five feet from the lot line must be enforced. In a case in which one company was involved a few days ago the fire chief directed the moving of a long pile of lumber because it was too near the lot line and endangered a neighboring house in case of fire.

W. H. Hilton of the Advance Lumber Company, with offices in the Rockefeller Building, will start into business on his own account on June 1. Mr. Hilton has been in Cleveland for a number of years and latterly has had charge of the hardwood flooring department of the Advance company.

F. T. Peitsch of the Advance Lumber Company was kept from his desk several days the past week by sickness.

O. H. Taylor of the Crescent Lumber Company of Marietta, O., formerly with the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, was a visitor in Cleveland a few days ago. He reports the company's mills in West Virginia as operating full time.

The city forestry department is making valiant efforts to reforest Cleveland, formerly known as the Forest City, but depleted of verdure on account of gas and smoke. The ban, however, has been placed on the willow, the poplar, the ash and the soft maple. Permits will not be granted for the planting of these trees because of their tendency to attract insect pests. An ordinance recently passed by the city empowers the city forester to pass on all trees to be planted.

Robert Jenks spent some days recently in northern Michigan and the Georgian Bay district looking up the lumber situation.

Columbus.

W. H. Putnam, president and general manager of the General Lumber Company, returned recently from a trip to the property of the company located along the Big Sandy in Kentucky. The company has two large mills at Ashland, Ky., and is operating a large timber camp on property in Lawrence, Johnson and Martin counties. It is estimated that the three tracts contain 15,000,000 feet of timber. The mills are being placed in first class condition preparatory to starting operations as soon as market conditions will warrant such action. The foundations have been repaired and the machinery is being overhauled. The company will install at least one new boiler and possibly two.

While conditions in the hardwood market in this section are not as bright as was anticipated some time ago, still improvement is noted in many directions, and the demand from manufacturing establishments is increasing. This is true especially of factories making agricultural implements and vehicles. The starting of the Barney-Smith car works at Dayton is expected to help the market generally.

Kenneth McLeod, president of the American Hardwood Company, left last week for the property of the company at Sedgwick, Ark. He will look for the opening of active development work on the large tract which has been taken over by the corporation. Ralph Westfall, general counsel for the company, and W. H. Harris, assistant secretary, left later to take up the work of collecting abstracts.

W. M. Ritter, president of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company of Columbus, is preparing to take his annual trip abroad. He will sail from New York some time in May, to be absent for about three months. He is now fully recovered from the operation he underwent at a local hospital. While abroad he will visit the branches of the company at London and Liverpool. The company keeps some of its mills in the various southern states in operation all the time. Its policy is to keep its stocks low, and following that plan the mills are operated only when sales are made. J. W. Mayhew, sales manager of the company, in discussing the situation, said: "I find better market conditions, judging from inquiries which have been received by our company recently. The market is still in a depressed state, but we look for improvement soon."

The organization of the East Side Lumber Company, with a capital stock of $50,000, has been completed by the election of N. J. Fountain, a local real estate dealer, president; E. R. Clarridge, secretary, and E. A. Prentiss, treasurer. Mr. Clarridge was formerly secretary of the Buttles Avenue Lumber Company. The active management will devolve upon Messrs. Clarridge and Prentiss. The recent purchases of stocks have been shipped to the new location of the company at the intersection of Main street and the Norfolk & Western tracks. A large tract has been leased from the railroad at that place. It is expected to have the mill and other machinery moved in about a month.

W. V. Smith, president of the Clear Creek Coal & Lumber Company of Columbus, left last week for Isoline, Tenn., to formally take over the 6,500-acre tract recently purchased in Cumberland county, Tennessee. The deal was closed at Baltimore, Md., by W. F. Felton, representing the company. The active work of development will start at once.

Indianapolis.

The Paoli Cabinet Company is erecting a new brick factory building at Paoli which it expects to occupy soon.

Julius Pinnell is reported to be some better. He has been seriously ill at Daytona, Fla., for some time, and his condition is still quite grave.

Several local business men have organized the Federal Timber Company with $200,000 capital and have arranged for the purchase of thirteen sections of timber land in British Columbia just north of Vancouver.

The O. Grimwood Company of Owensville, who have a large hardwood plant and yard, have a refractory mule that has caused the death of one employee and the serious injury of three others within the last few weeks.

A. von Spreckleson of this city has been awarded the contract for erecting the new Y. W. C. A. building, his bid being $80,200. It is understood he will soon let contracts for the hardwood finish and floors.

F. M. Bachman of the F. M. Bachman Company has been elected a director of the Citizens' Gas Company, succeeding E. H. Eldridge, president of the E. H. Eldridge Lumber Company, who recently resigned.

The Dilks Lumber Company of Richmond lost their offices a few days ago when the Colonial office building, in which they were located, was burned.

Will H. Freeman, secretary of the Indiana Board of Forestry, is having 40,000 poplar trees, 30,000 ash trees and 42,000 walnut trees planted on the state forest reservation near Henryville.

The Indiana Manufacturers & Shippers' Association states that it will ask the coming legislature to make provision for reciprocal demurrage, provide for a satisfactory method of refunding overcharges by railroad companies, and will oppose the establishing of a public utilities commission, which would virtually supplant the Indiana Railroad Commission.

Manufacturers in about sixty cities and towns on the Big Four railroad are being affected by the failure of the Big Four and Southern Indiana railroads to reach an agreement on the division of joint freight rates on coal.

The Roach-Brown Manufacturing Company has been organized at Cumberland, a small town ten miles east of here, and will manufacture furniture.

Ground for a baseball park has been purchased by E. C. Atkins & Co. for the use of their baseball team, which has made an enviable record during the last two or three years. The park will be opened Decoration Day.

D. R. Trippett, representing the S. C. Major Lumber Company of Memphis, Tenn., is making a business trip through the southern part of the state and reports that he finds conditions are improving throughout the country.

Milwaukee.

The sixth strange fire that the Milwaukee Chair Company has experienced, recently occurred at its plant. The blaze was discovered in time and was extinguished before much damage was done. Deputy Fire Marshal End is still working on the case, but as yet no clue has been obtained to the perpetrator of the fires.

The Wisconsin Railway Commission recently dismissed the complaint of J. Hanowitz, alleging excessive rates and inadequate service on the Mattoon railroad, a short logging line running from Aniwa, Wis., into the lumbering country of Shawano county. A distance tariff schedule was recommended by the commission, however.

C. H. Shuttleworth, traveling salesman for B. A. Kipp & Co., furniture manufacturers of Milwaukee, was recently killed in a railway accident at Slater, Mo. Mr. Shuttleworth was well known in Milwaukee and was a prominent Elk and a member of the Travelers' Protective Association.

Saw mills are to be erected on the Indian reservations in Wisconsin by the United States government in accordance with the act of Congress authorizing the cutting of timber, the manufacture and the sale of lumber and the preservation of the forests on certain lands given over to the Indian reservations in the state. E. A. Barniff of Green Bay, Wis., a member of the United States Forest Service, has recently been looking over the territory of the Menominee reservation and selecting sites for the new mills that are soon to be built there. Three or four large mills are to be erected, the largest at the Norway dam on the reservation, and it is said that there is already timber enough cut to keep the mills busy for over a year. Insofar as possible, the work in the sawmills will be done by Indians and no Indian will be allowed to enter any partnership with any one other than an Indian. The products of the mills will be sold to the highest bidders.

The Wisconsin Chair Company at Boyd, Wis., has purchased a large plant at Evansville, Ind., to be supplementary to the large industry at Boyd. About 200 men will be engaged in the manufacture of chairs at the new location.

It is reported that a large lumber industry is to be established at the mouth of the Kaiskia river at Brimley in Chippewa county, Wisconsin. As proposed, a saw mill with a daily capacity of 60,000 feet, a planing mill, a tie mill and later the establishment of a woodenware factory, will comprise the big plant. There is a remarkable timber supply in the vicinity, enough to run such a plant for years to come. Operations will be started this coming summer, according to reports.

Due to increasing business, the Green Bay Show Case Company at Green Bay, Wis., has begun the erection of a large addition to its present plant. The addition will be of brick and will serve as a varnish establishment for the company. The firm expects to soon double the present capacity of the plant.

The Crocker Chair Company of Sheboygan, Wis., has purchased of the G. F. Sanborn Company of Ashland, Wis., 6,108 acres of hardwood timber lands in Houghton and Baraga counties, Michigan, for the sum of $86,569. The lands are in the vicinity of Sidnaw, Mich., and the timber will be sawed at the mills there and will then be shipped to the plant of the company at Sheboygan for the manufacture of fine furniture.

An unusual supply of logs is piled at the yards of the Two Rivers Woodenware Company at Two Rivers, Wis., some six million feet of logs, and the company has indications of a prosperous season. The recent report that there was a strike among the pail turners of the establishment was unfounded and the matter, which was only a slight difference owing to slight reductions in wages, has been satisfactorily settled.

The Blue Grass Lumber Company of Milwaukee has increased its capital stock from $1,000 to $15,000.

Cincinnati.

The Clifton Stair Building Company of 214 West McMillan street, with a capital stock of $5,000, was incorporated last week by Rudolph Keitmann, W. H. Hurn, F. Henry Hurlander, Adolph O. Heinrich and Gerritt J. Fredericks. The incorporation was made in order to enlarge the plant.

E. L. Edwards of Dayton was in town during the last fortnight, visiting his plant, located in the West End, of which J. E. Tuthill is general manager.

J. S. Walker of the J. S. Walker Lumber Company of O'Keeffe, W. Va., spent a few days here inquiring into trade conditions.

"Jess" Thompson of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company of Memphis stopped off here while en route further south to attend to some business with a local concern.

H. K. Blinn of the William H. Perry Lumber Company has found a quiet little place in the country and has gone there to rest for a month or so. His address for the time being is held a secret, as he wishes to be entirely free from business details. Even his office associates do not know where he has gone. E. L. Wolfe of the company has returned from Nashville, Tenn., where he went some weeks ago to attend to a large shipment of white oak. W. E. Johns of the concern, who assumes active charge in the absence of Mr. Blinn, says that business is increasing every week. "The demand for the lower grades has been in active request for some weeks and an increase in prices would not surprise me in the least," he said.

T. B. Stone, president of the T. B. Stone Lumber Company, left last week for a business trip through the South.

The Cincinnati Furniture Exchange held its regular monthly meeting at Ahlbrand's Cafe last week, and in the absence of Secretary Ernest Schneider, who is at the Christ Hospital recovering from an operation, his assistant, E. Kepler, acted as secretary. Communications were read from the Receivers' and Shippers' Association and the Chicago Furniture Manufacturers' Association, asking that the Exchange send representatives to meetings. A. G. Steinman was elected delegate to the Receivers' and Shippers' Association and President Deitz to the Chicago Furniture Manufacturers' Association. The annual outing of the exchange will probably be held at Highland Grove, as the entertainment committee seems most favorably impressed with that resort. The furniture trade is now about sixty per cent of what it was last year, and the local concerns are running about forty hours a week. Improvement is generally looked for in every line of trade.

Alfred Mannon, a manufacturer and dealer in lumber of Scottown, Ohio, last week admitted he is bankrupt through a petition filed in the district court. He owes $1,205.63, while his assets amount only to $1,018.

J. Overstreet of the Southern Lumber Company was a visitor in town during the last fortnight looking over the hardwood situation here.

Thomas J. Moffett, president of the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company, says the situation is growing better each week, and he finds a noticeable change in the demand for walnut, with prices firm. The company is shipping a great deal of that wood across the water, along with several other hardwoods. The veneer business, he says, is not as good as it was several weeks ago. During the last flood the concern floated a great many logs to within a short distance of its mill on West Eighth street, which will keep the mill busy for some weeks. All other mills of the company are running full time.

L. B. Banning has returned from a business trip east. During his absence A. E. Hart assumed charge. He states that the past week's business has not been very good. "Last month we had a very good trade, but this month we are not quite so busy," he says.

The Cincinnati Carriage Makers' Club broke all records in initiating fifteen new members at the meeting held at the Grand Hotel. The occasion for the meeting was the dinner served to Otto Armleder, the new president, and the other new officers. Arrangements were also made for the annual June outing.

"Incorporation papers were taken out at Columbus for the Ahr & Rost Company last week, with a capital stock of $25,000. The incorporators are John Ahr, George J. Rost, Sanford Brown, Fred J. Wesselman and David P. Shorr. The concern operates a carriage and woodworking plant in Gest street.

J. E. Tuthill, general manager for E. L. Edwards, has returned from a business trip east. He reports the situation here as showing gradual improvement, and he looks for a decided change in the cypress situation within a short time.

J. W. Darling of the J. W. Darling Lumber Company, located in the Union Trust building, will leave this week for a trip to the yards of the company at Joppa, Ill., to inspect stock. R. L. Gilbert of the company is out on a business trip through the North. He will be absent from the local offices for a week or more.

L. H. Gage of the Gage & Fossell Lumber Company, located in the Bell block, has returned from a business trip through Mississippi, where, he said, conditions were rather quiet. He thinks that improvement in the cypress situation will eventuate within a very short time.

H. H. Fields of the E. R. Spatswood Lumber Company of Lexington, Ky., was in town recently looking into the hardwood situation. The trade in the Blue Grass region is showing gradual improvement, and within a short time he thinks the general volume of business will show a neat increase.

W. L. Pease of the Galloway-Pease Company of Johnson City, Tenn., was in town recently transacting business and taking a general look into conditions.

J. Watt Graham of the Graham Lumber Company reports a little change in the situation, an increase of the amount of transactions.

F. W. Mowbray of Mowbray & Robinson, is on a business trip to Chicago, from which city he proceeds through the South.

C. M. Clarke of the Swann-Day Lumber Company of Clay City, Ky., was in town last week and visited Richey, Halsted & Quick, as well as a number of other downtown merchants.

"There has been a decided change in the situation during the last fortnight in the various grades of building lumber," said Melvin R. Short of the Dwight-Hinckley Lumber Company, "and I think, now that the weather has opened up, that the volume of business will continue to show improvement."

The Lumbermen's Club, at a special meeting held at the Business Men's Club recently, adopted resolutions advising the National Hardwood Lumber Association to discontinue the present inspection rules and readopt those in use in 1905. At the annual convention of the National association, to be held in Milwaukee in June, the local dealers will vote for the adoption of the 1905 rules. A letter was read from the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce asking the Club to do all in its power with the congressman from its district for the appropriation of the $5,000,000 for the Ohio river improvement.

The Acme Veneer Company has applied for a building permit for two additional stories on their factory at the corner of Eighth and Harriet streets, to cost about $6,000.

M. B. Farrin, president of the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company, has submitted plans to Building Inspector Kubiman for a brick and stone factory of two stories, with flats on the second floor, at the corner of Clifton and Spring Grove avenues, to cost about $15,000.

Several creditors brought involuntary bankruptcy proceedings against the John Stengel Company of Dayton last week, and later Stengel himself filed a petition admitting his bankruptcy. He places his liabilities at $64,000 and assets at $60,000, in real estate, but this is heavily mort-

gaged. The creditors are all of Dayton. Thomas J. Callahan of Dayton was appointed receiver at $25,000 bond.

A. P. Steel of the Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Sardis, Miss., was in town during the last fortnight drumming up trade among local concerns.

Walter Quick of Richey, Halsted & Quick is on a business tour through the Hoosier state. S. W. Richey of the concern reports business pretty good, considering everything, and says he looks for improvement in all grades of lumber soon.

J. H. Britton of the Britton Lumber Company of Linkwood, Fla., was here a few days recently. He is making a tour of the South to get a line on the hardwood situation.

S. P. Stanbery of the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company, with offices in the Mercantile Library building, sees a favorable change in the situation during the last week or so.

Further examinations in the bankruptcy case of the United States Timber Company have been made in Referee Greve's office. George R. Berry, who managed the sale of the company's stock, was on the witness stand and told in detail of the measure taken for floating the stock and getting the company going. Berry said that 25 per cent commission was paid for the sale of the preferred stock, which was disposed of at first for 40 cents on the dollar and later for 80 cents, until finally it reached par, where some sales were made. All the preferred stock was paid for with the exception of $1,000, according to Berry, which was given to John Hawks for acting as vice president. His services consisted, according to Berry, in attending two board meetings and advising with the managers once. The company's common stock was given away as a bonus to buyers and solicitors. An answer was also filed in the district court by Trustee Robert D. V. Carroll to the intervening petition of the Cumberland Lumber Company. The latter sold a carload of lumber to the bankrupt on the latter's representation that it was in sound financial condition, and it now seeks to recover the lumber which is still on hand. It is charged that the financial statement was false and fraudulent. All of this is denied in the answer.

"We have been doing a much better business in both poplar and quartered oak during the past fortnight," says Ralph McCracken of the Kentucky Lumber Company. Mr. McCracken is of the opinion that the hardwood trade will show a much better tone from now on.

James Meyers, president and manager of the Enterprise Lumber Company, with whom he is indebted to a large extent, was in town recently in an effort to straighten out matters with Receiver W. H. Stewart. Just what agreement was reached the parties concerned refuse to divulge.

A report was filed last week by Receiver W. R. Thrall of the E. M. Schantz Lumber Company, bankrupt. The property which came into the hands of Thrall consisted of lumber, merchandise and machinery, but no money or cash was received by him and he was unable to collect any of the accounts. He turned all over to the trustee, who was subsequently selected. Receiver Thrall was allowed $75 for his service. The sale of the concern has been set for April 27 by order of the court.

Evansville.

Richard Jenks of the Conrey & Birely Table Company, Shelbyville, Ind., was in the city last week. Mr. Jenks is a widely known and popular lumberman and is always welcomed by the trade.

Bedna Young of Young & Cutsinger spent a week in central Indiana territory looking up old friends and incidentally attending to some business. Last week Mr. Young was at the firm's Jasper plant looking after affairs there.

Word has just been received by J. C. Keller, manager of the traffic department of the Evansville Manufacturers' Association, that at an early date walnut, butternut and cherry lumber and logs, which at present are 3 cents above the common lumber rate, will be reduced to the common lumber basis from Evansville to all points on the Illinois Central railroad in Illinois. The association has been agitating this reduction for some time.

N. R. Dennett and C. E. Holden of Port Washington, Wis., two of the organizers of the new dining-room chair factory that is to be established in the old Neptune Launch Company's plant on the lower river front, arrived in Evansville last week to make arrangements for the installation of machinery, the first consignment of which is to arrive in about two weeks. The firm hopes to get the plant in operation by July 1. The new company will be known as the Milwaukee Falls-Evansville Chair Company and will manufacture nothing but high-grade dining-room chairs.

May Bros., the well-known and popular hardwood firm of this city, announce their intention of moving to Memphis, Tenn., where they will be in the center of the hardwood manufacturing district. They will leave here at once and will open up an office in Memphis and be ready for business in a very short time. Their local office will be closed just as soon as their yard interests are disposed of. The firm is composed of Frank and Ralph May, who were formerly connected with May, Thompson & Thayer, now Thompson, Thayer & McCowen, of this city. They operate a large plant at Dumas, Ark.

The Maley Athletes defeated the Green River Cubs in a hotly contested game here April 19 to the tune of 6 to 5. The feature of the game was the pitching of J. W. Bertrand for the Maleys. The Maley Athletes represent the office and working force of the Henry Maley Lumber Company.

The Hercules Buggy Company is operating its body manufacturing plant day and night, being unable to take care of the demand for carriage bodies on its regular schedule.

St. Louis.

The Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis sent the following letter to Maj. William Warner, United States senator from Missouri, a few days ago: "Dear Sir—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis, held April 14, a motion was made and unanimously carried that this Board of Directors, representing one of the most influential associations in Missouri, does hereby enter its earnest protest against the passage of the Hepburn amendment to the Sherman anti-trust bill, feeling that it would be detrimental to the business interests of the country. Lloyd G. Harris, President; A. J. Rush, Secretary."

Harry Miller has come back to the firm where he first acquired a knowledge of the lumber business, the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company. Until his present connection he was secretary of the John F. Scobee Lumber Company.

W. E. Keown, president of the International Hardwood Company, says conditions look better just now for a good spring trade than they have for a long time. Orders are coming in more plentifully. Prices, however, are not satisfactory. Mr. Keown has just made a southern trip.

Fred Gerber, a well known insurance man and politician and father of Fred Gerber, vice president of the Fidel-Ganahl Lumber Company, died a few days ago.

Louis Eppler, formerly with the Mossberger Lumber Company, has formed a connection with the Lyon Cypress Company of Garyville, La., and will represent them in this territory.

The Tower Grove Planing Mill Company is now known as the Darr & Sons Planing Mill Company.

Theodore Plummer, president of the Plummer Lumber Company, is not feeling as much like going fishing as he did a short time ago, for business is looking better and he has booked more orders during the past few weeks than for several weeks previous.

Orders are coming in pretty well, says Charles Proetz of the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company. They are not large ones, but they are satisfactory ones, for at this time few large orders are received by any firm.

Cypress conditions are somewhat better, E. W. Blumer, sales manager of the Lothman Cypress Company, reports. He believes business will soon be in good shape. Prices, while not satisfactory, will no doubt become better as the demand increases.

W. Arthur Wride, secretary of the General Sash and Door Association of Chicago, was a recent visitor. He has been on a little selling trip.

H. J. Schwartz has become identified with the G. H. Barnes Lumber Company. He was formerly with the F. H. Smith Lumber Company.

Charles Grote has associated himself with the John F. Scobee Lumber Company. He was formerly with M. J. Heller in the railroad timber business.

W. R. Chivvis, who makes a specialty of walnut, but who sells all kinds of hardwoods, says business is quiet. He sent some walnut to Europe a short time ago and has ordered and will ship some more in the near future.

Trade conditions, both wholesale and retail, are reported quiet by the Wilson-Reheis-Rolfe Lumber Company. Inquiries are plentiful but orders are few, although there is a likelihood soon of business picking up.

The sawmill of the Henry Quellmalz Lumber & Manufacturing Company at Brookings, Ark., and also their St. Louis factory are being operated full time.

The Fish, Mo., sawmill and the Kilgore, Ark., sawmill of the Garetson-Greason Lumber Company are now being operated on full time. Inquiries for car oak are coming in and the demand seems to be good.

The Milne Lumber Company state they have fair demand for good stock, principally for bridge plank.

Leopold Methudy, whose specialty is export trade, states that the situation at present on the other side is large stocks of low grade stuff, principally oak, both lumber and logs, shipped on consignment. There is considerable more stock at seaboard to go forward when accommodation for the freight can be secured. Low grade poplar is plentiful, but high grade is scarce; the demand, however, is quiet.

W. A. Bonsack of the Bonsack Lumber Company, says that conditions remain practically unchanged. While every now and then local concerns secure considerable business and so for the time being regard matters in a cheerful light, the improvement is not maintained and has not become general. In regard to grading, Mr. Bonsack says he does not think it makes any material difference whether it is high or low; the main thing in this is that it be stable and recognized.

F. H. Smith of the F. H. Smith Lumber Company says he is disposed to regard lowering grades as a mistake, since it renders the market unsteady. As matters stand prices are now being readjusted on the basis of the present grading.

The Verdin Lumber Company state that with them the call is mainly for cypress for the planing mill. Last month when Mr. Verdin was in the South he found only six out of thirty mills running, but looks for most of the southern mills to start up within a month, as many of them are now soliciting orders.

The American Hardwood Lumber Company believes that contractors have considerable business on hand, but are holding it back expecting to employ help at lower wages. Stocks are not heavy at many southern mills, and the big yards have held off from stocking up so that a sudden revival in demand would probably bring about a marked shortage in first hands.

The Krebs Lumber Company report the chief call for quartered oak and clear sap gum, which

is being substituted to some extent for cottonwood. No. 1 common poplar is in better demand.

Steele & Hibbard say that prices held up well through November and December, but eased off about $3 a thousand in March. He thinks the market will soon become firmer, though there is a good deal of cheap lumber being offered and a disposition on the part of buyers to shop around for snaps. However, bargain counter stuff will soon become scarce. The company's trade runs to quartered oak, poplar and ash.

The Krug Lumber Company reports best inquiry for quartered red and white oak, which is wanted by furniture manufacturers, and cypress. The Druhe Hardwood Lumber Company and the Massengale Lumber Company also report a good demand for the latter wood.

The Proctor, Ark., sawmill of the Waldstein Lumber Company started up early in the month. The plant will cut mostly white oak, but some other woods will also be cut.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Anton Boeker, trading as the Boeker Lumber & Land Company.

Nashville.

Nashville lumbermen are responding nobly to the enterprise recently launched here of building a handsome ten-story hotel in order to enable the city to better handle conventions and tourists. John W. Love of Love, Boyd & Co. is secretary of the Hermitage Hotel Company, capitalized at $300,000, and it is proposed to erect a $700,000 structure on High street near Church. Gen. G. P. Thurston of the Prewitt-Spurr Manufacturing Company has contributed $5,000 to the hotel, subscribing for that amount of stock; John B. Ransom of John B. Ransom & Co., $2,500; Love, Boyd & Co.; $1,000; W. J. Wallace of Wallace & Norvell, $500; Bascom Montgomery of the Montgomery Furniture Company, $300; W. J. Cude of the Cude Land & Lumber Company, $500; Montgomery & Co., furniture, $500; Standard Lumber & Box Company, $500; Prewitt-Spurr Manufacturing Company, $200; T. H. Dunlap, $200; Lewis Doster, secretary Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, $100, and A. L. Hayes, stave dealer, $100.

Lewis Doster, in speaking of the advantages a city well equipped with hotels has over one that is not, has the following to say: "Unless Cincinnati had been well equipped to handle the recent conventions of lumbermen that city would not have been selected as the meeting-place. And if Nashville were equipped to handle such conventions it is not only possible but it is very probable that these two conventions, which were in Cincinnati at the same time, would have come here at different times, as well as many others. I can say almost positively that the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association will hold its convention in Nashville as soon as this city is prepared to take care of this convention."

"Strong efforts are being made to secure a reduction in the tariff on lumber," says A. S. Lowery of Cedar Rapids, Mich., a recent visitor to this city. "This is being done in order to allow the Canadian lumber dealers to enter the American field. If the tariff is lowered it will no doubt relieve present prices in America, occasioned by the scarcity of the product. Canadian lumber, with the tariff reduced, can be imported and sold at as low prices as home dealers can cut it, on account of the low wages paid labor in that country. Lumber is getting very scarce in the United States, and it is estimated there is enough in Canada to supply the United States for several hundred years. Some Canadian timber is now finding its way into this country, but the high tariff makes it unprofitable to import much of it."

A special from New Brockton, Ala., announces the destruction of two dry kilns and the planing mill of the Boyd Lumber Company near that point. The loss is estimated at $100,000. By heroic work the stock shed, containing 2,000,000 feet of lumber, was saved. Convicts who were quartered in a stockade nearby worked valiantly to arrest the progress of the flames. The property will be rebuilt. This was the second largest plant in southern Alabama.

The Hill Truck Company has made application to change its charter, increasing the capital stock from $25,000 to $50,000, to be used in extending the business.

The Clear Creek Coal Company of Crossville, Tenn., which has large timber interests as well as mineral rights, has sold out to Ohio capitalists. The purchasers propose to operate several large saw and stave mills. W. V. Smith of Columbus will be president of the new company and Andy Elmore, an experienced lumberman of Crossville, will have charge of the timber cutting and manufacture. The tract emprises 16,200 acres and the purchase price was was $162,000.

E. R. Freeman of Nashville, acting for Florida parties, has just closed a deal whereby he sells a large tract of timber land in Hale, Perry and Bibb counties to F. L. Richardson of Michigan and E. F. Allison of Alabama. The tract is said to be the largest one in the Birmingham district not owned already by manufacturers. It comprices 16,200 acres and the purchase price was $200,000.

The Greenfield-Talbot-Finney-Battle Company, which has a big furniture store in Nashville, Tullahoma and Sewanee, has just placed an order for a large amount of new machinery. This company is one of the few that has continued to run full time during the late financial troubles.

The McEwen Planing Mills of McEwen, Tenn., a short distance west of Nashville, which were destroyed by fire a few months ago, will be rebuilt. New and modern machinery will be installed and the mills will be made even larger than before. A stave plant will also be run in connection with the mills. Electric meters will furnish the power for the plant, and it is expected they will also give day power to the town of McEwen.

Sawmills which shut down some months ago in and around Hartsville have resumed operations, and the long line of wagons which used to pour into the town from the surrounding country are again in evidence. This is one of the chief lumber markets of Tennessee's smaller towns and several carloads of lumber are shipped out daily.

The Nashville Board of Trade is trying to secure the removal of the Florence Wagon Works from Florence, Ala., to Nashville, and, looking to that end, has appointed a committee to take up the project. The company, it is stated, wanted $100,000 in stock subscriptions in Nashville. John D. Fletcher of this city proposes to furnish a site for the plant, twenty acres, to go in at $40,000, and is willing to take stock in payment therefor.

Although no decided improvement is reported in the Southeast in freight traffic matters, many of the freight traffic officials are inclined to take an optimistic view of conditions and predict better things in the near future. One local railroad man facetiously says of the situation: "Time was when cars were scarce and we had all the business we could handle, and sometimes more than we could attend to; then we were rather lax about soliciting business; but now when one of the solicitors hears about a carload shipment everybody from the president down is sent after it."

W. V. Davidson, M. F. Greene and J. N. Hicks, all of the Davidson-Benedict Company, have returned from a pleasant sojourn in Florida, where each has a cottage and an orange grove.

Memphis.

W. H. Russe, president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association and a member of the firm of Russe & Burgess, who has just returned from an extended European trip, reports that the hardwood situation abroad is practically demoralized. He attributes this condition in part to the business depression prevailing over Europe, but also believes the indiscriminate consignment of American hardwood lumber by those unfamiliar with foreign conditions is largely responsible.

Mr. Russe believes that there are two possible solutions of the consignment problem. One is that the foreign brokerage firms stop making advances against lumber consigned to them. He points out that there is not a lumberman who sends his lumber abroad on consignment who is not actuated by the motive of securing every cent of ready cash that the foreign brokerage firm will allow him to draw against his stock the moment it is under proper bill of lading. He loses sight of other considerations in the contemplation of the money he will be able to realize immediately, forgetting even that the charges which accrue against such shipments abroad will, in nine cases out of ten, absorb the remainder of the value of his stock over and above what he has drawn against. Mr. Russe thinks foreign brokerage firms are largely responsible for the continuance of the consignment evil through their solicitation of consignments and declares that they have it in their power to put an end to it forever by simply shutting off drafts against shipments the minute the lumber is ready to go forward from this country.

The other suggestion is that lumbermen instead of consigning lumber to foreign countries out of their own reach and certainly out from under their own control ship it to brokers in the larger centers in the United States, where they can at least look after it, if necessary, at comparatively small expense. He expresses the belief that this plan would realize from 10 to 20 per cent more than shipping to foreign brokerage firms.

Mr. Russe states that the foreign markets for hardwood lumber are so depressed that lumber cannot be bought or manufactured in the United States and sold abroad at as good prices as can be obtained in the United States. He says the present level is practically prohibitive for every regular exporter and he does not hold out hope of any immediate improvement in conditions abroad.

Official announcement is made that the big plant of the American Car & Foundry Company at Binghamton, a suburb of Memphis, will be placed in operation again May 1 with a force of between 750 and 1,000 employes. The big car works closed down some months ago because of the financial depression. It has been well supplied with orders all the while and will soon be running at full capacity with favorable conditions. The management denies strenuously that there is any truth in the statement that the suspension of the local and other plants was the result of threatened embarrassment growing out of the failure of the Knickerbocker Trust Company. The resumption of operations by this plant has been looked forward to with interest by lumbermen here, as it is one of the largest woodworking plants in this city or section.

It is encouraging to note in the same connection that the Louisville & Nashville and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis have increased the number of men at their machine shops in Tennessee and Alabama and that the Queen & Crescent has not only refused to suspend operations at its plant at Gadsden, Ala., but has announced its intention of increasing materially the capacity of its shops there. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern has begun work on a small scale at its machine shops at Little Rock and the Rock Island-Frisco system has reinstated all the men discharged from its shops at Argenta, Ark., some weeks ago.

Production of hardwood lumber is being increased in this territory. Weather conditions during the past few days have been somewhat unfavorable and have interfered to some extent, but most of the mills which have been ready for operation have kept busy. Hale & Kelser, with headquarters in Memphis, have put their big mill at Osceola, Ark., in operation again

after an extended shutdown. The Sawyer & Austin Lumber Company, Pine Bluff, Ark., has announced its intention of resuming within the next few days at full capacity. The Bellgrade Lumber Company, Memphis and Belzona, Miss., has had some trouble with its machinery recently, but is preparing to resume without delay. The J. W. Thompson Lumber Company announces that it will start its hardwood mill at Berclair, Miss., within a short time. The big new double band mill of R. J. Darnell, Inc., is in steady operation here, and the Darnell-Love Lumber Company is running its plant at Leland, Miss. The management, however, has stopped work on the second band mill being installed at the latter point. The Anderson-Tully Company is operating only one of its mills at Vicksburg; its box factory at that point, only recently completed, is shut down for the present. It is running both of its big box plants here, however, and the Morgan-West Box Company, closely identified with the Anderson-Tully Company, is running its plant at Madison, Ark., with a fairly full force. The Brasfield-Thompson Lumber Company is running steadily at Brasfield, Ark., the town formerly known as Biscoe. The Kyle Lumber Company at Gadsden, Ala., has resumed with a full force and with a large supply of hardwood timber. But even with the resumption of additional mills the output in the Memphis territory is still considerably short of normal and manufacturers declare their intention of sustaining proper relations between production and consumption to the end that there may not be an accumulation of hardwood lumber sufficient to cause further depression in prices.

The committee representing the railroads entering Memphis and having in charge the matter of readjustment of rates to compensate for the withdrawal of reconsigning privilege advises the special committee of the Lumbermen's Club that it has held a meeting, but that, owing to the absence of one railroad official, it cannot make known the result of this conference until it has heard from the absent one. It is putting it rather mildly to state that the lumbermen of Memphis are becoming somewhat impatient over the delay of the railroads. It has been nearly two months since the reconsigning privileges were withdrawn and, instead of having secured an adjustment, lumbermen of this city are confronted with the probability of an advance in freight rates on lumber shipments from points south of Memphis, notably on at least two lines, amounting to from one to two cents per hundred pounds. They regard this as a complicating factor and are bringing pressure upon the railroads to settle the old problem before new ones arise.

The property of the bankrupt Tuthill & Pattison Manufacturing Company, Sheffield, Ala., which a year ago failed for about $1,000,000, with all its allied corporations considered, has just been sold by Trustee Herbert Jackson. The purchaser was Charles McKee of Little Rock, and he paid only $7,200 for the lumber mill and veneer plant, valued at about $50,000, and only $850 for a boat which was appraised at $3,000. A barge passed into his ownership for $200. The failure of this firm had a Memphis end to it, officials of the Memphis Savings Bank stating that the flotation of bogus paper by brokers representing this concern was directly responsible for the necessity of suspending it. The loan, it will be recalled, was made through Tuthill & Parsons, "bankers and brokers," who had been connected with the Tuthill & Pattison Manufacturing Company.

The Illinois Central has established through freight and passenger service into Birmingham from St. Louis, Chicago, Memphis, New Orleans and other larger centers in connection with the Hayleyville extension from Corinth, Miss., and the tracks of the Northern Alabama and the Frisco system. At the same time a number of promotions have followed the inauguration of this new service. Chief among these is the advancement of E. F. Stovall, one of the local freight agents of the road, to the position of general agent of southern lines, with headquarters at Birmingham. The Illinois Central has established large yards at Thomas, Ala., and has erected big machine shops there. It is expected that the yards, in connection with the car plant, blacksmith shop, roundhouse and other appurtenances, will give employment to between 300 and 400 persons.

The Oasis Lumber & Timber Company, which recently joined the Memphis lumber colony and which has its headquarters in the Randolph building, is erecting a mill at Louisville, Miss., for the development of its timber holdings in that section. The plant will have a capacity of about 20,000 feet a day.

John W. McClure, secretary-treasurer of the Lumbermen's Club and secretary of the Bellgrade Lumber Company, has been receiving the condolences of his many friends here during the past few days over the death of his brother, Eugene A. McClure, which occurred a few days ago at Riverside, Col., where he had gone in search of health. The deceased was connected with E. E. Taenzer & Co. and other lumber firms here until he was forced to give up business in this section and seek a more healthful climate. His remains reached Memphis April 18 and burial was from the residence of his brother.

A. C. McComb, Oshkosh, Wis., has purchased from Max Fleischer of the Max Fleischer Stave Company, Memphis, the entire holdings of the corporations in Desha county, Arkansas, amounting to more than 11,000 acres of timber lands. The tract lies on the Memphis, Helena & Louisiana and Iron Mountain lines of the Missouri Pacific system and is estimated to contain fully 100,000,000 feet of hardwood timber. The terms have not been made public. Mr. McComb is heavily interested in timber lands in both Arkansas and Florida and considers investments in this class of property the most promising of anything within his knowledge.

Three new members were received into the Lumbermen's Club at its last meeting, bringing the membership to the highest mark in the history of the organization. They were: S. S. Parks of the Pioneer Pole & Shaft Company, J. R. Thurman of the Blanton-Thurman Lumber Company, and E. C. Latanner of the General Lumber Company.

At the same meeting suitable resolutions were adopted respecting the recent death of Ike Watts, a member of the old lumber firm of Watts & Schaeffer and for several years secretary of the Lumbermen's Club, of which he was a charter member. He was forced to retire from active connection with the lumber business some years ago and the club, out of appreciation for the splendid services rendered by him as secretary, voted him an honorary membership for life.

The railroads entering Memphis have agreed to call a conference within the next thirty days for the purpose of discussing the granting to Memphis of the stopover privileges enjoyed by other gateways. The Frisco system has already, acting alone, granted the privilege asked by the commercial organizations and arrangements are now being made for a conference between officials of the lines east and west of the Mississippi, at which action will be taken on the proposition.

George D. Burgess of Russe & Burgess left this evening for New Orleans, Vicksburg and other points south on a business trip.

Jack Monroe of Iron, Monroe & Co., Liverpool brokers, left some days ago for Kansas City and other points in the West. Mr. Monroe spent about two or three weeks among the lumbermen of Memphis. He is not at all favorably impressed with foreign conditions as affecting lumber, declaring that there is so much consigned stock as to make it extremely difficult to operate advantageously.

R. J. Wiggs of R. J. Darnell, Inc., has returned from a business trip to eastern points for his firm.

Every lumberman of Memphis is working hard for the election of A. L. Foster to the first vice-presidency of the Business Men's Club. He is opposed by George R. James, head of one of the largest wagon manufacturing companies in this city, but the lumbermen believe they are sufficiently strong to land the honors for their candidate. The Lumbermen's Club decided to hold its regular semi-monthly meeting, which falls on the day of election, April 25, at the home of the B. M. C. in order that every member of that organization might be there to work for Mr. Foster. The election of Mr. Foster will be the order of the day, taking precedence over every other question.

New Orleans.

Plans for a 4,000-foot wharf of the most modern type that will be especially constructed and equipped for handling export lumber shipments have been formally approved by the Board of Commissioners of the port of New Orleans, and it is expected that within a short time the commission will be ready to go ahead with the work. The announcement that these plans had been approved attracted much attention among lumber exporters of this section and they are anxiously awaiting the completion of the structure that is to give them the facilities they have so long required. J. H. Hinton's testimony before the Legislative Port Investigation Commission several days ago is believed to have been responsible for the action of the Port Commission in having plans prepared. Mr. Hinton showed that the lumber exports from New Orleans were much smaller than they would be if the proper facilities were placed here. The Dock Board took up the matter and the plans have been drawn and approved.

Much interest is being manifested in the session of the Interstate Commerce Commission that will be held here April 27 and 28. Several matters in which lumbermen are vitally concerned will be aired at this sitting and the developments will in all probability prove particularly interesting. It is probable that the lumber exporters' complaint against the cutting down of free time in f. o. b. lumber cars for export business will be considered.

On application of George L. C. Lhote the Commercial-Germania Trust and Savings Bank has been appointed receiver for the Lhote Lumber Manufacturing Company, a well-known concern of this city. This company formerly did a big business and exported a good deal of lumber and products of it. It is said to be unable to meet its obligations, however, and the receiver has been named at the request of Mr. Lhote, who says he is a creditor in the sum of $44,327.31, and on the company's paper for $23,000 of past due obligations.

Plans for a big furniture factory that will be established in St. Bernard parish, just below New Orleans, and which will manufacture furniture of hardwoods imported from Central America, are being discussed. The names of the promoters of the company have not been made public, but it is understood that an option has been obtained on a very desirable site.

A new $50,000 corporation that will engage in a general lumber export business has been organized here by J. H. Hinton and associates and will immediately begin business. Articles of incorporation have been filed and the organization is authorized to do a general business in lumber and timber, handling it on commission and otherwise. Mr. Hinton, head of the Camp & Hinton Company of Lumberton, Miss., said today that the company would do only an export business. H. L. White, A. S. Hinton and J. W. Hinton are the other incorporators.

Adam & Steinbrugge, a well-known export lumber firm that has been doing business here for many years, has dissolved and the business

is now being conducted by Phil I. Adam, who will continue to operate it. C. D. Steinbrugge has returned to his home in Germany, where he will engage in importing lumber from the United States.

Approximately $60,000 loss resulted from the big fire which recently destroyed the plant of the New Orleans Chair Company at Algiers, just across the river from New Orleans. The company's stock was well covered by insurance. It is not making arrangements to re-establish its business.

Advices from Jackson, Miss., state that the case of the State of Mississippi vs. the Grenada Lumber Company et al., the celebrated Louisiana-Mississippi retail lumber dealers' case, has been formally submitted to the Supreme Court of that state. A lengthy brief submitted by Attorney L. E. Brown of Yazoo City and Mayes & Longstreet of Jackson sets forth the case of the lumbermen, who deny emphatically that their organization is a trust. Chancellor Lyell has already decided that the association is a trust and appeal from this decision has been made to the Supreme Court. A decision is expected within the next week.

E. Stringer Boggess, a widely known hardwood lumberman of Clarksburg, W. Va., was a recent visitor at New Orleans.

Merchants and professional men of Grand Cane, La., have organized the Grand Cane Lumber Manufacturing Company and are just about to begin operations at a big plant that has been established at Grand Cane. The company is devoting itself to the manufacture of interior woodwork.

Norfolk.

Harvey M. Dickson, the well-known and popular hardwood lumberman of this city, at the head of the H. M. Dickson Lumber Company, has been appointed president of the Industrial Commission of Norfolk, recently organized among the most progressive business men of the city. Mr. Dickson is active in matters of this kind in both the direct and indirect interests of the trade. He is chairman of the Transportation Committee of the National Exporters' Association, and recently rendered efficient service in relieving a congestion of stock shipped to this port for export.

David L. Wing of the Department of Justice, Bureau of Commerce and Labor, has returned to Washington, leaving two assistants in this city to examine the books of the North Carolina pine concerns and to secure therefrom average prices obtained on certain stock. This information it is proposed to tabulate in pamphlet form and to be issued within two months from date. Although they cover only North Carolina pine in their investigations, the result of their work should prove of interest to the trade at large, and it seems probable that it will completely relieve the public mind of the suspicion that extortionate or unreasonable profits are being obtained. The local hardwood firms are much interested in the matter.

A recent visitor to the city was Grover D. Smith, wholesaler, from Montclair, N. J. Mr. Smith deals in white pine, spruce, cypress and maple flooring.

F. S. Adkins of F. D. Adkins & Co., Salisbury, Md., was in the city April 17.

The Allegheny, a British steamship, sailed from this port April 10 with an unusually valuable cargo, the major portion of which consisted of hardwoods. She is bound for Liverpool.

Mr. Courtney, vice-president and general manager of the Alexander Bros. Railway & Manufacturing Company, New Brunswick, Canada, is now making his regular yearly trip to the city. The lumber interests of the Alexander Bros. company are extensive.

Last week the Richmond Cedar Works shipped to the American Lumber Company of Baltimore part of a cargo, amounting to about 100,000 feet, of gum. It is not known at what price this particular lot was sold, but the indications are that the trade in gum, both rough and flooring, is holding up well. The Butters Lumber Company of Boardman, N. C., makes a specialty of gum flooring and reports trade as fair. Gum is coming to be quite a favorite in this section and dealers find a good market for it.

Freight rates for vessel shipments to and from this port as well as North Carolina points have suffered a decline, and the hardwood men are taking advantage of low rates to sell stock. Some shipments have been made from lower sound points to Baltimore and Norfolk at as low a rate as $2 per thousand, although $2.25 would probably be a fairer average.

Quite a large quantity of oak and other hardwoods went to swell the cargo of the British steamship Allegheny, which sailed on the 8th instant with an unusually valuable load, which fact can be accepted as indicating that the export trade is holding its own steadily, even though there be fluctuations in the volume of business received.

Charlotte.

Among the new concerns organized during the past two weeks was the Chair Manufacturing Company of North Wilkesboro, N. C., which has a capital stock of $100,000. J. D. Smith and others are the incorporators.

High Point, N. C., is the home of a new concern which will make chests, cabinets and other products of cedar. The name of the concern is the Cedar Safe Company and R. C. Maxwell is its prime promoter.

The plant of the Kincaid Veneering Works of Salisbury, N. C., was destroyed by fire a few days ago, entailing a loss of about $10,000.

In a hearing before Special Master W. C. Irwin at Salisbury, N. C., a compromise has been reached in the case of the Barber Buggy Company, which practically means that the affairs of this concern will be wound up by the referee. It was agreed that the company is a partnership, that the members compose a partnership, and the insolvency and acts of bankruptcy complained of in the petition were agreed upon. All assets are to be delivered over to the referee. It will be recalled this company closed down some months ago, and since there has been an interesting contest among parties interested as to the exact nature of the concern. It is not likely it will be reorganized.

Mount Airy furniture factories are going back to the ten-hour day after running on the eight-hour plan for a number of months. This is following advice of the North Carolina Case-workers' Association. Business at Mount Airy, High Point and other furniture centers of the state is picking up noticeably.

Receiver Lewellyn has been authorized to sell the bankrupt plant of the Carolina Casket Company of Elkin, N. C.

Directors of the Sanford Buggy Company of Sanford, N. C., recently met and decided to increase the company's capitalization. This is a thriving enterprise and is doing a good business.

Fire at C. M. Betts & Co.'s lumber plant near Chester, S. C., recently, resulted in a loss of about $20,000, mostly covered by insurance. The sawmill and planing mill near the burned kilns were saved by heroic efforts of the fire fighters.

The record in the famous case of appeal of Coffin & McDonald against the New York "Rubber King," C. R. Flint, has been filed in the United States court at Asheville, and the case will go up to the circuit court of appeals. Coffin & McDonald have been granted a verdict of $85,000 damages. Thousands of acres of land in western North Carolina counties are involved in this suit. Coffin & McDonald allege that Flint contracted with them for millions of feet of lumber several years ago, and later refused to perform his part of the contract, thereby causing them heavy loss on expensive dams and outfit they had provided to fill the large order.

An interesting Concatenation of Hoo-Hoo was held a few days ago at Sumter, S. C., with a large number of members present and eleven "kittens" to be carried through the mysteries of the order. An all around good time was had at the meeting, which lasted two days, a big banquet being one of the features.

The burned plant of Bewberry Bros. & Cowell at Dunn, N. C., has been replaced by a fine new chair factory, which is now in full operation.

Minneapolis.

E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company has returned from an extended trip in the hardwood districts of upper Michigan and of northern Wisconsin, along Lake Superior. He found the cut greatly reduced everywhere; all the large producers whom he saw had curtailed their log cut and the product of their mills about one-half as compared with last season. Owing to this, Mr. Smith expects to see prices higher in a few months. Business is rather quiet, but prices are holding up well. There are not many buyers in southern hardwood territory, but the wholesalers who are handling the stock are getting more money for it on a good many items.

The railroads, Mr. Smith says, are going straight against the general trend of business in buying their own supplies. Several of them have been canceling orders for lumber placed last January, although they really need the stuff. Apparently they are trying to cut down expenses so as to make a better showing for the fiscal year, and are allowing their equipment to run down. Mr. Smith is going south in a few days. They have secured a new engine and boiler for the mill at Hough, Mo., and increased its capacity, but the mill is down now on account of high water, as all the mills in that section are at present, and it is not likely that they will be running for three or four weeks yet.

D. F. Clark of Osborne & Clark is at Hot Springs, Ark., resting and taking the baths, so as to build up from a serious attack of the grip. He left nearly two weeks ago for the South and has been down in Texas, also in Arkansas, looking up the hardwood proposition in that territory. C. F. Osborne of the same firm is back from a visit to their retail yards at Barron and Ladysmith, Wis.

George S. Agnew, who went into the hardwood and yellow pine trade on his own account recently after five years with the Payson Smith Lumber Company as a salesman, reports that he has been enjoying a very satisfactory trade at the start, and in spite of the dull season he has no complaint to make.

The directors of the Forbes-Everts Lumber Company met recently and elected E. H. Broughton treasurer of the corporation. Mr. Broughton is manager of the Minneapolis sales office, which he has opened at 1042 Lumber Exchange, and is marketing their white and red oak lumber and ties from the plant at Van Buren, Mo., acquired by this new concern last fall. The company has bought another tract of timber adjoining that purchased last fall with the mill, and now has an ample supply of good oak timber for a number of years ahead. G. W. Everts of the company has returned from a business trip into Wisconsin.

S. H. Davis of the S. H. Davis Lumber Company, Minneapolis, presented a $5,000 organ to the Lowry Hill Congregational church of this city as a memorial to his wife, Agnes Cornelia Davis, who died last fall. The organ was in use for the Easter services, and a dedicatory recital will be given later.

Albert La Berge, a hardwood and hemlock dealer of Stetsonville, Wis., was a business visitor in Minneapolis last week.

A. S. Bliss, representing the R. Connor Company of Marshfield, Wis., was a business visitor in Minneapolis this week, looking up his friends among the factory consumers of hardwood.

Cadillac.

Flooring is moving a little better than last month and hardwood orders are coming in a little faster than heretofore. Hemlock is a little off and is not moving rapidly. From recent statistics gathered in Michigan we find there will be at least 30,000,000 feet less hemlock cut than originally intended and a slight increase in the hardwood cut to offset this.

W. L. Martin of the W. H. White Company and P. Collyer, national inspector, Boyne City, were in Cadillac a few days ago.

John R. Davis and P. T. Demares of the John R. Davis Lumber Company, Phillips, Wis., were in Cadillac this week inspecting the steam log loader of the Cummer-Diggins Company.

The Cummer-Diggins Company has located in the Mitchell Brothers Building, North Mitchell street, during the remodeling of its office building, which will be one of the most complete office buildings in this city when finished six months hence.

J. C. Knox, secretary of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, has moved his office temporarily to the Cadillac State Bank Building. It is expected his office will be located in the new Cummer-Diggins building when completed.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Mitchell and sister, Miss Yost, are sightseeing in California and are expected home about May 1.

The followers of Izaak Walton in this vicinity are of the opinion that the trout season, which opened April 15, is about fifteen days too early, May 1, according to sportsmen, being about the proper date. However, a number of good catches have been recorded, one a six-pound rainbow trout caught by J. M. Kelly on Pine River, near Hoxieville. Monroe Cornwell of this city received a rainbow trout caught in Pine River yesterday that weighed when dressed 9¾ pounds.

A. W. Newark of the Cadillac Handle Company and H. H. Cummer of the Cummer Manufacturing Company left today for a two weeks' trip in Texas.

Wausau.

The Rib Falls Lumber Company, which operated mills during the winter at Rib Falls and Berlin, just finished a large cut. The mills were stocked with an excellent grade of hardwood logs.

The Weldeman-Linden Company of Marinette has lately added new machinery to its plant to be better enabled to fill some large orders on its books. A specialty will be made of kitchen cabinets this season.

The Paul Seymour mill in the town of Wausau has finished a very successful season's run. The mill cut on an average of 22,000 feet per day and the logs received were mostly black ash. The mill was stocked by the Wheeler-Timlin Lumber Company of Wausau.

The Quaw Lumber Company of Edgar cut 4,000,000 feet of timber during the winter, mostly hardwood.

The Griffith mill in the town of Bergen, Marathon county, has started sawing a cut of hardwood and will run steadily till September.

Buman Bros., who operate west of Marathon City, cut 2,000,000 feet of hardwood during the season just closed. The Sellin mill in the town of Berlin, Marathon county, cut a like amount.

Flirth & Thompson, a Wausau concern building a mill at Cornucopia, is pushing the work with vigor to have the plant in running order by May 1. It will have a capacity of 50,000 feet daily. The company owns a large tract of timber land adjacent to the mill.

At a meeting of the directors of the Merrill Woodenware Company, Merrill, held recently, the resignation of R. E. Wallace as general manager was accepted, to take effect May 1. The board appointed George Emerich of that city as his successor. The reason Mr. Wallace leaves the firm is to accept a position with the Pioneer Cooperage Company of Pioneer, La., a larger concern.

J. E. Collins of Sheboygan, representing the Crocker Chair Company of that city has closed a deal at Houghton, Mich., whereby the Crocker Company becomes owner of an immense tract of timber land. The purchase was made from G. F. Sanborn of Ashland and includes 6,103 acres in Houghton and Baraga counties, the price paid being $86,569. The timber is adjacent to Sidnow, and the timber will be cut in the mills at that place. The lumber will then be shipped to Sheboygan and worked into finished product by the Crocker Company. The company is looking for more hardwood lands in that section.

A woodenware factory will be established in La Crosse by J. Jung of Milwaukee. He has made a two years' contract with the Vought Berger Company of La Crosse to furnish it with all the lumber to be used in the manufacture of telephones, switchboards and kindred supplies made by that company. The new factory will employ twenty experts and will open May 15.

The large chair factory erected in Boyd last summer by the Wisconsin Chair Company of Port Washington is being moved to Evansville, Ind., where the company has purchased other factory buildings and will employ 200 men. This will be run supplementary to the company's other business in Wisconsin. The company gives as a reason for moving that it is necessary to get where there is oak timber, as there is no more demand for elm chairs. A bonus was given by the citizens of Boyd to secure the location of this factory and the company offers to either return the bonus or locate some other manufacturing industry in the immense buildings being vacated.

A. C. McComb of Oshkosh has purchased of the Max Fleischer Stave Company of Memphis, Tenn., all of that company's timber land holdings in Desha county, Arkansas, amounting to 11,000 acres. This tract lies on the Memphis & Helena and Iron Mountain railroads and contains 100,000,000 feet of timber, mostly white and red oak and hickory, with some ash and cypress. Mr. McComb is among the most extensive timber land holders in the South. He has 75,000 acres of timber, most of which is in Arkansas and Florida. He also has considerable timber in Wisconsin and Michigan and believes that the present money stringency affords good opportunity for the timber investor.

The Beswick-Daley Company of Marinette will start manufacturing soon. The company has erected a large and modern factory building near Poplar Point, built of brick and concrete. It will be operated by electric motors. The company will cut its own timber at its mill located near the factory and manufacture it into columns, tank staves and other articles.

The English Manufacturing Company of Antigo is at present having a very successful season and has $30,000 worth of bolts on hand. The working force consists of sixty-five men, with a monthly payroll of $2,500.

The Wausau Lumber Company has by its president, W. H. Bissell, and secretary, W. W. Gamble, filed an amendment to its articles of incorporation, increasing the stock from $25,000 to $100,000. The company operates at Edgar and Rib Falls.

Louisville.

Harry Kline of the Louisville Veneer Mills spent several days in Chicago the early part of the month. Colonel Kline says business is improving but its volume is still only about 50 per cent of last year's.

Secretary McCracken of the Kentucky Veneer Works spent a few days in Chicago within the week.

C. R. Mengel, president of the C. C. Mengel & Brother Company, is still absent in Europe.

The W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company reports considerable activity in business compared with other months this year. They look forward with anticipation to a fair increase during the latter part of the year.

Ed Shippen of the Louisville Point Lumber Company spent the past two weeks in the mountains of Kentucky purchasing logs from the new plant recently purchased at Ford, Ky. The company has provided for a good run at this mill, which is of the single band type, and has also opened an office in Cincinnati. Secretary Gates of this company reports a fair volume of business and that clients at Louisville will enable them to take care of a large volume of business during 1908.

Barry Norman of E. B. Norman & Co., Inc., has the new box shook plant completed and has made considerable progress in building up trade for it. The company also does a wholesale hardwood lumber business and is far from being discouraged in the amount of orders being booked.

A. E. Norman reports some business at hand, but will gladly welcome increased volume at this time.

Edward L. Davis of the Edward L. Davis Lumber Company has been seriously ill for some time, but has arranged to have his business running along about as usual.

Little Rock.

Several new institutions have either been granted charters to enter the state from the outside or been incorporated within the state during the past two weeks. Among these is the Ferguson & Wheeler Land, Lumber & Handle Company, incorporated under the laws of Missouri. The company states that it has $100,000 employed in the state. H. W. Lasater of Corning is state agent and Corning is chosen as the headquarters in Arkansas.

The McCoy-Isbell Lumber Company, a concern at Horatio, Ark., has filed a dissolution notice with the secretary of state, showing the company has quit business.

The Grafton Stave & Heading Company of Grafton, Ill., has filed its articles of incorporation with the secretary of state and been granted the right here. The company gives its assets at $35,000, with equal liabilities, and has $10,000 invested in the state. N. A. Grosbeam of Biggers is named as state agent.

The Bender Wagon Company, one of the oldest concerns of its kind in the state, located at Texarkana, has been granted a receiver on petition, A. B. De Loach of Texarkana being named. The assets of the concern are placed at $35,000, with liabilities placed at $20,000.

The big Hale & Keiser mill at Osceola has again opened for operations after having been shut down for several months. The reopening of the plant was a welcome event in Osceola.

The dry kilns of the Camden Mill Company at Camden were recently visited by a very destructive fire, the loss being estimated at $25,000. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been a passing locomotive. Fortunately the rest of the plant was untouched. Manager Webb, with his customary energy, is clearing away the debris, to be replaced with new material.

The St. Mary's Woodstock Company at Prescott is another of the larger concerns that has recently resumed operations after a lengthy shutdown. The plant had closed down with the dull season.

G. F. Weiss, manager for the Brinkley Spoke Company, reports a rather encouraging business at his establishment. The Brinkley concern is one of the most complete of its kind in the state and has a capacity of about 10,000 spokes daily, under their recent improvements.

L. N. Lanier & Co. of Howard county have purchased extensive site properties at Ashdown, where they will erect a stave factory to be ready for operation by fall.

A series of important suits are now being heard in the Federal Circuit Court here to determine the possession of large tracts of timber

land along the Frisco between Hoxie and Memphis. The lands were originally granted to the St. Louis & Memphis Railway Company and are located in Desha, Drew and Chicot counties. The parties to the suits are W. S. Bryan vs. Bliss-Cook Oak Company, W. S. Bryan vs. Edward S. Layman, M. G. Rider vs. Bliss-Cook Oak Company, S. S. Moser vs. Edward S. Layman, and W. S. Bryan vs. William Bagnell.

Representatives of J. B. York and son Robert, millionaire lumbermen of Pine Bluff, have purchased the plant of the Annesdale Lumber & Manufacturing Company at Memphis, the consideration being $32,800. The Yorks held a heavy claim against the lumber concern.

Fort Smith is making a strenuous effort to close up the stock subscriptions necessary to secure the Southwestern Chair Factory, a concern incorporated last fall and which seemed fairly established when the financial flurry struck the town. It was necessary to raise $75,000 in stock, and the stringency brought subscriptions to a standstill. About $50,000 is yet to be raised. The plant proposed is a very extensive one employing over a hundred men.

The strike trouble at the Alley Heading Factory at Paragould has been smoothed over and the white men are returning to work. The trouble arose over a demand for higher wages by the white crew, which the company met by employing negroes. Serious trouble was promised, but everything seems now in a fair way to a satisfactory adjustment.

Col. E. W. Frost, one of the lumber kings of southern Arkansas and northern Louisiana, has sold his magnificent home at Texarkana and will hereafter reside in St. Louis.

A. C. Morhstadt, one of the founders of the hub factory at Paragould, is now manager for the spoke factory at Marianna.

J. E. Slack of Delight, who is associated with the Grayson-McLeod Lumber Company, reports that his company owns 8,000 acres adjoining the recently developed diamond fields in Pike county. It need hardly be added that this part of their holdings has been taken off the market so far as an offer to sell is concerned.

J. L. Starrett spent some time here this week in the interest of the Nebraska Bridge & Supply Company.

Col. J. W. Irwin, for many years manager of the Capital Hotel in this city, the leading hostelry of the state for a long time, has recently turned his attention to the development of extensive hardwood interests in the northern part of the state.

Ashland.

Mr. Saulsberry, of the Wright-Salisbury Lumber Company, who has been looking after their timber on Rock Castle Creek, states that they are receiving some of the finest poplar logs that ever floated in the Ohio river. The recent tides brought the logs out of Rock Castle.

S. B. Reese of the S. B. Reese Lumber Company, Farmers, Ky., is making an extensive business trip through the East and expects to be away at least two months.

Mr. Searcy, of the Whisler & Searcy Lumber Company, Ironton, Ohio, was a business caller here en route to Farmers, Ky. Mr. Searcy has lumber interests at Farmers and is also a member of the American Boomage Company there.

R. G. Page, secretary of the Licking River Lumber Company, with general offices in this city, just returned from several days' visit to the Company's large band sawmill and planing mill at Farmers. Prior to last week the mill had been closed about thirty days for the purpose of making changes and improvements. The concern has a mill capacity of about 45,000 feet daily. N. Goodman, vice-president of the company, and manager at Farmers, reports a large supply of fine poplar and oak logs on hand for this season's run.

J. H. Koester of this city has accepted a position with the Hardwood Lumber Company and will buy for the concern. Mr. Koester will spend most of his time traveling through West Virginia and Kentucky. The Hardwood Lumber Company reports receiving some very desirable orders at good prices.

The log jam of 100,000 logs in the Guyan river near Huntington, W. Va., will soon be cleaned up and rafted. Most of them belong to Cincinnati firms.

W. E. Berger of the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company is in St. Louis this week attending to business for the company. Mr. Berger will visit several other cities, calling on the lumber trade before returning to this city.

W. A. Cool of W. A. Cool & Son, Cleveland, Ohio, called on the lumber dealers here this week, looking after the interests of his company. Mr. Cool expects to make several cities in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio before his return to Cleveland. He reports business improving and says they are receiving some very desirable orders in bill oak.

Probably one of the largest timber fleets in the Ohio river this season was towed past here one day this week by the steamer Enquirer, en route to Louisville, Ky. It was the property of the Norman Lumber Company of that city. This fleet consisted principally of fine poplar from Big Sandy territory, which will make exceptionally fine lumber. The Norman Lumber Company is fortunate in being the owner of such a fine lot of poplar logs.

William Eckman of the R. G. Page Lumber Company of this city is making a business trip calling on the lumber trade in several cities in Wisconsin and in Chicago. Upon his return he will visit South Bend, Ind., Richmond, Ind., and several Ohio cities.

L. D. Cooper of Pikeville was a business visitor in this city and Catlettsburg. Mr. Cooper is one of the largest stave dealers up Big Sandy.

J. H. P. Smith, president of the Hardwood Lumber Company, has returned from his business trip through Ohio and reports some very good orders for poplar and oak. Although prices are shady and customers are a little more sparing of their orders, Mr. Smith believes that a general renewing of trade is at hand.

W. R. Vansant, who operates a sawmill at Rush, Ky., was a business visitor in the city this week.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

The Chicago hardwood market is practically featureless. The aggregate of trade is considerable, but it is of the hand-to-mouth variety. Some jobbers are even trading among themselves to take care of their wagon-load trade rather than buy any large quantity of stock. On the contrary, there are other large and well financed institutions which are buying mill stocks right and left. On the whole, local trade shows a slight improvement, but nothing remarkable.

Boston.

The market for hardwood lumber is not active and very little improvement can be reported over conditions that have existed for several months. The consumers are passing through quiet times, and in few instances only have they taken advantage of the easier tone to values to replenish their stocks. Buyers have considered it to their advantage to restrict their purchases to actual wants for some time. This means that when business does start up the demand will be brisk and quick delivery will be wanted. It is difficult to predict the future course of values, as reports are very conflicting. Some buyers feel the bottom has been reached, but do not believe they will be higher right away. Others are of the opinion that there will still be much lower quotations named. Furniture manufacturers are not very busy, according to salesmen visiting this trade. The demand for stock from manufacturers of interior house finish is quiet.

The market for quartered oak is still rather dull. One inch, ones and twos, continues to be quoted at $80 to $83. The best stock cannot be had at less than $82, but at this figure the demand cannot be termed active. Plain oak is in quiet call and offerings are large. Prices of one inch, ones and twos, range from $49 to $51. There is a fair call for ash. Offerings of the latter are yet large and prices are held with a fair degree of firmness. Brown, one inch, is quoted at $55 to $57. Maple is not very active at present and prices are a little soft. Interest in whitewood is limited. Buyers state they are able to get along by placing small orders only, and many say they look for lower prices. North Carolina pine is in moderate call only. Cypress continues in a very unsatisfactory condition. Large mills are still cutting prices, one against the other. While such conditions exist dealers find it very hard work to interest buyers. The latter do not feel like anticipating their wants in a quiet market, especially while the mills are engaged in a price-cutting conflict. Veneers of all kinds are in rather quiet demand. Mahogany veneers are not as firm as they were.

New York.

There has been some improvement noted in the local hardwood situation during the past fortnight, although consumption does not yet compare with that of a year ago. There is little tendency to push matters or to crowd the market and prices are holding up well, especially on the better grades of stock. Some quotations have been shown which rule $3 or $4 off on certain items, but a study of the character of the shipper in these instances usually shows that these prices are based not on strict grades but on a belief that one thing can be sold and another shipped. Of course, this is a tendency which is apt to arise under conditions like the present, but cutting prices and selling one thing and shipping another can be done only once, and such quotations do not reveal actual market conditions. When it comes to the market conditions governing well-manufactured and graded hardwoods of the better grades prices are ruling exceptionally firm, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary through manipulations above referred to.

Ash is strong in price, and the demand is sufficient to preclude any shading of prices. Plain and quartered oak are firmer than they were a month ago, and good, well-manufactured stock is bringing good prices where wanted. Chestnut has been ridiculously quoted on some sharp manipulation, but when it comes to the standard grades prices are holding very firm. Birch is a little sluggish and there is ample stock for all wants. Maple and basswood are also a little slow, but there is some stock moving. The general yard trade is not buying freely as yet, having carried over considerable stock from the winter, but there is quite some improvement noted in activity in the furniture and some other consuming lines, which is expected to increase as the season advances. But as a whole, while there is not a large trade looked for between spring and summer, it is believed that prices and general market conditions will hold up well in view of the volume of supplies available for those seasons.

Philadelphia.

During the month of March there was great encouragement as to a resumption of activity in the hardwood business, but it is evident from reports of the trading during the last fortnight that buying is done only with great caution.

Especially is this noticeable in the large cities. The yardmen in all the smaller towns in New York State, New Jersey and the eastern district of Pennsylvania have been obliged to readjust their stock and fill in vacant corners, as orders now cover only actual requirements.

The building work already started, and that for which plans are being arranged, insure considerable activity in the mill work and flooring factories. Work in the furniture manufactories in this and other eastern localities lags somewhat on account of the slow movement of the retailers' stock, the result of so many mechanics being thrown out of work. The boxmakers report business far below normal, while cigar-box manufacturers speak of a slight change for the better. The hardwood stocks both at mill districts and in consumers' hands are not over heavy, and at this season the usual freshets at mill centers will retard considerably the work at the mills.

Values remain practically unchanged; quartered oak holds firm, but is extremely scarce: No. 1 and 2 poplar keeps steady, the lower grades are somewhat off, and ash has been losing reputation, but taking the hardwoods as a whole the situation is far more satisfactory than that of the soft woods. Collections are noticeably slow and unsatisfactory. It is the general opinion that the present seasonable weather will give a new impetus to building work, a very important factor as regards a pronouncement upon the market for trading during the next few months, but nothing really decisive can be hoped for until after the presidential nominations and election.

Baltimore.

The hardwood trade has been without any marked changes during the past two weeks. Business is still reported quiet, with the offerings liberal enough and a somewhat larger inquiry, but with the actual movement much the same. Spring has proved a distinct disappointment, and the expectations entertained earlier in the year have fallen far short of realization. The range of prices is still decidedly lower than the level that obtained last year, and this, notwithstanding the fact that stocks seem to be by no means excessive. As far as can be learned supplies at most of the mills are small and many of the plants are still shut down; those in operation usually have some special reason for activity. At the prevailing quotations lumber ought to prove attractive, and yet buyers are not disposed to place orders beyond immediate needs. It is the opinion of most hardwood men now that no extraordinary activity is to be looked for until after the election, and that while a moderate amount of business may develop, it will not be difficult to meet the wants of the buyers.

Poplar is in much the same condition as the other divisions of the hardwood trade, the demand having declined in the last few weeks. Values are not as strong as they were, and the absence of a brisk foreign movement is felt more than ever. Stocks seem to be going forward to Liverpool and other transatlantic points in considerable volume, but the business is not profitable, the large accumulations abroad and the pressure to sell at home having forced prices down to a low notch. Quiet also prevails in the other divisions of the export business, the accumulations of oak operating against this wood. Not a few of the exporters have stopped shipping because of the unsatisfactory conditions, and the entire trade leaves much to be desired.

Buffalo.

The lumber trade is still unsteady and reports have to be averaged from wide differences of opinion. One dealer reports that there is nothing doing and is afraid that things will be worse before they are better, a second is doing very well and a third has sold a lot of stock at good prices. Again the same dealer will find he is doing well or otherwise and will suddenly strike the opposite side of the trade.

Buying is still uncertain, but a fair consumption is going on that has to be met somehow, and as there is not demand enough to keep everybody busy the trade goes in streaks. It will keep on in this way till there is a more genuine revival of all sorts of business.

The city building reports here and elsewhere in the country are very favorable, as compared with other business, and there is going to be a pretty good consumption of lumber in this direction this year.

As to the various hardwoods there is improvement, though, small, in plain oak. Elm and basswood continue to be better property than they were, basswood no doubt coming in to take the place of poplar, which is not any more plentiful. Quartered oak is as strong as ever and black ash moves, but white ash is quiet and chestnut and birch do not improve. The plan is still to keep stocks down to a good working size and to run sawmills enough to make sure of plenty of stock that is in demand and not let the mill force scatter, so that when the demand is large again there will be stock to meet it.

Bay City and Saginaw.

Hardwood stocks are light as to dry material, and there is an increased movement. In fact, manufacturers and dealers state that trade is picking up, some good lots having been disposed of in the last ten days. There will be many small lots cut at interior mills this season. The market is steady. Ash, oak and basswood are firm. Maple is also quite firm, but if concessions are made they will be confined to maple, owing to the proportionately large stocks of that timber. Orders for flooring are coming in, and some European shipments have been made. The domestic trade is also showing symptoms of material improvement.

Cleveland.

A steady improvement in conditions in the lumber industry has been noted during the last two weeks in Cleveland, and a much more optimistic feeling prevails. While the demand does not compare at all favorably with last year, still most of the lumbermen are hopeful that a sufficient volume of business will make itself apparent to make up for the last few months.

Poplar still holds the top rung of the ladder, the demand being quite heavy, with the supply light. Quartered oak is also in strong demand, with no fluctuation in price noted. Plain oak has failed to show much activity, much of the stock offered in this market being of poor quality, although there is plenty of good oak procurable if a search is made.

Dealers in maple flooring expect a good season in view of the activity in residence building.

Most of the factories and mills using hardwoods in quantities are operating in Cleveland; some, however, on short time schedules. A fair season is looked for. Inquiries indicate that mill stocks are getting low and that purchases will have to be made soon if many concerns are to be kept moving. Little price cutting has been noted here and less is looked for now that the revival is making itself apparent. A decided improvement has been noted in the way buyers bargain for trade, and the close of a month or two ago is being replaced by a more liberal attitude.

Cincinnati.

During the month of April transactions in hardwoods showed improvement over those of March, and the sixty-five per cent of normal trade predicted for spring has been about fulfilled.

The demand for the lower grades of poplar has shown a decided increase over the previous month, and there is some talk current of a possible increase in prices, owing to the apparent scarcity of that wood. The better grades of poplar, which have been in demand for many weeks, still keep up, and sales are being made at firm prices. The furniture trade is gradually getting into the market, and this element are frequent inquirers for walnut, oak, cherry, mahogany and chestnut. The recent meeting of the hickory association here and the talk of the shortage in that wood led lumbermen to hold their stocks more tightly, and naturally they are not willing to dispose of it, unless they secure what is in their minds—a good price. All in all, the hardwood situation is at its best so far this year, and lumber dealers in general are almost certain of improvement in all grades.

Columbus.

While the improvement in the hardwood market in central Ohio during the last fortnight has been slight, it is nevertheless certain. One of the best features is the fact that stocks in the hands of manufacturers are now at a low point, and if they continue operations purchases of lumber will be necessary. Prices are stationary. Poplar is the wood on the market and quotations are unchanged.

Firsts and seconds are held at $53 f. o. b. Ohio river.

There is a good demand for oaks of all kinds. Inquiries have been fairly numerous for ash, hickory, chestnut and other hardwoods. Manufacturers as well as jobbers predict a better market soon. Collections are improving in almost every quarter. Mills are being repaired for operation in the near future.

Indianapolis.

Hardwood prices are remaining quite steady, with a good demand in practically all lines. The demand is heaviest for quartered oak, and these prices will undoubtedly take an upward course before long. However, business is not yet up to the average of this time last year.

Southern Indiana mills are complaining of an inability to get logs, and one or two mills have been compelled to shut down for a short time. This is due to the numerous floods along the Ohio river. In this vicinity, where the river is not depended upon for transportation, logs are coming in to meet demands.

The unusual number of large buildings being erected here, or contemplated, is making a nice demand for hardwood finish and floors. At least half a dozen skyscrapers or large public buildings are under way or the contracts have been let for them.

Milwaukee.

Although there is little change in the Milwaukee hardwood situation, the leading lines of lumber are holding their own and dealers are receiving inquiries that denote improvement in trade a little later. There have been more building permits issued this spring in Milwaukee and about the state than for a number of seasons, and the effect is already evident to the hardwood men in the city. All of the dealers are well stocked preparatory to resumption of activity.

Maple is holding up well and there is considerable demand for flooring. Cypress is said to be a little weak, but a change is expected as the demand increases. Basswood is keeping up well and the supply is limited, while the same may be said of hickory. The price of quartersawed oak is unchanged at present, but the indications are that prices are to rise. Ash is maintaining its own and there is considerable demand for this lumber, there being no signs of weakening in the market.

Evansville.

The market in this section has shown some signs of improvement in the last two weeks. Inquiries are numerous, and while the volume of business does not compare with that of last year, manufacturers are optimistic and believe that business will continue to improve until it reaches

its former magnitude. Several of the local mills have been shut down a part of the past two weeks making repairs, as logs have become scarce and they are getting things in readiness for the time when logs become more plentiful. However, most of the mills are running on an eight-hour schedule.

St. Louis.

While the volume of business in hardwood continues to increase it has not shown the steady increase that it should have done. Still it is decidedly better than it was a couple of weeks ago. Prices, however, have not advanced. They continue just about the same that they have been for some time. Most of the demand for hardwood comes from the planing mills. The furniture factories are not ordering as they have as a rule quite a supply of stock on hand. Box factories are not ordering as freely as last year. Some calls for oak have been received from car shops, as their stocks are running low. Poplar is in pretty good demand. Hickory is also in considerable request. There is quite an active demand also for red and white quartered oak. This item is scarce. Plain oak is quiet. In fact is in least demand. Gum is also quiet, except for wagon box boards and box material. Ash is also slow.

Nashville.

Poplar continues to be the leader in the local market, and is being readily sold in all grades. Quartered oak is also finding ready purchasers, but plain oak is still dragging. Quite an improvement has been noted in ash within the past few weeks. Plenty of inquiries continue to reach this market, but the number of sales does not approximate that of the aforesaid inquiries. Many of the inquiries are said to be merely "feelers" from those wishing to pick up cheap stock; a further reason for a disparity between the inquiries and actual sales lies in the fact that lumbermen are holding on to their stuff and refusing to sacrifice it; in fact, they are not selling it unless the price realized is fairly remunerative.

The outlook is regarded as encouraging, however, due to the rapid increase in building operations and to favorable crop reports. The business of April thus far, as a matter of fact, shows a decided increase over a corresponding period in March. March was known to have been a great improvement over February, and it is believed and figured, therefore, that business is rapidly assuming a normal condition again.

Memphis.

Lumber interests here generally report some improvement in demand for hardwood lumber, but they all admit that the call is somewhat irregular and spasmodic and that buyers are indisposed to operate beyond their more immediate requirements. The number of inquiries is increasing all the while, and this fact is taken as basis for the belief that there is more activity ahead. A number of prominent local lumbermen during the past few days have expressed the view that with improving business conditions, as reflected in the steel and iron industry and other lines of activity, there is certain to be increased demand for hardwood lumber. They have likewise expressed the idea that there may possibly be some further holding back on the part of buyers until the nominating conventions have been held. After that they declare themselves to be of the opinion that there will be a return to something approximating normal conditions as regards hardwood lumber. Prices are about as erratic as the demand. There is some shading in progress on plain oak, cypress and ash, but the remainder of the list appears to be in fairly stationary position. Production is being increased, but, as has been the case for some months, lumber interests are doing their best to prevent an accumulation of hardwood lumber through overproduction, and they have been decidedly successful thus far in this effort. Export demand is rather slow. Occasional orders from that source for special classes of stock are received, but the general call from that quarter is most limited. Some of the largest exporters here hold the view that no radical improvement in the export situation may be reasonably expected until the consigned stock now at foreign ports has been disposed of. Quarter sawn oak is even scarcer than heretofore, and those who own any of it are able to name their own terms thereon. The offerings locally are the smallest they have been for years, and, owing to this scarcity, the demand appears to be even larger than it really is. Plain oak is in slightly better request, but prices have suffered to some extent, as already indicated. Offerings are fairly liberal, but there is no burdensome surplus. Ash is moving fairly well in all thicknesses of the higher grades, but the lower grades are not much wanted and are moving slowly. Prices on high grade ash have suffered somewhat, but the loss in the better grades has not been as large as in the lower. There are plentiful offerings of cypress, and sales are made at concessions from recent prices. Gum in the lower grades is better property than in the higher, judging by the greater demand for the former than for the latter. The box factories and a number of miscellaneous sources are taking considerable quantities of the lower grades. Cottonwood continues slow in box-boards and firsts and seconds, both wide and narrow. The offerings are rather liberal, too. The lower grades, however, are offering in only a moderate way, and most of the stock available is finding ready purchasers. This is and has been for quite a while one of the best sellers in this market, and prices have been remarkably well maintained when the weakness in other directions is considered. Poplar is moving in only a moderate way, but so far as local dealers are concerned prices are well maintained.

New Orleans.

Conditions have changed very little here during the last fortnight. The export demand continues light and prices which shippers are getting are far from being satisfactory. The interior demand on hardwoods continues to hold up fairly well, but conditions are still somewhat discouraging. No marked change is looked for for some time.

Norfolk.

The general tone of the market here is about as last detailed. If any change is noticeable it is a slight decrease. April exports, so far during the month, have not been as large as those of March, and exports are now forming the greatest portion of the trade here.

The weather throughout this section, as well as in North Carolina, has been balmy the past two weeks and favorable for both good logging and easy milling. Most of the mills operating are running on full time, and if orders are scarce lumber is being piled or kiln dried and assorted in anticipation of business which is bound to come, it is believed, in the near future because of the resumption of spring building operations and a general stimulation of buying.

Charlotte.

Despite the effects the panic has had on the lumber business of this state, the fact that new lumber concerns are organized and chartered every few days points to an abiding confidence among capitalists in the early resumption of more favorable business conditions. During the past two weeks business has shown considerable improvement. Inquiries are coming in more freely and manufactories are turning out more goods. With labor easily obtainable and with the regular spring revival in business it is the opinion of lumbermen that soon a much better business will be done.

Charlotte is enjoying a season of unprecedented building activity, there being under contemplation or in course of construction new buildings to the value of $750,000, and as a result local manufacturers are busy filling orders for building materials. Numerous plants that had to close down several months ago are resuming operations now.

However, although prices are better than for some months and general conditions show signs of improvement, it is hardly likely that normal business conditions will be restored for some weeks, and probably some months, to come.



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San Francisco.

Since the dullness of last fall, caused by the financial crisis all over the United States, San Francisco business has been slowly but steadily improving. Business is today very good, although of course it is not as active as it was a year ago, when abnormal conditions existed on account of the enormous activity in rebuilding the city.

The heaviest demand is for oak (principally quarter-sawed). Most of the large office and store buildings here call for this wood. Some are being ordered in jenisero and a few hotels have been completely finished in interior trim with red birch. In all this kind of work veneers are naturally cut with large figure, and it has been the tendency of architects to reduce as much as possible the width and thickness of trim, finding it convenient, satisfactory and quite attractive to use a great deal of finish about one-half inch thick.

Mahogany is another wood which has had a great deal of attention; in fact, more so than before the fire of April, 1906. Some of our most handsome buildings are finished in this wood, and, although the eastern lumber is used principally, the west coast mahogany is being more extensively used every day, as it seems to show figure almost without exception.

The interior trade, which is supplied from San Francisco, has also been fairly active and all the dealers are receiving their share of the business from the interior towns, which have generally been supplied from local yards. There seems to be considerable inquiry among some of our manufacturers for cigar box lumber or Spanish cedar, and also for the imitation which is made from Pacific coast woods.

Minneapolis.

There is a good demand reported from some of the factories, but trade is still running to small orders, and the tendency of consumers of hardwood is to buy only for present needs. These are somewhat less than usual owing to the fact that considerable work is late this season. Contractors did not put in foundations last fall to such an extent as usual, owing to the financial condition and the fear for the future. Accordingly there are few buildings coming along this early to the point where they call for finish. Some local concerns have large contracts closed, but will not need to fill them before fall, and being confident that the hardwood market will not get any stronger after the new spring cut is in shipping condition, they will not buy till along in the summer to cover these jobs. There is no contracting or buying ahead reported.

Oak is holding up fairly well, northern stocks being about exhausted and southern offerings not heavy. Plain oak is selling here at $45 and $46. There is no strength yet in birch, though it is selling about as well as any wood on the list. It is quotable here at $18 for common and $28 for first and second clear. There is a fair call for upper grades of basswood, but culls are about out of the market, and little call for them also. Country demand is quiet, running mostly to wagon stock. Flooring is rather slow also. The outlook for building is not as heavy as last year, but is nevertheless good. It should bring a better hardwood situation by next fall, but northern hardwood is not going to be a drug on this market if reports as to curtailed consumption are all true.

Little Rock.

The lumber market continues sluggish. As one well-known buyer here expressed it, "there is simply nothing doing." This buyer reports that he has recently made an extensive round of the manufacturing centers and finds everything exceedingly dull. This dullness, of course, reacts on the market for raw material. A car of lumber which at this date last year would have brought $400 was bought for $240.

Still there is the regular round of work among many of the mills, and it is interesting to note that the hardwood mills are not as much affected as the others.

Ashland.

Market conditions are gradually improving, which is very encouraging to lumber manufacturers and dealers in this section, and they are confident this is a sure indication that business is reinstating itself in such a manner that is sure to demand more lumber.

There is no trouble in disposing of quartered oak and poplar at good prices. The demand for plain oak continues to increase. Building operations are picking up somewhat, causing a demand for the output of the planing mills and retail yards in hemlock, pine, poplar, oak, etc., which promises to increase during the next few months.

London.

The market for lumber here seems to get worse instead of better; the manufacturing trades are very slack indeed and this has had its effect on prices, especially as consignments have been heavy, and most of these consignment parcels are going into store, as agents find that buyers have heavy stocks and will not make an offer of any sort. There are of course a few orders being given to shippers, but these are only on special lines.

There is very little demand for whitewood, and agents have had to drop their prices to sell even prime stocks that might be held here or only recently arrived.

Oak boards, one inch and under, have arrived in large quantities, being mostly No. 1 or No. 2 common grade; these are difficult of sale and are being stored.

There is a little better demand for walnut, especially prime grades and good, medium boards and planks. Satin walnut should on no account be shipped. Stocks are large and prices are low.

John N. Penrod of the American Walnut Company, Kansas City, has returned after a trip on the continent. He reports that he finds business as bad generally as it is here.

I. R. Williams and Mr. Raschenburg of the Ferd Brenner Lumber Company, Norfolk, Va., visited some of the principal buyers of lumber here recently.

Liverpool.

The mahogany sales this coming week are expected to bring slightly higher prices owing mainly to a slackening of the import from the West Coast. The wood offered is of a prime description and contains a fair proportion of panel and board logs. Complaints are still being heard in numerous directions about the state of trade, though the general opinion prevails that business is going to be better. The volume of trade has certainly been better in March than it was in February, but that, of course, is only what can be expected in the ordinary course of events. The prevailing opinion is that prices will have to be lower before we see much improvement in demand. Already in many directions there are signs of a falling market and if shippers want to realize anything approaching present values they should ship at once.

Hickory is still in active demand and good prices are being obtained for prime parcels. Inferior wood of course never is wanted and when poor prices have been paid recently for wood at this port shippers may rest assured that there was something wrong with the quality. High prices have been obtained without any difficulty for good wood and it is a known fact that many buyers at this port have not anything approaching the quantity they will need to cover their requirements. Large ash logs are in quiet demand and shipments in moderation would receive support. Small second growth wood is still very flat. Oak and poplar are much as when last reported, with a weaker tendency, while birch is firmer and fresh wood will be soon picked up. It should be said that buyers are rather nervous of handling this wood, fearing that the import is going to be heavy.

Dependence

Jobbers seeking absolutely dependable columns are sure of satisfaction in our Solid Bored Colonial Columns. They will please your trade and can be sold to them with the guarantee they will not check, crack or warp.



Dealers in Columns are satisfied only when they get a Column that will meet all requirements and one that takes readily with the trade. Such an article is our Solid Bored Colonial Column. This Column is equally serviceable in all climates and weather, North, South, East and West; sleet, snow, rain, sun, heat, cold and dampness. There are no joints to open up in either the shaft or trimmings.

These statements are facts which are proven when we sell our Solid Bored Colonial Columns with the absolute guarantee against cracking, checking and warping.

We are manufacturers of Solid Bored Colonial Columns exclusively.

COLUMNS RIGHT
PRICES RIGHT
SHIPMENTS RIGHT

INQUIRIES FROM THE TRADE SOLICITED

MEMPHIS COLUMN COMPANY
MEMPHIS, TENN.
(TRADE MARK REGISTERED)
PLUM ST. & I. C. R. R.

AT COST

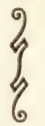
IS AN UNCOMMON TERM AS APPLIED TO INSURANCE

But this is the actual price of Indemnity against Fire Loss furnished by the

Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters

THE STRONGEST INSURANCE ORGANIZATION
TO-DAY IN AMERICA

The saving is not on a small portion of your insurance but on the entire line.
There are other advantages equally interesting.



Only well built plants with adequate protection and at least five years timber supply are considered eligible.

FOR LIST OF MEMBERS AND FURTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

HARRY RANKIN & CO. Kansas City, Mo.

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HARDWOOD RECORD

¶ Reaches more manufacturers, jobbers and consumers of Hardwood Lumber than all the remainder of the lumber trade press combined.

¶ Prints more hardwood news than all the remainder of the lumber trade press combined.

¶ Is not only the only hardwood paper, but the best lumber paper printed.

Wanted and For Sale -SECTION-

Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

For one insertion ..... 20 cents a line
For two insertions ..... 35 cents a line
For three insertions ..... 50 cents a line
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Eight words of ordinary length make one line. Heading counts as two lines. No display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

EMPLOYEES WANTED

SALESMAN WANTED.

Experienced hickory handle salesman. Address, "686," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

HARDWOOD SALESMAN.

High-class salesman for middle west and east by one of the largest manufacturing houses in the country. State age, experience and what you can do with good support. Address "W.," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

HIGH-CLASS MAN

Wants position as buyer and inspector in South or southern manager for northern concern. Best Chicago and Memphis references. Address

"BOX 232," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

LUMBER WANTED

ELM AND COTTONWOOD STAVES

Wanted. ⅝" thick x 4" wide, with ⅝" joint. Also heading, ½" thick x 17⅛" and 20½", beveled.

JAMES KENNEDY & CO., LTD.,
Cincinnati, O.

CLEAR RED GUM SQUARES WANTED.

All red, 2"x2"x27" and 28", and 2¼"x2¼", and 2½"x2½"x26½".

JAMES KENNEDY & CO., LTD.,
Cincinnati, O.

WHITE ASH OARS WANTED.

Wanted: large lot of White Ash Oars. For further particulars address

G. ELIAS & BRO.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY, 1235 S. Rokey St., Chicago.

OAK WANTED.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.

CONTINENTAL LUMBER CO.,
1213 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

100,000 feet extra good lot of dry cypress, from 4/4 to 8/4 thick.

E. DUNSTAN, Winona, Miss.

FOR SALE.

2,000,000 feet dry gum.
500,000 feet dry 1" white oak No. 2 and No. 3 common.
1,000,000 feet 2" white oak common bridge plank, also timbers.
Write for prices.

BLUFF CITY LUMBER CO.,
Pine Bluff, Ark.

WALNUT AND HARDWOOD LUMBER.

Crating lumber a specialty. Also walnut gun stocks.

E. H. FALL, Port Clinton, O.

FOR SALE BY BEECHER & BARR, POTTSVILLE, PA.

WHITE PINE.

4/4 Shaky Clear	28,100 ft.
4/4 No. 2 Cuts	17,000 ft.
4/4 No. 3 Barn, 10"	43,000 ft.
4/4 Box, Edge	200,000 ft.
4/4 Box, 6"	30,000 ft.
4/4 Box, 8"	30,000 ft.
4/4 Box, 10"	134,000 ft.
4/4 Box, 12" and up	43,000 ft.
4/4 No. 2 Box	25,750 ft.
4/4 Scants	58,000 ft.
5/4 No. 2 Cuts	32,000 ft.
5/4 Box	28,000 ft.
8/4 No. 3 Cuts	23,000 ft.

POPLAR.

5/8 No. 2 Common	51,000 ft.
4/4 No. 2 Common	326,800 ft.
4/4 No. 2 Common, 4"	23,400 ft.
4/4 No. 3 Common	233,150 ft.

CHESTNUT.

4/4 No. 2 Common	964,000 ft.
4/4 No. 3 Common	780,000 ft.
5/4 No. 2 Common	62,175 ft.
6/4 No. 2 Common	44,300 ft.
8/4 No. 2 Common	66,150 ft.

OAK.

1/4 Cull 1s and 2s	23,600 ft.
4/4 Qtd. No. 2 Common and	
4/4 Pl. No. 2 Common	732,000 ft.
4/4 Plain 1s and 2s	182,000 ft.
4/4 Plain No. 1 Common	39,000 ft.
4/4 Plain No. 3 Common	405,000 ft.
4/4 Plain No. 1 Common White	55,600 ft.
4/4 Hardwood Scoots	209,550 ft.

MAPLE.

4/4 No. 2 Common	104,500 ft.
4/4 No. 3 Common	22,000 ft.

STANDARD HEMLOCK.

1x8—12 to 16'	119,400 ft.
1x10—12 to 16'	67,500 ft.
2x4—20'	72,000 ft.
2x12—20'	40,040 ft.

NO. 2 HEMLOCK.

1x6—10 to 16'	282,000 ft.
1x8—10 to 16'	291,000 ft.
1x10—10 to 16'	357,000 ft.
1x12—10 to 16'	278,000 ft.
4/4 Scoots	365,000 ft.

LATH.

4 ft. Chestnut	482,350 pcs.
4 ft. Hemlock	521,250 pcs.
4 ft. White Pine	336,000 pcs.
4 ft. Poplar	306,950 pcs.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

HICKORY TIMBER LAND.

1,000 acres finest Hickory tract in Mississippi. Some White Oak. Eight miles from station in Madison county, Mississippi. Good road to station. Lies in a body. Will sell for $10 per acre.

A. H. CAUTHEN,
Canton, Miss.

FOR SALE.

100,000-acre tract, 850,000,000 feet. Best in South. Yellow pine and hardwood.

AARON GRAHAM, Christiansburg, Va.

TIMBER LANDS.

I own some good timber land for sale, and want more from owners. Want some large tracts, stumpage only.

AARON GRAHAM, Christiansburg, Va.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.

Narrow or standard gauge from 7 tons to 70 tons; over 165 locomotives of various types at our shops.

SOUTHERN IRON & EQUIPMENT CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE.

Woodworking plant in western Wisconsin on W. C. R. R., with 15 acres of ground, buildings rebuilt in 1907. 40,000 sq. ft. floor space. Two 120 h. p. tubular boilers, with Dutch ovens and stack. A quick buyer will get a bargain. For detailed information address

E. J. BARRETT, Sheboygan, Wis.

WANT TO CONTRACT

The cut of our new band mill, sawing principally Oak and Poplar—2 million ft. of choice hardwood logs now at mill. Address

THE KENTUCKY SAW MILL CO.,
Hays, Breathitt County, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS

FUEL WOOD WANTED.

We are in the market at all times for fuel hardwood in lengths of 24", 20" and 36". Must be dry.

ALWART BROS. COAL CO.,
165 W. Webster Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Locations

FOR

Saw Mills
Furniture Plants
Handle Factories
Dimension and Wagon Material

ALSO

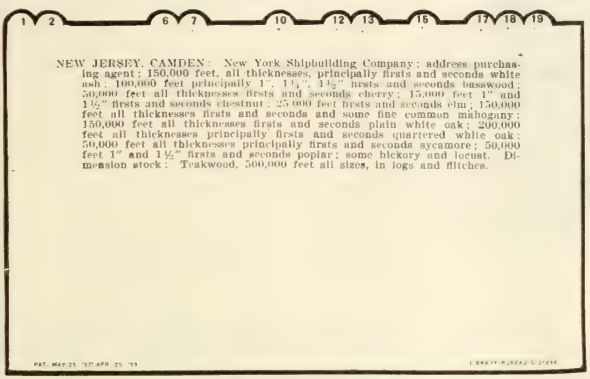
Timber Lands on Lines of the
Illinois Central
AND
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroads

For Full Information Address

J. C. Clair,
Industrial Commissioner
1 Park Row, Chicago

Who Buys Hardwoods?

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW?


1 2 6 7 10 12 13 15 17 18 19

NEW JERSEY, CAMDEN: New York Shipbuilding Company; address purchasing agent; 150,000 feet, all thicknesses, principally firsts and seconds white ash; 100,000 feet principally 1", 1¼", 1½" firsts and seconds basswood; 50,000 feet all thicknesses firsts and seconds cherry; 15,000 feet 1" and 1½" firsts and seconds chestnut; 25,000 feet firsts and seconds elm; 150,000 feet all thicknesses firsts and seconds and some fine common mahogany; 150,000 feet all thicknesses firsts and seconds plain white oak; 200,000 feet all thicknesses principally firsts and seconds quartered white oak; 50,000 feet all thicknesses principally firsts and seconds sycamore; 50,000 feet 1" and 1½" firsts and seconds poplar; some hickory and locust. Dimension stock: Teakwood, 500,000 feet all sizes, in logs and flitches.

PAT. MAY 25 '07-APR 25 '09

SPECIMEN INDEX CARD


SOUTH DAKOTA

Key

1	Ash	12	Hickory
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7	Chestnut	18	Miscellaneous including Dogwood, Holly, Locust, Persimmon, Sycamore.
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10	Elm	19	Dimension stock
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SPECIMEN STATE GUIDE CARD

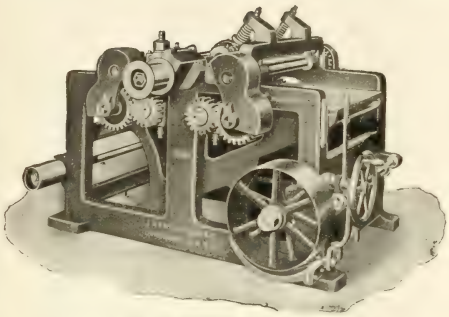
The HARDWOOD RECORD Supplies free of charge to its lumber advertisers a bulletin service showing the annual requirements of lumber, dimension stock, veneers and panels of wholesale consumers of those materials throughout the United States and Canada. Specifically, the items of the bulletins recite:

Name of state and town
Name of concern
Name of buyer
Line manufactured
Kinds, grades and thicknesses of lumber
Kinds and sizes of dimension stock
Kinds and thicknesses of veneers
Kinds, thicknesses and sizes of panels

The paragraphs are cut from the bulletins and pasted on patent cards, the numbered tabs corresponding to the kinds of lumber NOT used are removed, and the cards are filed in alphabetical order by towns between state guide cards. No house not in good commercial repute is listed. The card index thus formed, which requires but about an hour's work by a clerk once a week, forms a complete and quick reference roster of the hardwood requirements of the country, and is an invaluable adjunct to the sales department of every manufacturer and jobber. This service is free to all advertisers, save the cards, the cost of which is nominal. The RECORD system is now used by more than 150 manufacturers and jobbers. Let us put you next to a good thing.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago

A HARDWOOD SURFACER



No. 156 Special Hardwood Surfacer.

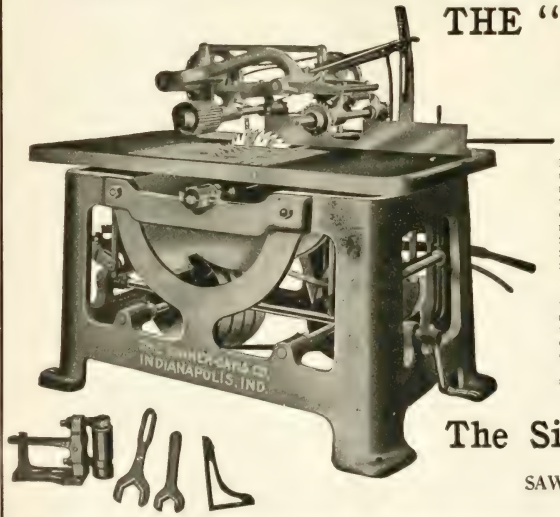
In surfacing hardwoods for cabinet and fine interior work, you need a planer that will give your stock a surface perfectly smooth and free from knife marks. You don't want an ordinary machine, you want the best you can find.

Take a Fay & Egan No. 156 Cabinet Smoothing Planer, with its table raising and lowering on wedges, with its Patent Sectional Clamp Bearings, and you can rest assured of satisfactory results.

Write for Descriptive Circular, also Samples of Work it Does, and You'll be Surprised. : :

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO. 414-434 W. Front Street, CINCINNATI, - OHIO.

THE "HOOSIER" SELF-FEED RIP SAW



The cut shows a front view of our Hoosier Self Feed Rip Sawing Machine; it has a square raising table, easily operated by a crank in front of the machine and is always firmly locked, at any point, thus preventing any jarring or falling down and doing away with all clamp bolts and screws. The machine has our patent feeding device, with two feed shafts, one in front of the saw with a thin star feed wheel and one in the rear with a corrugated roll, the advantage of which can be readily seen.

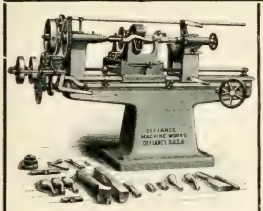
This machine will rip stock 6 inches thick and by using the saw on the outer end of the mandril will take in stock 17½ inches between guide and saw. It can be used with a gang of saws by the use of spacing collars on the mandril. It has no equal in the rapid production of slats, cleats and dimension material of all kinds. Price $175.00.

We also build the machine with a movable saw, at a slightly higher price.

Write for Full Description.

The Sinker-Davis Co.

Manufacturers of
SAW MILL MACHINERY
Indianapolis, Ind.



No. 0. Copying Lathe
For turning Axe Handles and other irregular shapes.
Most perfect Machine on the Market.

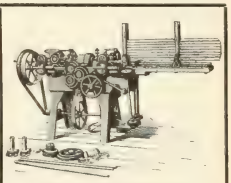
"DEFIANCE"
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

FOR MAKING

Hubs, Spokes, Wheels, Wagons, Carriages, Rims Shafts, Poles, Neck-Yokes, Single-Trees, Hoops, Handles of all Kinds, Spools, Bobbins, Insulator Pins and Oval Wood Dishes.

INVENTED AND BUILT BY

The Defiance Machine Works
Defiance, Ohio



Automatic Long Handle Lathe
For turning Broom, Rake, Hoe, Fork and other long handles, also D Handle Stems and Pike Poles, Curtain Poles and similar work. Will turn 8000 Broom Handles in 10 hours.

If you want to reach the wholesale consumers of hardwood lumber throughout the United States, a HARDWOOD RECORD advertisement will do it for you.

If you want to reach the hardwood manufacturers of the United States, a HARDWOOD RECORD advertisement will do it for you.

The HARDWOOD RECORD represents high-class, special, class circulation, with a minimum of waste circulation.

Ask any HARDWOOD RECORD advertiser for experience on results.

An Open Letter to the Lumber Trade

Detroit, Mich., April 16, '08.

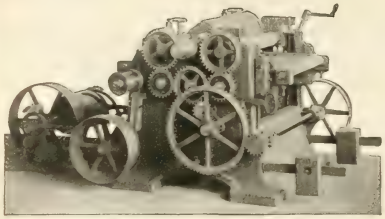
GENTLEMEN:

In times like the present when it is difficult to make money, is not the question of saving it of even greater than usual interest?

Russel Logging Machinery reduces cost of operating when in commission; it requires NO feed when out of commission.

May we tell you more?

Russel Wheel & Foundry Co., Detroit, Mich.



26-in. x 8-in. Single Surface Planer

CRESCENT WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

Will Help you Earn More Money.

Built to stand the strain of the most severe planing mill and cabinet shop service. Has four changes of feed and will do rapid surfacing or cabinet smoothing. Send for Catalog describing Planers, Band Saws, Jointers, Saw Tables, Swing Saws, Shapers, Disk Grinders.

THE CRESCENT MACHINE COMPANY
21 Columbia St. LEETONIA, OHIO, U. S. A.

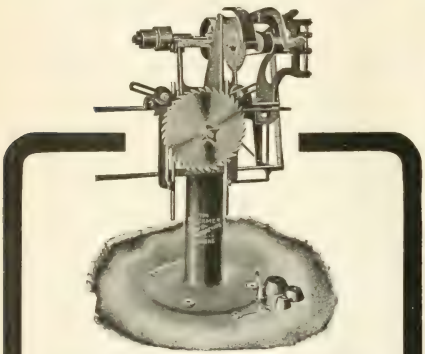
LIDGERWOOD LOGGERS

WILL STOCK YOUR MILL

SKIDDERS
SNAKERS
YARDERS
LOADERS
PULL BOATS
CABLEWAYS

LIDGERWOOD MFG. CO.
96 Liberty St., New York.

Logging Machinery Branch Houses: ATLANTA, GA., SEATTLE, WASH.
Agency: Woodward, Wight & Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La.



THE BEST MACHINE IN THE BUSINESS

"Blackmer Improved No. 2"

Saw Sharpening Machines

We make numerous other types

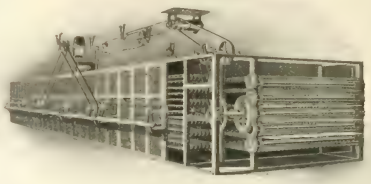
Write for Descriptive Circular and Quotations

CROWN IRON WORKS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

VENEER DRYER

"Proctor System" Automatic Girt Conveyor Type

NO ROLLS TO JAM. NO APRONS TO ADJUST.



Dries quarter inch better than Roller Dryer.
Dries fortieth inch better than Apron Dryer.

SEND FOR NEW CATALOG AND LOT OF REFERENCES.

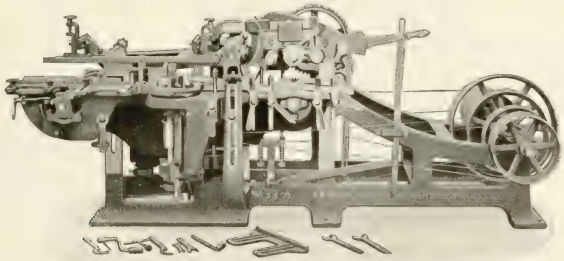
All good points in other Dryers embraced
All troublesome features in other Dryers eliminated.

THE PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE MACHINERY CO.
Hancock & Somerset Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

SMITH of SMITHVILLE

New Profit Builder

SMITH of SMITHVILLE



No. 133-A. SEVEN INCH, FOUR SIDE HARDWOOD MOULDER

HARDWOOD manufacturers are constantly demanding machine tools of a more sturdy character. Many attempts have been made by machine builders to meet this need, resulting in added complications, with very slight improvements. We have, however, developed a moulding sticker of the 7-inch type that is both sturdy and simple, a machine that contains all of the elements of a very heavy large size moulder, yet it is only a seven-inch machine. Write us today for a special circular.

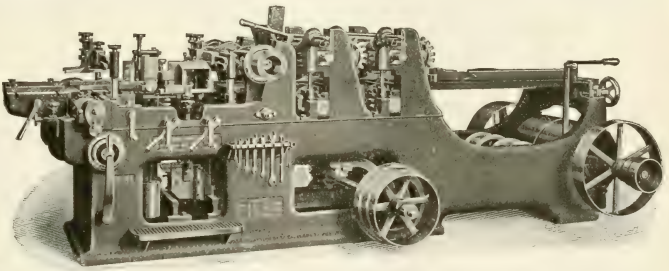
Branches: NEW YORK, CHICAGO and ATLANTA

H. B. Smith Machine Co.
SMITHVILLE, N. J., U. S. A.

Branches: NEW YORK, CHICAGO and ATLANTA

No. 107 Inside Moulder

Built to work 12 or 15 inches wide by 6 inches thick. Four or Five Heads.



SOME OF ITS QUALITIES: Patent side wing, self-oiling, self-adjusting clamp boxes; patent belt-releasing device for matchers, vertical adjustment of side spindles from above frame while machine is running; patent pin setting guide adjustable across bed of machine at intervals of one inch. Ample provision for projection of knives to permit of making deepest cuts and means for quickly adjusting bars and other parts to conform to the work of a planer and matcher. A combined Moulder, Planer and Matcher with the advantages of both machines.

Specialists in Floorers, Planers and Moulders

S. A. WOODS MACHINE CO., BOSTON

CHICAGO
811 Railway Exchange

JACKSONVILLE

SHREVEPORT

SEATTLE
617 Lumber Exchange

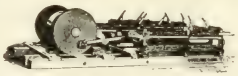


The WHITE Saw Swages ARE BEST

Our Catalogue "B" fully describes and ILLUSTRATES them all. We will be pleased to send you one.

PHOENIX MFG. CO.
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Kline's Eight-Block Excelsior Machines



Are the Most Economical

1st. To Install on Capacity Basis
2nd. To Operate on Labor Basis
3rd. To Operate on Wood Basis

Catalog tells reason why. Mailed on request.

Manufactured by LEWIS T. KLINE, Alpena, Mich.

The Market is Demanding,

more and more,

Lumber of Standard Lengths, with Square Ends, as well as straight and parallel edges.

The straight and parallel edges you can obtain with a "TOWER" Edger, while

The "Tower" One-Man 2-Saw Trimmer

will give you the standard lengths and square ends with a minimum of **time, labor,** and **waste.**



In all other trimmers the manner of shifting the saws is such that every time the position of the saws is changed the operator has to go clear to the end of the **machine.**

In the "TOWER" one-man 2-saw Trimmer he never has to go beyond the end of the **board.**

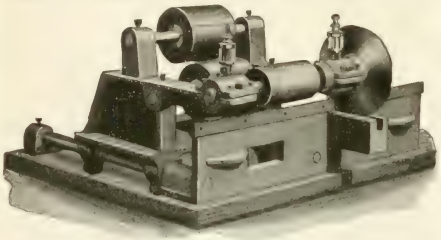
Especially with **short** boards, this means a great saving in **time** and **labor.** It also greatly reduces the amount of waste, as it is **much** easier to see how to trim lumber to the best advantage from the end of the **board** than from the end of the **machine.**

In all of these trimmers there are **two feeds,** which may be instantly **started, stopped** or **changed,** without stopping the saws. Both are controlled by the **same lever,** which is located in the most convenient possible position.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

Greenville, - - - - Michigan

The largest manufacturer of Grates, Edgers and Trimmers in the world.



BUTTING SAW
for
Flooring Factories

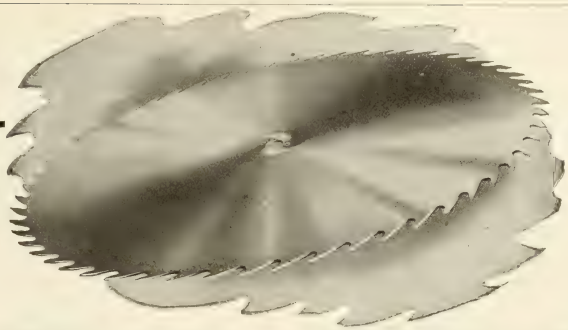
For cutting out defects and making square and smooth ends for end-matching machines. Used by the largest producers. Write for particulars and prices.

Manufactured by
Cadillac Machine Co.
CADILLAC, MICH.

CHEAPER LOGGING Means spending less money and getting out more logs. It is also the title of our handsome new catalogue, which is by far the most beautiful work ever issued on steam logging machinery. It is intensely interesting and instructive for any lumberman, as it contains over one hundred views (in color) of various operations, and clearly shows just what our machines can do and are doing for others.

IT'S FREE CLYDE IRON WORKS, Duluth, Minnesota.





FINEST ON EARTH

ATKINS ALWAYS AHEAD

IT MEANS MONEY TO YOU. BETTER LUMBER AND MORE OF IT

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS

THE STURDY—TRUSTY—QUALITY LINE OF THE WORLD

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.

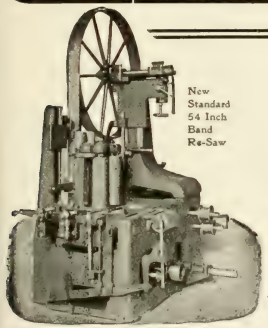
Canadian Factory
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

BRANCHES:

ATLANTA CHICAGO MEMPHIS MINNEAPOLIS
NEW ORLEANS NEW YORK PORTLAND, ORE. SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

Home Office and Factory
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA



New Standard 54 Inch Band Re-Saw

MERSHON

BAND-RESAW SPECIALISTS

25 MODELS
ADAPTED TO
EVERY REQUIREMENT

Wm. B. Mershon & Co., Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.

Michigan Logging Wheels

Have Made More Than 1,000 and Know How.



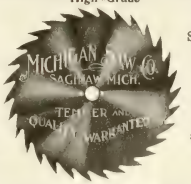
Standard for a Quarter Century

Cheap and easy logging. Write for circular & prices.

S. C. OVERPACK MANISTEE MICH.

We Manufacture All Kinds of High-Grade Circular Saws

Shingle Saws
Heading Saws
Grooving Saws
Edger Saws
Bolting Saws
Concave Saws
Trimmer Saws
Gang Saws
Drag Saws, Etc



Also Dealers in Saw Swages and General Saw Mill Supplies

Write for our new Catalog and Discounts

Special attention given to Saw Repairing

Michigan Saw Co. 101 to 109 Germania Avenue **Saginaw, Mich.**

W. H. PRESSER & SONS, Proprietors

DO NOT SEND US ANY ORDERS FOR DRY GOODS

WHAT WE HANDLE IS

DRY HARDWOODS

FOR DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS

The Ferd. Brenner Lumber Co.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

The General Lumber Co.

Manufacturers

Yellow Pine, White Pine
Hemlock and Hardwoods

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And Branch Mills

QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR

And Other Hardwood Lumber

Mahogany, Quartered Oak and Other Veneers

Slice Cut and Sawn

ESTABLISHED 1883

THE CYPRESS LUMBER CO.

APALACHICOLA, FLA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CYPRESS
ASH
COTTONWOOD

LUMBER

POPLAR
SWEET GUM
YELLOW PINE

18-in Cypress Shingles, Cypress Tanks, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Moulding and Interior Finish.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE AND OAK FLOORING

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

American Hardwood Lumber Co.

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14,000,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber

YARDS AT BENTON, ARK.—NEW ORLEANS, LA.—ST. LOUIS, MO.—DICKSON, TENN.

S. C. MAJOR LUMBER COMPANY

WHOLESALE

Southern Hardwoods

MEMPHIS, TENN.

THE J. D. CAMERON & SON COMPANY

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PLANING MILL FACILITIES

MILLS: MOBILE, ALA.

The Frank Spangler Co.

TOLEDO :: OHIO

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

POPLAR, OAK, GUM and ASH

OUR SPECIALTIES

CYPRESS, BAY POPLAR
and YELLOW PINE

Shipments Direct from Mills — Write for Prices

Garetson-Greason Lumber Co.

1001 1015 Times Building

ST. LOUIS

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

ASH, OAK, GUM AND CYPRESS

LUMBER

SPECIAL STOCK CUT TO ORDER

WEST VIRGINIA

LEADING HARDWOOD PRODUCERS

THE WOOD LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers **HARDWOOD LUMBER**

Oak, Poplar, Chestnut and Basswood Our Specialties. We Solicit Your Inquiries and Orders.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.

TAYLOR-BROWN TIMBER COMPANY

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LUMBER, TIMBERS AND TIES

J. W. ROMINE LUMBER CO.

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WHOLESALE LUMBER

Rooms 46-48-50 Citizens Bank Building. PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

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Hardwood Lumber and Dimension Stock

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KREBS LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS - - - - - CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Have for sale at all times desirable stocks of all kinds of West Virginia Hardwoods.

SPECIALLY: Sound Wormy Chestnut—Common and Better Chestnut—Common and Better Oak and Common Oak.

FURNITURE AND CRATING LUMBER

THE OHIO RIVER LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of

POPLAR AND HARDWOODS

ROUGH AND DRESSED

Mouldings and Finish. Poplar Siding a Specialty. IRONTON, OHIO

THE ROY LUMBER CO.

NICHOLASVILLE, KY.

Poplar :: Oak :: Chestnut

High Grade, Well Manufactured Stock.

C. H. WILLIAMS

HAZELWOOD, W. VA.

Manufacturer of

HARDWOODS

Would be pleased to have your inquiries.

J. S. Walker Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

West Virginia Hardwoods

O'Keefe, W. Va.

We offer for sale the following:
200 M ft. 4/4" 1's and 2's Plain Oak.
300 M ft. 4/4" No. 1 Common Plain Oak.
150 M ft. 4/4" No. 2 Common Plain Oak.
100 M ft. 4/4" No. 1 Common, Saps and Selects Poplar (50% S&S)
150 M ft. 4/4" S. W. Chestnut.
50 M ft. 6/4" S. W. Chestnut.
75 M ft. 4, 6/4" Common and Better Chestnut.
6 M ft. 4/4" Log Run Ash.
6 M ft. 6/4" Log Run Ash.
This stock is band sawed, dry, good widths and lengths. Send us your inquiries.

THE SUN LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rough and Dressed Lumber

WESTON WEST VIRGINIA

W. H. BAILEY & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

West Virginia Hardwood Lumber

Oak Dimension Stock a Specialty GRAFTON, W. VA

PARDEE & CURTIN LUMBER CO.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Manufacturers of

West Virginia Hardwoods

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

HENDERSON LUMBER CO.

Commonwealth Bldg.
PITTSBURG, PA.

HARDWOODS

MINE LUMBER a Specialty.

For Sale Now
800,000 ft. 4 and 8-4 Oak
For Shipment on Grade
4 and 6-4 S. W. Chestnut
4-4 Log Run Ash

STOCK LIST

9 cars 4/4 White Pine Box Boards		3 cars 2x6-10 Hemlock	
2 " 2x4-12 Hemlock		3 " 2x6-12	"
6 " 2x4-14	"	5 " 2x6-14	"
5 " 2x4-20	"	2 " 1x12-10 S 1 S	"

Write us about the above. It will be like taking a dead mouse from blind kitten.

BABCOCK LUMBER COMPANY

ASHTOLA, PA.

All Lumbermen, Attention!

We do what you can't do.
We measure your stumpage correctly.
We make your maps correctly.
Bank references: Asheville, N. C.

C. A. Schenck & Co. Pisgah Forest, North Carolina.

FAUST BROS. LUMBER CO.

PADUCAH, KY.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

Poplar and Oak

We want to move at once

1 car 1 inch Log Run Black Walnut.
2 cars 1 inch to 2 inch Common and Better Chestnut.
1 car 1 inch 1st and 2nds Quarter Sawed Red Oak.
1 car 1 inch Log Run Beech.
2 cars 1 inch Mill Cull Poplar.

Please write us for delivered prices.

FOR SALE

250,000 ft. 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Log Run, mill culls out, maple.
300,000 ft. 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Log run, mill culls out, birch.
160,000 ft. 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Log run, mill culls out, beech.
200,000 ft. 4/4, No. 1 common plain white and red oak.
300,000 ft. 4/4, No. 2 common plain white and red oak.
400,000 ft. 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 sound wormy chestnut.
100,000 ft. 1x18" and up Panel and No. 1, Cottonwood.
150,000 ft. 1x13" to 17" box boards, Cottonwood.
60,000 ft. 1x8" to 12" box boards, Cottonwood.
110,000 ft. 1x13" to 17" 1sts and 2nds, Cottonwood.
140,000 ft. 1x13" to 17", No. 1 Common, Cottonwood.
170,000 ft. 1x6" to 12" 1st and 2nds, Cottonwood,
240,000 ft. 1x4" to 12", No. 1 Common, Cottonwood.
260,000 ft. 1x4" and up, No. 2 Common, Cottonwood.

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

Pittsburg, Pa.

C. P. CAUGHEY LUMBER CO.

Publication Bldg., PITTSBURG, PA.

Oak and Yellow Pine Bills Cut to Order.

50M 4-4 Maple, L. R. M. C. O.
200M 8-4 " " " " "
50M 8-4 Mill Cull Hardwoods.
30M 8-4 Oak Mill Culls.
50M 4-4 S. W. Chestnut.
50M 4-6-8 and 12-4—1 and 2 Plain Sawed White Oak.
100M 8-4 6" and up 2d growth White Pine.
200M 2" Yellow Pine, 6" to 12".

Hickory Wagon Stock.
Mine Lumber, Ties and Rails.
Yellow Pine Heading and Staves.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

J. M. CARD LUMBER COMPANY

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Exporters

OAK—POPLAR—ASH—GUM—DIMENSION STOCK AND OTHER HARDWOOD LUMBER

LANGSTAFF-ORM MFG. CO.

INCORPORATED

Long White Oak Timbers up to 55 Feet
Oak, Gum and Hickory Yard Stock

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE NICOLA LUMBER CO.

Hardwoods, Hemlock, Pine, Cottonwood and Gum. All Grades for Quick Shipment. Kindly send in your inquiries.

W. E. McMILLAN CO.

(INCORPORATED)

Manufacturers—Exporters—Wholesalers

Yellow Pine and Hardwoods

Branch Offices, Danville, W. Va. Baltimore, Md. Chicago, Ill. Williamsport, Pa. Jackson, Ky. Cincinnati, Ohio

GENERAL OFFICES: 501-502-503-504 Schmidt Bldg., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

Mead & Speer Company

PITTSBURG, PA.

Oak, Poplar and Hardwoods
Car Stock and R. R. Timbers

MILLS { JENNINGS, W. VA. / CATLETTSBURG, KY.

A. M. Turner Lumber Co.

UNION BANK BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA.

QUARTERED OAK

POPLAR, GUM, WHITE PINE AND

YELLOW PINE

And Everything in Lumber

Bruckman Lumber Co.

Allegheny, Pa.

Largest and best assorted stock of Dry Hardwoods in Western Pennsylvania.

Maple and Oak Flooring a Specialty

BODLEY WAGON COMPANY

MEMPHIS TENN.

(ESTABLISHED 1832)



LOG CART

This cart is conceded to be the lightest running cart on the market



LOG WAGON



LUMBER BUGGY

COTTON WAGONS, CANE WAGONS, TURPENTINE WAGONS LOG WAGONS, CANE CARTS FOR OXEN AND MULES, BAGASSE CARTS, LIGHT CARTS, LOG CARTS, CONTRACTORS CARS AND CARTS, CANE CARRIER FEEDERS, DERRICKS CANE SLINGS, HORSE POWERS

LEADING **VENEER** MANUFACTURERS OF THE U. S.

BUILT-UP PANELS FOR FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS

We can furnish you 2, 3, or 5-Ply Panels in Quartered Oak, Mahogany, Plain Oak, Ash, Elm, Birch, Maple or Basswood, and guarantee same in every respect. We use high-grade Glue in our work, and our Veneers are thoroughly dry and our Machinery up-to-date.

We manufacture high-class Panels for Commode and Dresser tops, Commode and Dresser end Panels, Drawer bottoms, glass backs, case backs, foot and head board panels for beds, etc.

If you wish to buy Panels that are **Right and Will Stay Right,** give us a chance to figure with you and submit samples and prices.

We do not claim to be lower in price, but we do claim our PANELS are cheaper in the long run as they will not come to pieces after they are in the furniture

THE CORHAM BROS. CO.
MT. PLEASANT, MICH.

Do you see the point
Submit your wants and let us make you happy

The Cadillac Veneer Company
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWO, THREE AND FIVE PLY
PANELS
AND ROTARY CUT STOCK
Cadillac . . Michigan
WRITE FOR PRICES

PARK FALLS MANUFACTURING CO.
Park Falls, Wis.
Manufacturers of Rotary Cut Veneer and Thin Lumber, from Birch, Basswood, Elm and Maple Logs.
Write Us for Prices

Paducah Box & Basket Co.
Paducah, Ky.
VENEERS
Red Gum Yellow Poplar Cross Banding Center Stock

Dells Lumber and Shingle Co.
Eau Claire, Wisconsin
Birch - Rock Elm - Basswood
Your Correspondence and Business Solicited
Write us today

Phila. Veneer & Lumber Co.
OFFICE 817 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MILLS KNOXVILLE, TENN.
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Chestnut. All grades.
4-4 Plain Oak. All grades.
4-4 Bass. Sell log run. M. C. O.
Sliced and Sawed Quartered Oak Veneers.
Can make prompt shipments, having two railroads in our yard.

THE POWELL LUMBER CO.
6"x6" up to 24"x24" **TIMBERS** 10 to 70
OAK, YELLOW PINE, DOUGLAS FIR
A Full Line of Hardwood Lumber
COLUMBUS, OHIO

Montgomery Hardwood Lumber Co.
Crawfordsville, Ind.
OUR SPECIALTIES:
Indiana Quartered and Plain Oak, also Hickory.

C. S. BAER
Manufacturer and Dealer in **Hardwood Lumber**
WABASH, INDIANA
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

A. B. SMITH LUMBER CO.
PADUCAH, KY.
Manufacturers of Southern Hardwoods

LEADING

VENEER
MANUFACTURERS

OF THE U. S.

ST. LOUIS BASKET & BOX CO.

Panels, Backing, Bottoms

One, Two, Three and Five Ply. Any thickness. Crossbanding, Core Stock and Veneer Wrapping
We can give you the service you are looking for.

IT PAYS TO ENQUIRE. WE ARE FROM MISSOURI AND CAN SHOW YOU

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Underwood Veneer Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.

VENEERS PANELS

We are the pioneers in the manufacture of Veneers and Built-up Wood and the largest producers of Native Wood Veneers in the State.
Owing to our long experience our grade is of the highest quality.

Three and five ply Panels a specialty.

Send us your specifications.

GOSHEN VENEER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Flat Panels, Tops
AND
Cross Banding

GOSHEN INDIANA

Mahogany

A carload of inch No. 2 Common, Mexican. Thoroughly dry—good lengths—good figure—and a low price. Write

Markley & Miller
CHICAGO

POPLAR LOGS

About two million feet piled in our yard. The
FINEST LOT
in existence today

Chicago Veneer Co.
INCORPORATED
Burnside :: Kentucky

Great Lakes Veneer Co.

ROTARY CUT

VENEERS
AND THIN LUMBER

MUNISING MICHIGAN

BIRD'S EYE MAPLE

Our Specialty

3,000,000 Feet — For 1908 — 3,000,000 Feet

At Reasonable Prices

MADE AND DRIED RIGHT AND WHITE
Samples Furnished on Application

MAHOGANY QUARTER SAWED OAK FIGURED WOODS

Let Us Quote You Prices

HENRY S. HOLDEN VENEER CO.
STATION A. - - GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

The Louisville Veneer Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENEERS
THIN LUMBER
PANEL STOCK

LOUISVILLE KENTUCKY

MEMPHIS

LARGEST HARDWOOD MANUFACTURING CENTER IN THE WORLD

Florence Pump & Lumber Co.

(Incorporated)

Main Factory and Office — Memphis, Tenn. — Saw Mills: Memphis, Tenn. Mobile, Ala.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Colonial Columns, Veranda Columns, Balusters, Spindles. Siding, Flooring, Ceiling, Mouldings, Trim, Finish, etc. All Kinds Rough and Dressed Lumber. Send us your orders for Bay Poplar; 1,000,000 feet bone dry and ready for market in all thicknesses and grades.

LEE WILSON & CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

We have in stack ready for shipment:

Cottonwood, 4/4 & 5/4, All Grades.
Gum, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Oak, Plain Red & White, 4/4 to 16/4, All Grades.
Oak, Quartered Red & White, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Sycamore, Plain Sawn, 4/4 to 6/4, Log Run.
Maple, 4/4 & 8/4, Log Run
Tupelo Gum, 4/4, Log Run.
Ash, 4/4 to 16/4, All Grades.
Poplar, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Elm, 4/4 to 12/4, Log Run.
Walnut, 4/4, All Grades.
Cypress, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.

We cater to the factory trade especially.
Write us your wants; we answer all inquiries promptly.
Band Mills: Wilson, Ark.; Armorel, Ark.; Marked Tree Ark

J. W. Thompson Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and dealers in

Southern Hardwoods

MEMPHIS, TENN.

We have following Hardwoods in various thicknesses and grades ready for shipment—December 1st stock list:

Ash	750,000 ft.	Pl. White Oak . .	300,000 ft.
Qtd. White Oak .	100,000 ft.	" Red Oak . .	600,000 ft.
" Red Oak .	150,000 ft.	Cypress	500,000 ft.

Bennett Hardwood Lumber Company — Memphis, Tenn.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

GUM

In thicknesses of 3-8", 1-2" 5-8", 3-4".

EXPORT AND DOMESTIC

Band-Sawed Hardwoods, Oak, Ash, Cottonwood, Poplar, Tupelo and Red Gum

SPECIALTY: THIN OAK and GUM

G. A. FARBER — Tennessee Trust Building — MEMPHIS, TENN.

ANDERSON-TULLY CO.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

STOCK LIST, MARCH 10, 1908

COTTONWOOD.

55,000' 4/4 Sap 1sts & 2ds.
25,000' 4-4 Sap & 7" 1sts & 2ds
65,000' 4-4 Sap 10" 1sts & 2ds
65,000' 4/4 Sap 10 to 12" 1sts & 2ds
33,000' 4/4"x12" 1sts & 2ds
72,000' 4/4"x13" to 17" 1sts & 2ds
46,000' 4/4"x13" & up. 1sts & 2ds
26,000' 5/4"x6" & up. 1sts & 2ds
34,000' 5/4"x8" to 12". 1sts & 2ds
43,000' 5/4"x12". 1sts & 2ds
62,000' 5/4"x13" & up. 1sts & 2ds
41,000' 4/4"x8" to 12". Wagon Box Boards
110,000' 4/4"x13" & up. Wagon Box Boards
85,000' 4/4"x13" & up, No. 1 Com.
60,000' 4/4"x10" & up, No. 1 Com.
63,000' 4/4"x4" & up, No 1 Com.

ELM.

15,000' 6/4" Log Run
20,000' 8/4" Log Run

GUM.

44,000' 1/2" 1sts & 2ds. Red 6" & up
65,000' 3/8" 1sts & 2ds. Red 6" & up
50,000' 5/8" 1sts & 2ds. Red 6" & up
45,000' 3/4" 1sts & 2ds. Red 6" & up
62,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds. Red 6" & up
15,000' 6/4" 1sts & 2ds. Red 6" & up
45,000' 4/8" 1sts & 2ds. Sap 6" & up
40,000' 1/2" 1sts & 2ds. Sap 6" & up
80,000' 5/8" 1sts & 2ds. Sap 6" & up
35,000' 3/4" 1sts & 2ds. Sap 6" & up
98,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds. Sap 6" & up
76,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds. Sap 12" to 15"
46,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds. Sap 16" to 21"
65,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds. Sap 22" & up
42,000' 4/4" Wagon Box Boards 13" to 20"
60,000'4/4" No.1 Com.,Red 4"& up
82,000'4/4" No.1 Com.,Sap 4" & up
185,000'4/4"No.2 Com.,Sap 3" & up

MAPLE.

22,000' 5/4" Log Run
65,000' 8/4" Log Run

PLAIN RED OAK.

31,420' 3/8" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
65,000' 1/2" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
57,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
12,000' 5/4" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
15,000' 6/4" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
47,000' 4/4" No. 1 Com., 4" & up
29,000' 5/4" No. 1 Com., 4" & up
4,000' 6/4" No. 1 Com., 4" & up
76,000' 4/4" No. 2 Com., 3" & up Red & White.

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

40,000' 3/8" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
35,000' 1/2" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
79,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
12,000' 5/4" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
15,000' 6/4" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
47,000' 4/4" No. 1 Com., 4" & up
9,000' 5/4" No. 1 Com., 4" & up
4,000' 6/4" No. 1 Com., 4" & up
76,000' 4/4" No. 2 Com., 3" & up Red & White

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

18,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
12,000' 4/4" No. 1 Com., 4" & up

OAK COFFIN BOARDS.

15,000' 4/4"x12" & up

SYCAMORE.

17,519' 5/4" 1sts & 2ds
6,060' 6/4" 1sts & 2ds
1,350' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds

F. B. Robertson, Pres. — Geo. W. Fooshe, Secretary.
S. B. Anderson, Vice Pres. — C. J. Tully, Treasurer.

ROBERTSON-FOOSHE LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and dealers in high grade HARD WOOD LUMBER. We make a specialty of mixed cars, rough or surfaced.

Office and Yards: N. SECOND ST. & I. C. R. R., MEMPHIS, TENN.

HYDE LUMBER COMPANY

Wholesale dealers in Oak, Ash, Cypress, Gum, Cottonwood and Elm. Main office, South Bend, Ind. Office and Yards, North Memphis.

MEMPHIS - - TENN.

SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO. (Inc.)

625-26 Memphis Trust Bldg.,
Memphis, Tenn.

Specialty: Thin Plain and Quartered Oak and Gum

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

IMPORTANT

We want to move the following QUICK:

200 M 2″ Dry No. 2 and Better Rock Elm
60 M 1″ Dry No. 2 and Better Basswood
12 M 1¼″ Dry (Choice) No. 1 Com. and Better Basswood
75 M 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 No. 2 and Better Birch
100 M 1″ Dry No. 3 Birch

WE HAVE OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST. PLEASE SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

Steven & Jarvis Lumber Co.
Eau Claire, Wisconsin

We Want to Move the Following:

50 M feet	1 inch	No. 1 Com. and 1s and 2s Ash.
100 M feet	1 inch	1s and 2s Plain Birch.
50 M feet	1¼ inch	1s and 2s Plain Birch.
50 M feet	1½ inch	1s and 2s Plain Birch
100 M feet	2 inch	No. 1 Com. and 1s and 2s Rock Elm.
1 car	2 inch	1s and 2s Red Birch.
1 car	3 inch	No. 1 Com. and 1s and 2s Unselected Birch.

Our prices are right. Let us hear from you.

Wheeler-Timlin Lumber Co.
Mill at Kennan, Wis. WAUSAU, WIS.

"ROBBINS" Rock Maple Flooring

When you buy Clear from us you get all the white the lumber will produce, as we do not make a grade of Clear White Let us send you samples and prices

ROBBINS LUMBER COMPANY
RHINELANDER, WIS.

Wagstaff—Lumber—Oshkosh

1 inch Hard Maple on Grade.
1⅝ inch Hard Maple Log Run.
1 inch Birch on Grade.
1¼ inch Birch on Grade.
1½ inch Birch on Grade.

Dry Wisconsin Stock on Sticks.

If you are in the market please write.

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering **Red Birch** in **thicknesses, 1″ to 2¼″ common and better,** also **Maple, Birch** and **one quarter sawed**

RED OAK FLOORING

Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN
Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Soo" Line.

RIB LAKE LUMBER CO.

HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF
DRY BIRCH—ASH—ELM
MAPLE AND BASSWOOD

Write Us a Letter

Rib Lake = Wisconsin

Ingram Lumber Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.

We have the following amounts of thoroughly seasoned stock ready for immediate shipment

11,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 2 Common Plain Birch.
30,000 ft. 1 in. First and Second Red Birch.
2,500 ft. 2 in. First and Second Red Birch
40,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
22,000 ft. 1 in. End Dried White Birch.
45,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
400,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
300,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
50,000 ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Plain Birch.
100,000 ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Maple.
45,000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 Com. & Bet. Soft Maple.
20,000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 Com. & Bet. Red Oak.
15,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Basswood.
15,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common & Better Bass.

Send Us Your Orders

SAWYER GOODMAN CO.

MARINETTE, WIS.

Mixed Cars of Hardwood, Basswood, White Pine and Hemlock, Cedar Shingles and Posts.

We make a specialty of White Pine Beveled Siding and White Pine Finish and Shop and Pattern Lumber

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

The North Shore Lumber Co.

THOMPSON, MICHIGAN

MANUFACTURERS

Michigan Hardwoods

HEMLOCK AND CEDAR PRODUCTS

Selected end-piled White Maple and Red Birch our specialty.
Rail and Water Shipments.

McCormick-Hay Lumber Co.

Hardwood Lumber

Yards { Saginaw, W. S., Mich. / Little Rock, Ark.

Office: **Saginaw, W. S., Mich.**

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.

SAGINAW BRAND

MAPLE FLOORING

SAGINAW, MICH.

A. F. ANDERSON, CADILLAC MICHIGAN

Specialist in winter sawed, end-piled, under shed, clear

White Hard Maple

4/4 to 8/4 in thickness.

Good Stock. All Michigan Hardwoods.

MAPLE FLOORING

KILN DRIED
BORED
POLISHED

A sample car for comparison will convince you that our product is right.

HOLLOW
BACKED and
BUNDLED

The Manistee Planing Mill Co.

Manistee, . Mich.

Manufacturers



J. S. GOLDIE

Cadillac, :: Michigan.

Arkansas Yellow Pine,
Michigan Hardwood and Hemlock.

Correspondence Solicited Especially on White Maple.

GIBBS, HALL & ALLEN CO.

611 and 612 Murray Building

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

8/4 No. 2 Common and Better Beech
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Birch
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Basswood
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Soft Elm
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Maple
4/4 1sts and 2nds Maple
4/4 to 8/4 White Maple on grades
Thick Birch and Maple on grades

DRY PROMPT SHIPMENT

EXCELLENT DRY STOCK

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

THE CHARLES DREGGE LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE!
BIRCH, BEECH AND BASSWOOD **LUMBER**

Shipments By Rail or Cargo

BOYNE CITY LUMBER CO.

Sales Dept. W. H. White Co., Majestic Bldg., DETROIT, MICH.

Sicklesteel Lumber Co.

Wholesale Hardwoods

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Dimension chair and furniture stock. Special dimension bills cut to order. Oak bill stuff and large timbers in Oak furnished promptly.

WRITE US TODAY

Geo. C. Brown & Co.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Manufacturers and Shippers of **HARDWOODS**

Branch Office and Yards: Memphis, Tenn.

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

OUR SLOW METHOD Of Air Seasoning and Kiln Drying

I X L POLISHED

ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

Enables us to offer you an excellent and superior product—One which has stood the test 20 years.

WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES AND BOOKLET

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.

Hermansville, Michigan

"Chief Brand"
Maple and Beech Flooring

in 3/8, 1/2 and 13-16 and 1 1-16 inch Maple in all standard widths and grades, will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone

WRITE US, WE CAN INTEREST YOU

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

J. S. WEIDMAN

MANUFACTURER OF

Hemlock and Hardwoods

WEIDMAN, MICHIGAN

DENNIS BROS.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
207 MICHIGAN TRUST BLDG.

Lumber and Hardwood Flooring

Our NATIONAL Hardwood Flooring in Maple, Birch and Beech is the best that modern machinery can produce.

Write us for prices on RED BIRCH, WHITE MAPLE and every kind of Michigan Hardwood Lumber.

BRIGGS & COOPER CO. LTD.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

OUR SPECIALTIES

ELM	ASH	BIRCH
OAK	BEECH	GUM
MAPLE	POPLAR	BASSWOOD
	COTTONWOOD	

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE



Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern Hardwood Lumber

Main Office, Michigan Trust Company Building

GRAND RAPIDS : . . . MICHIGAN

SALLING, HANSON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oak, Ash, Gum, Cottonwood, Wagon Stock and Other Hardwoods

In the market for round lots of Hardwood and Wagon Stock. Write us before selling.

Fisher Building, CHICAGO

P. G. DODGE LUMBER CO.

CHICAGO

WE WANT TO MOVE

100,000 feet 5-4 Common and Better Red Oak
100,000 " 6-4 " " " " "
50,000 " 4-4 Sap Poplar.

MILLS AND YARDS IN TENNESSEE

McCauley-Saunders Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

BAND SAWED LOUISIANA GULF COAST **RED CYPRESS**

Products Exclusively

Telephone Harrison 4930 1703 Fisher Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

F. Slimmer & Company

Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yard: 65 W. Twenty-second St. CHICAGO

KELLEY, MAUS & CO.

Have an especially fine lot of

DRY HICKORY

which they desire to move quickly.

SPECIAL PRICES

50,000 feet 1¼ inch 1sts and 2nds.
30,000 feet 2 inch 1sts and 2nds.
20,000 feet 3 inch 1sts and 2nds.

YARDS AND OFFICES:
ASHLAND AVENUE AND 24th STREET

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

THE GILLESPIE-REYNOLDS COMPANY

Lumber and Seward Streets

All kinds of Northern Hardwoods. Send us your inquiries.

The Pratt-Worthington Co.

CROFTON, KENTUCKY

MANUFACTURERS OF

SAWED FELLOES AND HOUNDS

Send us your 1908 Want List.

E. D. MATTHEWS LUMBER CO., CAIRO, ILL.

MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

Lumber Cut to Order for Future Delivery

Inquiries Answered Promptly.

LICKING RIVER LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS

FOR SALE

ASHLAND, KY. Band Sawed Lumber
OAK TIMBERS
Rough or Dressed

LOEVENHART & CO.

Nashville, Tenn.

POPLAR, ASH, OAK, CHESTNUT

LET US QUOTE YOU

Straight or mixed cars. We are not brokers.

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

The Wm. H. Perry Lumber Co.
HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS
Oak, Chestnut, Poplar, Ash, Hickory, Etc.
ALSO YELLOW PINE AND OAK TIMBERS
Mills in Tennessee and Alabama — Offices, 1821 Gilbert Ave., CINCINNATI

BENNETT & WITTE
Manufacturers of Lumber
Oak—Ash—Elm—Gum—Cypress and Cottonwood
Branch MEMPHIS, TENN. — Main Office CINCINNATI, O.
We have a stock and ship Straight Grades
Domestic and Export

THE K. AND P. LUMBER CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Buys and Sells: Walnut, Oak, Poplar, Chestnut

WANTED
POPLAR and GUM
SEND LIST OF DRY STOCK. WILL CONTRACT FOR MILL CUTS.
KENTUCKY LUMBER COMPANY
CINCINNATI, OHIO

T. B. STONE LUMBER CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
BUYS AND SELLS ALL KINDS AND GRADES OF
HARDWOODS

THE MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.
Always in the Market for
BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
CINCINNATI, : : : OHIO

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON
SPECIALISTS IN
OAK—ASH—POPLAR
ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR
ROUND LOTS OR MILL CUTS
OFFICE AND YARDS SIXTH ST., BELOW HARRIET — CINCINNATI



THE FREIBERG LUMBER CO.
Manufacturers of
Tabasco Mahogany
Walnut, Oak
Poplar, McLean and Findlay Sts.
CINCINNATI, O.

"BUY GUM"
We are in the market to buy Dry Gum Lumber in any quantity, from a single car load to a million feet. Will take all grades and thicknesses. We receive lumber at shipping point, pay cash and are liberal in inspection.

THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY
General Office, Yards, Planing Mills, Dry Kilns, Cincinnati, Ohio
Purchasing Office, Randolph Building, Memphis, Tenn.
Cypress Red Gum Oak

MARION LUMBER COMPANY
MARION, N. C.
OAK, CHESTNUT. POPLAR SQUARES
DIMENSION LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER

The Bayou Land & Lumber Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Hardwood Lumber and Timber Lands
Your Correspondence Solicited.

INDIANA

WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

APRIL STOCK LIST

75,000 ft. 1 in. C. & B. Plain Red Oak
50,000 ft. 5-4 C. & B. Plain Red Oak
60,000 ft. 6-4 C. & B. Plain Red Oak
100,000 ft. 2 in. C. & B. Plain Red & White Oak

Long-Knight Lumber Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

APRIL STOCK SHEET

J. V. STIMSON, Huntingburg, Ind.

J. V. STIMSON & CO., Owensboro, Ky.

Plain White Oak, 5/8 to 12/4 thick
" Red " 4/4 to 8/4 "
Qtd. White " 3/8 to 8/4 "
" Red " 4/4 to 8/4 "
Red Gum, 4/4 thick, all grades.

Elm, Hickory, Ash, Cherry, Poplar, Maple and Cottonwood, bone dry. Write us any time.

D'Heur & Swain Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

C. I. Hoyt & Co. PEKIN INDIANA

April Stock Sheet

1 car 4-4 1 and 2 Plain Red Oak.
3 cars 4-4 mill cull Oak
1 car 4-4 Poplar, panel and No 1, 18 to 23 inches
1 car 4-4 Poplar, panel and No. 1, 24 and up
3 cars 8-4 Poplar, No. 2 common and better
1 car 4-4 Poplar, Box Boards, 13 and up
1 car 4-4 Chestnut, No. 1 common and better
2 cars 4-4 Log Run Ash
1 car Oak dimension stock 1¼x1¼, 16-28-30 and 32

THIS STOCK IN GOOD SHIPPING CONDITION. WRITE US

Three Mills in Indiana

FORT WAYNE INDIANAPOLIS LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

HARDWOOD SPECIALTIES
Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

Perrine-Armstrong Co.
FORT WAYNE, - - - - - - INDIANA

GREER-WILKINSON LUMBER CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

DRY STOCK, APRIL 1st.

[illegible] 4-4, [illegible] Plain oak
740.000 ft. 4-4, " red "
520.000 ft. 4/4, " red "
50.000 ft. 5/4, " "
30.000 ft. 6/4, " "
1,200.000 ft. 4/4, Sap gum
[illegible] ft. 4-4, Red "
38.000 ft. 5/4, " "

All Band-sawn, Four to Eight Months Old.

Black Walnut & Plain Oak

C. J. FRANK LOGANSPORT, IND.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

For choice lots of hardwoods.
Walnut our specialty.
Inspection at Mill Points.

The Walnut Lumber Company
Indianapolis, Indiana

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THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST



Manufacturers and Dealers in

Ash
White and Brown

Basswood

Birch
Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm
Soft and Rock

Gum
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Hickory

Maple
Hard and Soft

Red Oak
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BEYER, KNOX & COMPANY

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

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We want to buy for cash:
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5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
SPECIALTY

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Our Specialties { Well Manufactured Stock / Good Grades / Prompt Shipments

For Quick Shipments

Send us Your Orders for Mixed Cars in all Thicknesses

Oak, Ash, Cottonwood, Gum, Cypress,
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Car Timber and Bridge Planking

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MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED POPLAR LUMBER

ALL GRADES
DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath & Squares
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Mahogany, Veneer

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FOR MR. Manufacturer, Everywhere

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℞ Perfect Manufacture 50% / Thorough Planing 30% / Careful Inspection 15% / Prompt Shipments 05% (100%) — Mix well

SIG: To be taken for all kinds Lum. complaints. Dr. Satisfaction

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Guard Against Disaster

PENNSYLVANIA LUMBERMEN'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Drexel Building

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CHERRY RIVER BOOM AND LUMBER CO. — THE BEST LUMBER — SCRANTON PA

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BAND MILLS:
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COMBINED ASSETS OVER $1,000,000

For particulars address "Headquarters for Lumber Insurance" Lumber Insurers General Agency, Underwriting Managers, 84 William St., New York

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Ash Bass Beech Birch Cherry Chestnut
Walnut Cypress
Shingles Elm
Oak Gum
Pine Hickory
Spruce Redwood Poplar Mahogany Hemlock

J. GIBSON McILVAIN & COMPANY

1420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Spring clean-up shows that we have a much larger stock of HARDWOODS in our Philadelphia distributing yards than we desire to carry; in order to alleviate this condition, we have decided to name the lowest possible selling price and we assure you that this is LOW, when the condition and grade of this stock is taken into consideration. If you are in the market now for present or future requirements, it will mean money in your pocket to take advantage of this extraordinary offer. Let us have your inquiries and see for yourselves.

McILVAIN'S LUMBER NEWS for April is ready for mailing; if you are not on the list, now is a good time to send us your name and address.

CLOSE PRICES

ON THE FOLLOWING:

13 M 1¼″ No. 1 common and better Basswood.

17 M 1½″ 1sts and 2nds Basswood.

20 M 2″ No. 1 and 2 common Basswood.

20 M 1x4-1x5 No. 1 and 2 Birch strips.

150 M 1″ No. 1 common Birch.

30 M 2½″ 1sts and 2nds and No. 1 common Rock Elm, 14′ and 16′.

75 M 2″ Sound common D.

G. W. Jones Lumber Co.

Appleton, Wis.

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MANUFACTURERS

FINEST MAPLE FLOORING

KILN DRIED, HOLLOW BACKED
MATCHED OR JOINTED
POLISHED AND BUNDLED

Hard Maple, Beech and Birch Lumber

1 TO 6 INCHES THICK WRITE FOR PRICES

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CADILLAC

CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK

Michigan Trees and Mitchells Products

¶ Under this title we have made a booklet to show by illustrations the principal varieties of trees in our forests, to describe the character and uses of the different woods, and to explain our products and the form in which they are offered to the trade. We want to send you a free copy of the book and also our dry stock list of Michigan hardwoods.

Please Write Us

Mitchell Brothers Company
Cadillac, Mich.

CHERRIES?

NO
NOT CHERRIES
BUT

CHERRY LUMBER

AN UNUSUALLY FINE STOCK OF

4/4	No. 2 Common and Better	30 M
5/4 6/4 8/4	No. 2 Common and Better	45 M
4/4	No. 3 Common	30 M

THIS STOCK IS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE THOROUGHLY AIR-DRIED AND READY FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

Also have a Good Assortment of Hard Maple, Beech, Birch and Soft Elm.

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The Cadillac Handle Co.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

We Offer For Sale

3 cars 4-4 Soft Elm, No. 2 Com. and Better. Dry.
1 car 6-4 Beech, No. 3 Com. Dry.
7,000 ft. 4-4 Birds Eye Maple, guaranteed 75% 1sts and 2nds.
5 cars 4-4 x 6-inch Maple, No. 3.

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14, 4, 16/4
GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
BASSWOOD—4/4
BIRCH—4/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

MICHIGAN MAPLE

DRY HARD MAPLE

750,000 feet 4/4 Firsts and Seconds
1,500,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 and 2 Common

This lumber was manufactured during the fore part of 1907 and is now thoroughly seasoned.

It is a superior lot, good widths, and the lengths run from 60% to 70% 14 and 16 feet.

A more definite description, with prices, will be furnished upon request.

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(INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

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CLAY CITY, KENTUCKY

OFFER

POPLAR

Bevel Siding. Drop Siding. as well as Wide Poplar

Always a Large Stock on Hand — Prices are Yours for the Asking

"WHITE" ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

WORKMANSHIP UNEXCELLED
GRADING UNIFORM and RIGHT
PRICES WORTH YOUR CONSIDERATION

We manufacture our own timber, and every operation from stump to finish is under our personal supervision. Our saw mills and factory are located where the timber grows.

WRITE US FOR PRICES AND OUR PLAN FOR SUPPLYING CARLOADS AND LESS DELIVERED

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Manufacturers of Band Sawed

Yellow Poplar

We also handle HEMLOCK, OAK and CHESTNUT. **ASHLAND, KY.**

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Chestnut, Gum, Bass

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MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Annual Output:
20,000,000 ft. Hardwoods.
20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.
4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.
9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

Mills Run the Year Around.

Bay City, Mich.

WEST VIRGINIA YELLOW POPLAR
NORTH CAROLINA CORK WHITE PINE
AND HARDWOOD

DRY KILNS AND PLANING MILLS. ALL OUR MILLS RUN THE YEAR ROUND.
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Saw and Ship 100,000,000 Feet Yearly

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Maple and Oak Flooring
We desire to move promptly a large quantity of
13-16x1¾" Clear Quarter Sawed White Oak Flooring.
13-16x1¾" Clear Plain Sawed White Oak Flooring.
13-16x1¾" Clear Plain Sawed Red Oak Flooring.
13-16x1¾" Clear Maple Flooring.
Please write us for special delivered prices on the above lots.

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MILWAUKEE
WISCONSIN
BUYERS OF
ALL KINDS OF
HARDWOOD LUMBER

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Lumber Co.
Hardwood Lumber
Memphis, Tennessee
IF IT'S HARD TO GET, WRITE US

ALBERT HAAS LUMBER CO.
BAND SAWED
OAK AND RED GUM
POPLAR AND YELLOW PINE
ATLANTA - - - - GEORGIA

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NEAL-DOLPH LUMBER CO.
Manufacturers Hardwood Lumber
RANDOLPH BUILDING MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
WE WILL TAKE CARE OF YOU

D. G. COURTNEY
MANUFACTURER OF
Car and Railroad Timbers
Yellow Poplar
Oak, Chestnut &
Basswood
Oak Cooperage
CHARLESTON, - - - WEST VIRGINIA
Modern mills and perfect manufacture.
We make a specialty of getting out high grade Soft West Virginia Panel Poplar and are in position to ship either straight or mixed cars of lumber. We also get out a Sound Wormy grade of Chestnut, suitable for veneer purposes. We will load cars to suit the requirements of our customers. We seek the trade of wood-working factories who want a dependable lumber supply and fair treatment.
Write us for prices on Chestnut, all grades.

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JOHN B. RANSOM & COMPANY

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Oak, Ash, Poplar, Hickory, Gum, Sycamore, Walnut, Cherry, Elm, Cedar Posts.

Hardwoods

Poplar, Gum, and Lynn Siding. Turned Poplar Columns. Dressed Stock, etc.

Lumber of all kinds is being cut every day at our city and country mills and with stock constantly coming in from many other points, we are likely to have supplies meeting your wants.

For material difficult to secure write us. We can supply you, if anyone can. Write for specimen copy of our monthly Stock and Price List. Can we place your name on our mailing list?

J. B. RANSOM, Pres. McEWEN RANSOM, Secy. R. T. WILSON, Treas.

NASHVILLE HARDWOOD FLOORING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MARKET PRICE ON CAR LOTS. Less than car lot orders shipped promptly.

"ACORN BRAND"

OAK AND BEECH FLOORING

"The Product de Luxe"

We especially invite inquiries for Flooring, Oak and Poplar lumber and other Hardwoods in mixed cars.

Delivered Anywhere **NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE**

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Hardwood Lumber and Wagon Stock

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

W. J. CUDE LAND & LUMBER COMPANY

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NASHVILLE, TENN.

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150,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s
90,000 ft. 4/4 Saps and Selects.
600,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common.
100,000 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common.
8,000 ft. 4/4 Inch and up 1s and 2s & Panel.
7,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common.
5,000 ft. 5/4 No. 2 Common.
10,000 ft. 6/4 Saps and Selects.
8,000 ft. 6/4 18-inch & up 1s & 2s & Panel.
40,000 ft. 8 to 12 inch Box Bds.
50,000 ft. 13-to-17-inch Box Bds.

CHESTNUT

150,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s.
50,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common.
50,000 ft. 4/4 S. W. and Cull.
10,000 ft. 5/4 S. W. and Cull.
14,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common.
15,000 ft. 6/4 S. W. and Cull.
35,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common.
8,000 ft. 8/4 S. W. and Cull.
10,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common.
12,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Common Elm.

ASH, ELM AND CYPRESS

21,000 ft. 4/4 Log Run Tupelo.
15,000 ft. 8/4 C. & B. Elm.
12,000 ft. 8/4 C. & B. Ash.
12,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Ash.
49,000 ft. 4/4 Log Run Cypress.

PLAIN OAK

100,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s White.
50,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s Red.
300,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common White.
300,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red.
460,000 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common R. & W.
30,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common R. & W.
25,000 ft. 5/4 No. 2 Common R. & W.
40,000 ft. 6/4 1s and 2s R. & W.
45,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common R. & W.
50,000 ft. 6/4 No. 2 Common R. & W.
15,000 ft. 8/4 1s and 2s R. & W.
15,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common R. & W.
15,000 ft. 8/4 No. 2 Common R. & W.
25,000 ft. 4/4 Squirrel Wormy.

GUM

50,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s Sap.
120,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Sap.
100,000 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common Sap.
12,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red.
50,000 ft. 6/4 1s and 2s Sap.
25,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Sap.
12,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Red.
40,000 ft. 6/4 No. 2 Common Sap.
50,000 ft. 8 to 12-inch Box Bds.
20,000 ft. 13 to 17-inch Box Bds.
25,000 ft. 18-inch and up 1s & 2s & Panel.

This lumber is on sticks at our yards, and can be loaded promptly on receipt of orders. All inquiries answered promptly.

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NEW ALBANY, IND.
(HIGHLAND PARK) LOUISVILLE

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Choice Indiana White Oak

A GOOD STOCK, PROMPT SHIPMENTS,

Personal supervision from timber purchase to delivery of your kind of Stock

NEW ALBANY, IND.

C. C. MENGEL & BRO. CO. Incorporated

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Mahogany Lumber and Veneers



Loading a Mahogany Log at Mengel's Honduras Works.

Experience teaches that you can get **best** values by dealing direct with the manufacturer. Ask us for prices on any part of ten million feet of dry Tennessee Red Cedar, Hickory, Quartered and Plain Red and White Oak, Chestnut, Poplar and Ash

We are **keen** to sell

Love, Boyd & Co.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Louisiana Central Lumber Co.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
OAK, GUM and HICKORY

Stock cut to order. We make a specialty of Bridge and Car Material. Manufactured stocks by our own mills. Write us for prices.

Quartered Oak Flooring

Manufactured for

HIGHEST CLASS of trade only.
Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring.
The name ***DWIGHT*** on flooring is a guarantee of its excellence.
DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the only suitable thin flooring to lay. Write for Sample.

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Walnut Cherry | Plain and Quartered Oak | Poplar Chestnut

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Individual Drive gives a motor for every machine



Swing cross cut saw driven by General Electric motor.

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It guarantees convenience
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CLEARFIELD LUMBER CO., Inc.

PEART, NIELDS & McCORMICK CO.

Specialists in the Production of

Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Hemlock and North Carolina Pine

Address Sales Offices:

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Special April List

50,000 feet 4/4 1s and 2s Poplar 18" to 40".
25,000 feet 4/4 1s and 2s Poplar 7" to 17".
60,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Common Poplar.
70,000 feet 4/4 No. 2 Common Poplar.
24,000 feet 4/4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak
26,000 feet 4/4 1s and 2s Quartered White Oak.
32,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
100,000 feet 4/4 Sound Wormy and Cull Chestnut.

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & CO.

Real Estate Trust Building, PHILADELPHIA

Headquarters for

POPLAR SQUARES

also

OAK, POPLAR, CHESTNUT AND BASSWOOD

"You can get it from Shearer"

SAM'L H. SHEARER & SON

Crozer Building - - - Philadelphia

TOMB LUMBER COMPANY

Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia

45,000 ft. 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
125,000 ft. 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
50,000 ft. 4/4 Com. and Better Chestnut
1,000,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 and 2 Red Oak
250,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Com. Red Oak
1,250,000 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Com. Red Oak
50,000 ft. 4/4 Log Run Red Oak

OAK CUT TO ORDER

H. H. MAUS & CO., INC.

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Write us if you wish to buy or sell.

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Write us for prices on plain and quartered Oak, Cypress, Red Gum, Sap Gum, Hickory, Ash, Poplar, Chestnut, Maple, Birch, Beech, Basswood and Cottonwood.

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Everything in Hardwoods

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Hemlock
White Pine
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Yellow Pine
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WHOLESALE LUMBER
Mills: Honaker, Va., Okeeta, Va.
Specialties: Quartered White Oak, Poplar.
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BUYERS OF BLACK WALNUT LOGS
BOARDS AND PLANKS
Inspection at point of shipment. Spot cash.
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BIRCH BEECH MAPLE
CHEERY AND HEMLOCK
Dimension Stock and Hardwood Timbers
Mills and Office: Newton Falls, N. Y.

R. E. Wood Lumber Company
¶ Manufacturers of Yellow Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Hemlock and White Pine.
¶ We own our own stumpage and operate our own mills.
¶ Correspondence solicited and inquiries promptly answered.
GENERAL OFFICES: CONTINENTAL BUILDING.
Baltimore, Maryland

White Oak Timbers
Special Bills in any Size Cut to Order
Chestnut — Poplar — Red Oak
A Good Supply of Dry Lumber in Stock
WRITE FOR PRICES
Thomas F. Smouse
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GOUVERNEUR E. SMITH
No. 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK
Southern and Pennsylvania Hardwoods—Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Maple and Birch
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OWEN BEARSE & SON CO.
OUR SPECIALTY
MAHOGANY LUMBER
33 Broad Street
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H. D. WIGGIN 89 STATE STREET BOSTON, MASS.
Whitewood, Oak, Chestnut, Elm, Basswood Maple and Birch.
SEND ME YOUR LIST OF OFFERINGS FOR SPOT CASH

Wanted—Dogwood and Persimmon
Send for Specifications
Indiana Quartered Oak Co.
7 E. 42nd Street, New York City

THE BUFFALO MAPLE FLOORING CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE AND OAK FLOORING
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

WM. E. LITCHFIELD
MASON BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.
Specialist in Hardwoods
Manufacturers are requested to supply lists of stock for sale

"Ideal" Steel Burnished Rock Maple Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery from carefully-selected stock and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular its name—"IDEAL."

Rough or Finished Lumber—All Kinds

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Give us some of your

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Our Rates Will Save You Money

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"ARTHUR BRAND"

MEMPHIS-MADE

"IT'S A LITTLE BETTER"

ARTHUR HARDWOOD FLOORING CO.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

"ALL-LIKE-IT."

"Michigan" Maple Flooring

Our model factory is equipped with the highest class tools and appliances made for Flooring production.

We produce our lumber from the best rock Maple area in Michigan and have 20 years' supply.

Our brand "Michigan" is a guaranty of quality. Perfect mill work and excellent grades distinguish our Flooring and our prices are reasonable.

WARD BROS., Big Rapids, Mich.

OAK FLOORING

Kiln Dried

Bored

Polished

HARDWOOD LUMBER — OAK FLOORING — BOX SHOOKS — CARRIER LUMBER & MFG. CO. SARDIS MISS. — BENT WOODWORK — ROTARY CUT VENEER

Hollow Backed and Bundled

500,000 FEET

4/4 1s and 2s

PLAIN OAK

Ready for Immediate Shipment.

Can "Kiln Dry" it if wanted.

THE M. B. FARRIN LUMBER CO.

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A floor to adore

For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing.

Our Booklet "Hardwood Flooring and how to select it" tells you all about it. Send for it.

The T. Wilce Company

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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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Coming Association Meetings.

HANDLE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Handle Manufacturers' Association of America will hold its regular semi-annual meeting at the Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, May 20.

SOUTHERN CYPRESS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual meeting of this organization will convene at New Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans, Wednesday and Thursday, May 20 and 21, at 10:00 a. m.

NATIONAL VENEER & PANEL MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association will meet at the Ponchartrain Hotel, Detroit, Mich., June 9.

NATIONAL HARDWOOD LUMBER ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association will be held at Milwaukee, Thursday and Friday, June 11 and 12.

NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

On June 16, 17 and 18 the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association will convene for its annual meeting at Minneapolis, Minn.

General Market Conditions.

The very bad weather conditions that have prevailed throughout most sections of the country during the past fortnight have not contributed to the welfare of the hardwood lumber business. The average operator, manufacturer or jobber, reports that as compared with a year ago business is averaging only about 50 per cent. Nevertheless hardwood men are taking a very philosophical view of the situation and allege that they do not expect the strenuous booming times of a year ago, but are going to try to be satisfied with conditions as they are.

Perhaps the opinion of Judge E. H. Gary, formerly of Chicago, and now chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, the largest business organization ever formed in history—reflects the concensus of general opinion. Mr. Gary is a thorough optimist concerning the financial and industrial future. He believes that conditions in the business world are already normal, with a few scattering exceptions, and that these weak places will be straightened out by natural causes very soon. He does not expect a boom, nor does he anticipate so active and prosperous a year as 1906 or the first eight months of 1907, but he does believe that the business interests of the country are rapidly settling down into healthy, wholesome conditions; that prices will be maintained and wages continued; that the demands for all products both of the soil and of the factories will afford a reasonable profit to all concerned in their production.

To all appearances the strong financial institutions are moving but a very moderate quantity of lumber. Buyers are holding off for snap trades, and in a good many cases are buying stock at considerably less than they have been able to for years. However, the source of these cut prices is usually the weaker financial institutions, or people who seem obliged to realize on their lumber. The strong, large operators are holding their prices firm and consequently are getting but a modicum of the going business. They seem to feel that a good stock of lumber is a better asset than money, and that with the renaissance of demand which is surely in sight they will be able to dispose of the stock at prices that will represent a fair profit.

The good end of poplar is still commanding practically as much money as it did a year ago. The same may be said of quartered oak. Plain oak is undeniably being sold at $3 less than top notch prices, and gum is also suffering with the general decline. Of the northern woods birch is being hit harder than anything else, while maple stands up at least within a dollar of the prices of last year.

In hardwood flooring the oak product appears to be commanding a fair volume of business at good prices, but unfortunately during the last fortnight there seems to have been an overanxiety to dispose of the maple product—and prices are being slaughtered to some extent. As a matter of fact, the current values of maple flooring are less than the cost of the lumber with manufacturing expenses added. There is to be an early meeting of the Maple Flooring Association and very likely an agreement will be made at that time which will put prices back on a logical level.

The majority of veneer manufacturers seem to be running only about half the time and prices being received for this product are far from satisfactory.

Export conditions in hardwood are a long way from what they should be; in fact, the domestic business is in far better shape than the foreign trade. Black walnut has declined both in volume of trade and in price, and the situation seems to be

decidedly discouraging to the average exporter. From the fact that there is little demand for high priced furniture both the mahogany lumber and veneer trade is comparatively dull, but what business is being received is being handled at a fair margin of profit.

In spite of this comparatively slow sales period the average operator is optimistic and is a strong believer that there will be a renewal of active buying immediately following the election.

Curtailment.

The hardwood lumber manufacturers of the country are exercising a lot of good common sense in cutting down their lumber output to correspond with current conditions of supply and demand. In spite of the legends of demoralized values that are going the rounds, as a matter of fact hardwood values are in very fair shape. The chaotic situation in yellow pine and hemlock prices as compared with the hardwood schedule, reflects no little credit on the policy that has prevailed in the hardwood manufacturing trade, in the restriction of output to such an extent that values have not been very seriously affected. It is doubtful if the aggregate hardwood output is reaching more than 50 per cent of that of a year ago, and it is equally manifest that even a month's normal demand would clean up every foot of surplus stock there is in first hands.

The hardwood manufacturers of the country should be congratulated on their conservatism and good sense in handling their end of this important crisis. Of course those river mills which had logs cut and floated down, have been and are still obliged to put their crop into lumber. This statement is also true of the Mississippi delta country, where quite a quantity of gum and other perishable logs were felled and had to be manufactured into lumber in order to preserve them. Otherwise curtailment has been widely practiced throughout the South, while in the great hardwood producing sections of Michigan and Wisconsin every effort has been made to reduce output; even new mills ready for starting have been left idle. Also in the hardwood sections of Indiana and Ohio there has been a marked curtailment.

Such conservatism will surely receive its just recompense just as soon as demand gets back to normal. In the meantime let this good and far-sighted policy continue, remembering that because some one in another part of the country starts up a mill, it may be because he is obliged to and should not be made an occasion for others differently situated to follow suit. Manufacturers who have no logical reason for starting up their plants ought to hold out just as long as they can; such uniformity of action and co-operation can have but one result, and that the desideratum for which all are anxious, whether they do their share to promote it or not—the maintenance of a general and just standard of hardwood values.

An Historical Event.

The great conference of state governors, scientists and business men engaged in all lines, which will meet with President Roosevelt and the Inland Waterways Commission May 13, 14 and 15, at Washington, promises to be an event which will make history for the United States, and illustrates the President's well-known position in the matter of conserving the natural resources.

In calling this conference, Mr. Roosevelt sums up the gravity of the situation in his usual concise and pertinent way: "The matters to be considered are not confined to any region or group of states but are of vital concern to the nation as a whole, and to all the people. They include the use and conservation of the mineral resources, the resources of the land, and the resources of the water in every part of our territory. . . . Facts which I cannot gainsay force me to believe that the conservation of our natural resources is the most weighty question now before the people of the United States. If this is so, the proposed conference, which is the first of its kind, will be among the most important gatherings in our history in its effect upon the welfare of our people."

If there are any American citizens to whom the announcement of this gathering is a matter of indifference, or of astonishment that there should be felt the need of such a great gathering of executive heads and scientists of the nation to confer upon the vast number of problems involved in such consideration—they are not those who have rightly interpreted the signs of the times for themselves, nor those who have read and digested the repeated warnings of students of economics, scientists and competent writers. It is not only illiterate and unintelligent citizens who belong to this unthinking and improvident class, but unfortunately many of our prominent business men and even many high up in national affairs have been blind to conditions as they exist.

It is strange that the men occupying the two most authoritative offices within the gift of the people should take positions so diametrically opposite on these great questions of public policy. In striking contrast are President Roosevelt's words—"It is obvious that the prosperity which we now enjoy rests directly upon these resources; it is equally obvious that the vigor and success which we desire and foresee for this nation in the future must have this as its ultimate material basis,"—and the harangue of Speaker Cannon at a recent gathering, when he made his position plain by declaring that all this talk about the national resources was "bosh;" that he had always had coal enough to keep him warm and a roof over his head. "To H—— with the natural resources!" he shouted.

In addition to the governors, members of the Inland Waterways Commission, and other officials, nearly three score business men's clubs and bodies of national scope and prominence will be represented at the unique conference, including associations dealing with agriculture, engineering, forestry, mining, waterways improvement, geology, irrigation, pulp and paper trade, advancement of science, law, medicine, chemistry, electricity, railroading, and in fact almost all branches of the great industries which have made this country what it is, and what—if President Roosevelt be given his way—it will continue to be.

The Axeman

Second Supplement Drawing by Thomas J. Nuckell

The swinging axes wake the forest cries,
The echoes through the woodland wildly spread;
And fallen leaves, from out their dank, brown bed,
Send pungent odors to the autumn skies.
And, as he drinks great draughts of morning air,
And as he notes the flying chips so white,
The axeman, swaying, feels that might is right
And thanks the gods that living is so fair.
No narrow walls to limit what he sees;
No white-faced weaklings to accost each day;
But goodly stretches of great forest trees
And sun-browned woodmen, eager for the fray.
For him Pan's melodies are daily played
By gleaming axes in the sylvan glade.

LAURA RAITZ LAW.



CUTTING THE KERF

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

The Other Fellow's Job.

There are millions of positions in the busy world today,
Each a drudge to him who holds it, but to him who doesn't, play;
Every farmer's broken-hearted that in youth he missed his call,
While the same unhappy farmer is the envy of us all.
There's a craze among us mortals that is cruel, hard to name;
Whereso'er you find a human you will find the ease the same;
You may seek among the worst of men or seek among the best,
And you'll find that every person is precisely like the rest.
Each believes that his real calling is along some other line
Than the one at which he's working—take, for instance, yours and mine;
From the meanest "me too" creature to the leader of the mob,
There's a universal craving for "the other fellow's job."
Any task you care to mention seems a vastly better lot
Than the one especial something that you happen to have got.
There's but one sure way to smother Envy's heartache and her sob:
"Keep too busy at your own, to want the other fellow's job."
—SUCCESS.

Not So Bad.

"Weren't you surprised to hear that Prude had married a divorced woman?"

"Oh, yes; but then she'd only been divorced a few days."

Can Find a Way.

It is a good deal harder to find time to do the things we don't want to do than the things we do want to do.

Tourists Beware.

The Strand publishes the following ad of a Chicago pickle manufacturer: "During the year 1905, 126,000 visitors passed through our plant."

Newly Rich.

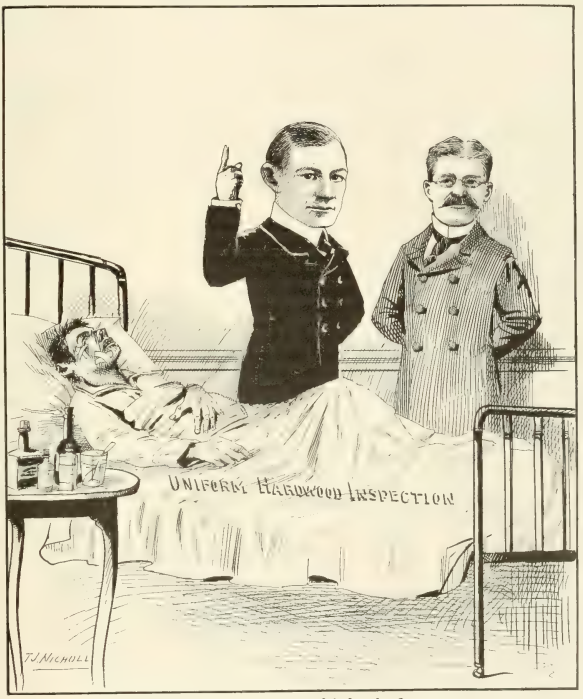
"Did you know that Spender went through the hundred thousand he had left him, inside of a year?"

"Yes; he contracted a bad case of nervous prosperity."

A New Definition.

A pessimist is one who does not expect to get what he wants and expects to be disappointed in it if he does.

The Consultation.



Dr. Bill Russe—He's a goner, ain't he, doc?
Dr. Munyon Palmer—Where there's life there's hope.

Should Give Thanks.

It is more blessed to give ten dollars than to receive ten days.

Too Late.

Success often means to get what others want, but what you no longer have any appetite for.

Experience.

A wise man once said that "Tomorrow never comes." He no doubt lent an umbrella at some period of his life.

Broke Even.

Hubby — You ought to know how to use money better.

Wifey — Perhaps I could learn if I had a little more practice.

All Alike.

I know the ways of women; they won't when thou wilt, and when thou won't they are passionately fond.—Terence.

Must Be a Thoroughbred.

Money makes the mare go, but it makes her cut up, too, unless she is used to it.

No Use.

As you have made your bed, why lie about it?

Reminiscences of Home.

Guide: Old Pompeii was a pretty live town once upon a time!

Chicago Tourist: Say, what date was it the fire went on?

These Trusts.

An exchange has developed the biggest trust on earth. It is the trade newspaper. It trusts everybody, gets cussed for trusting, mistrusted for cussing, and if it busts for trusting gets cussed for busting! So there you are.

The Shoe Fitted.

A trolley-car collided with a milk-cart and gallons of milk splashed into the street. A crowd gathered; a small man had to stand on tiptoe and keep dodging about to see past a fat lady in front of him. "Goodness!" he finally exclaimed, "what an awful waste!" The fat lady faced about and glared at him darkly. "Mind your own business," she snapped.—EVERYBODY'S.

Which?

There seems to be an epidemic of alien-American engagements just now, and many a happy couple is busy getting ready for the honeymoon—or harvest-moon!

No. 2 Could Sympathize.

Bridget: Pwhat are ye wearin' that band of crape around yer hat fer, Mike?

Mike: Sure an' Oim wearin' it for yer first husband, madam!"

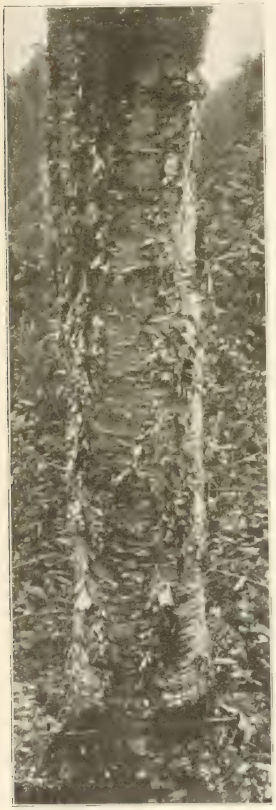
AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

SEVENTY-FOURTH PAPER.

Yellow Birch.

Betula lutea Michx.

The range of growth of yellow birch is from Newfoundland and along the northern shores of the gulf of St. Lawrence to the Rainy river; it extends southward into Minnesota and down to eastern Tennessee;



TYPICAL FOREST GROWTH YELLOW BIRCH.

east again in its southern range to North Carolina and Delaware, covering the states embraced within the boundaries named.

The name yellow birch is most commonly applied to this species, and as such it is known in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota and Ontario; however, in Vermont, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Minnesota it is known as gray birch; swamp birch is the term sometimes used in Minnesota, and silver birch in New Hampshire; the Canadian French name for the tree is *merisier*, or *merisier rouge* as it is known in Quebec.

The yellow birch is not ordinarily a large tree, and in its southern range sometimes attains only the dimensions of a shrub. Occasionally it reaches a height of 100 feet under favorable circumstances, with a trunk three or four feet through. It thrives best in rich, moist uplands and reaches its highest development in the North, particularly in the region of the Great Lakes.

The tree when growing alone forms a broad, round top with slender, drooping branches, but when in the forest mingled with beech, maple, ash and elm, is of more compact appearance. The distinguishing feature of the tree is its wonderful bark. Says Mathews: "There are few trees which, like the yellow birch may boast of bark with a texture like satin and a sheen like silver. Those horizontal marks which characterize the *Betula* family are sprinkled over its delicate, silvery covering; notice the way the thin bark is curled and frizzled away from the trunk; it ornaments the latter with a thousand shining edges, which catch and hold the scattered, flickering sunlight of the woods so that the tree is distinctly separated from its stalwart, dull-hued, rough-seamed neighbors. Indeed, the yellow birch possesses a certain unmistakable femininity of character which is suggestive of some tattered and disheveled woodland nymph."

It is from the bark that the name yellow birch is derived—*lutea* meaning yellow and applying to the inner layer—this tint will identify the tree from others of its family, although the outer bark is grayish.

The leaves of the tree are three to four inches long, sharply serrate and pointed, the veins conspicuous and hairy beneath. In color they are a dull, dark green, with yellowish-green lining; in autumn they turn a delicate yellow.

The flowers of yellow birch appear in April, before the leaves; the staminate ones form in catkins three to four inches long, of a yellowish color, while the pistillate are reddish green and hairy, in catkins only little over half an inch in length.

The fruit is a stout green cone about an inch long, with narrow tapering scales; the seeds beneath are tiny and winged.

Yellow birch is a very desirable ornamental tree, but for some reason is seldom planted. The heartwood is light reddish-brown, the sapwood nearly white; it is very close grained, with compact structure. The wood is heavy, strong and hard; it is tough, but is not durable when exposed to the weather. It takes a high polish, and with its beautiful grain it seems a pity it is used mostly for numberless small articles, for mallets, frames of sledges, etc. A cubic foot of seasoned yellow birch timber weighs forty pounds. It is a beautiful and little appreciated wood for interior use, and one of the best all-around timber trees; in fact, it is almost indispensable to certain woodworking industries, and



TANGENTIAL SECTION OF YELLOW BIRCH.

no satisfactory substitute has been found for it in the manufacture of a number of small articles. For instance, nearly every spool used in this country is made of this wood, or the paper birch; and quantities are shipped to England in the form of bars. Yellow birch holds its shape well after being seasoned, works easily, and yet is not easily dented; it also presents a clean, smooth surface when turned, qualities which are necessary in work of this nature. For shoe pegs and shanks it is much used, and also for toothpicks, which consume a much larger amount of lumber than would be supposed at first thought. Dowel and novelty mills employ the wood extensively, as do bobbin and shuttle manufacturers; for cart hubs it is also popular. Yellow birch takes a fine polish, and makes a handsome hardwood floor, or excellent interior finish—so it will be seen that the uses of the tree are legion, and widely diversified.



Red Tone.



Yellow Tone.

BIRCH "TRANSFORMED" BY A NEW PROCESS.

Unfortunately the tree is comparatively short lived; the heart is often inferior and is used only in the cheaper grade of turned novelties. Most of the stands near railroads have been cut out, so that what remains is difficult of access. In the case of this species, as well as so many others, the decreasing supply is being felt and conservatism in its use and substitution wherever possible must be practiced if the industries dependent upon it are to continue without inconvenience.

The tree illustration accompanying this article and the tangential section of birch, are from Hough's Handbook of the Trees and American Woods; the other two illustrations were made from handsome specimens of yellow birch which had first been put through the wonderful "transforming" process now practiced by the Publishers' Paper Company of New York.

Exports to Africa and the Orient.

American manufacturers are thinking more of export trade than ever before; some are beginning to reach out to secure it; many are expending large sums of money in experiments upon it; and manufacturers in all lines are regarding this subject with ever increasing interest. Yet any conservative business man who understands the manufacture and marketing of his product in its minutest details, and understands the domestic trade most thoroughly should hesitate considerably before undertaking to dispose of it outside the home market. Selling goods in other parts of the world usually involves higher freight rates, different language, customs tariff, different commercial methods, better packing, and with the lumber trade at least, exceedingly long credits must be cheerfully extended.

American manufacturers in all lines, owing to the fact that their goods enter into strong competition with those from other countries, must of necessity put forth as much or more effort in getting trade abroad as they do at home; if they really wish to be successful they must needs use every means and every resource abroad that they do in the United States, possibly more. Because they have not always done this, many a lumber manufacturer has stumbled over some or all of the points mentioned, and has abandoned the export trade in disgust, if not with serious financial loss. The United States consuls in various parts of the world often encourage the importation of lumber from this country, where the manufacturer is able to meet the very exacting demands and peculiarities of the local trade.

A recent report from Smyrna says that the houses of Asia Minor are generally built of stone with a frame work of wood, which would seem to preclude all opportunity for introducing lumber products there, but on the contrary there is a great consumption of such fittings as door and window frames, blinds, staircase parts and balconies, all of which are manufactured from imported lumber. The variety used is a kind of pine imported from Roumania, which is light, knotty and seldom seasoned, so that it invariably proves unsatisfactory. Several years ago an attempt was made to import doors and blinds ready-made from Norway, but the experiment did not prove a success, chiefly because the goods did not conform in size and style with the requirements of local demand, and also because little effort was made to push the articles into popular favor. The consul at Smyrna reports that there is undoubtedly an opportunity there for the sale of fittings. The very fact that the home-made product is so unsatisfactory on account of the poor lumber used, would make it easier for imported articles to secure a foothold, if handled energetically enough. Several conditions must, however, be considered by the American manufacturer of lumber products who desires to start a trade in Asia Minor. If he is not willing to devote the same attention and perseverance to it that he does at home, and to study intelligently the needs of the market with a determination to eventually meet them satisfactorily, it would be better for him to never take the matter up, as failure through carelessness would only tend to retard the importation of articles which are bound to meet with eventual success.

There is said to be at the present time a growing field for the exporting of the cheaper grades of American lumber into Morocco. In the accessible districts of that country there is a total lack of timber, while building is going on at a rapid rate, particularly in Tangier, and much European timber is used. Several shipments of American lumber were sent to Tangier during the past few years, and in all but one instance were apparently most satisfactory as regards price, quality, etc., so that the consul believes there is no reason why American lumber exporters should not be able to compete satisfactorily with European dealers, and feels confident that they would soon be in a position to supply the greater part of all lumber used there. The demand for the better grades of hardwood is still small, but considerable hardwood flooring is imported; however, the lack of direct transportation facilities between this country and Morocco should receive close attention from prospective exporters; but with that one feature surmounted their success would be assured. Former lumber shipments have been sent over in foreign sailing vessels visiting our ports, which were utilized by lumbermen on their return trips; Tangier, being at the very entrance to the Mediterranean and but two and one-half hours from the port of Gibraltar, is very accessible. Spanish is the principal business language in the coast towns, although English is largely used and understood. One excellent point in favor of the trade is that business in Morocco is usually carried on on a credit basis of from only sixty to ninety days, so that long time would not be required. Also most firms can give excellent European references.

Several dealers in Capetown, South Africa, prefer to buy the American lumber which they order, through their London or New York agents. One reason is that the agent is able to make better arrangements regarding freight rates, being where the chartering of vessels naturally takes place. Another reason

is that such agents, having had experience in exporting to South Africa, are able to give proper instructions as to loading, and are thus responsible for the state in which lumber arrives at destination; thus it is not so difficult to get just reimbursements in this way as when buying direct from the shipper. It is stated by concerns in Capetown that they have tried getting their lumber from companies in America, but almost without exception it has resulted to the disadvantage of all concerned. Our grading methods are so different that the difficulty in ordering direct from the lumber company which is not acquainted with the South African trade, is to make it perfectly plain just what is required, according to the methods used there. In the year 1906 British South Africa imported logs and lumber other than teak, to the amount of 7,159,277 cubic feet, of which 1,808,185 cubic feet, valued at $433,158, came from the United States.

The island of Formosa, near the mainland of China, imports considerable American lumber for use in harbor and railroad work. At present it comes by way of Japan, and girders measuring 25 to 30 feet in length by 1½ feet square are in special demand. They are used in bridge and trestle work, in railway construction and repairs, and for piles in the extensive harbor improvements which are now in progress in the ports of Takao and Kelung; this construction work has been in progress for several years and will be carried on probably four years more before completed. One of the large importers recently stated that his contract for supplying such material ranged in amounts from $5,000 to $25,000 gold, from time to time. The freight rate on lumber from Japan to Kelung is $1.60 per 40 cubic feet. At present this dealer pays 55 cents gold per cubic foot for lumber of the above dimensions.

Consul Charles C. Eberhardt of Equitos, Peru, wrote about a year ago that at that time there seemed no industry in Peru where such profits could be made on comparatively small investments, as in a planing mill run by practical lumbermen along up-to-date lines; however, the consul invariably gives the advice in reply to the many inquiries received from lumbermen in the United States regarding conditions in Peru—that no northerner should ever think of investing his money in tropical South America, without first having received a full report of local conditions from a source known to be absolutely capable and reliable—or better still, without making a thorough personal investigation.

Referring to a certain mill in that part of the Amazon valley, which has been unusually successful, the consul says that the machinery used was not in the beginning by any means first-class, although it has been lately much improved. While there are in all five mills of different sizes situated at various points along the Amazon within a few hours of Iquitos, this is the only one which is dependable in a business way, the others running only at irregular intervals, chiefly because of inability at times to secure skilled labor to operate the machinery, or unskilled for felling trees. This plant, with planing mill, storage shed, tracks, dry kiln, etc., covers about three and a half acres. The buildings are made of rough native timber, covered with roofing and siding of corrugated iron. The machinery in the mill proper includes two vertical saws, two circular saws, one band-saw, winches, a 28-horsepower engine and other necessities of such an establishment, all of German or French manufacture, while in the planing mill, jointer, planer, band-saw, circular saw, a 60-horsepower engine—in fact, almost everything that goes to make up a first-class outfit, has come from the United States, and the work is in charge of an American machinist with an American assistant. The dimensions of the sawmill are approximately 100 by 200 feet, the planing mill 40 by 115 feet, and the storing shed 40 by 80 feet. The property has cost the owner approximately $250,000 United States currency, including 2,000 acres of timberland and improvements to date; a good share of each year's profits has been immediately reinvested, and though always earning a fair percentage on his investment, the owner states he has lost heavily at times through lack of knowledge of how such a business should be conducted; that he has paid dearly for his experience, but that after having spent about $55,000 on improvements the past year, he feels he is now in a position to reap big profits, having cleared something like $19,000 during that time, exclusive of the expense referred to. Other mills may in future compete successfully, but owing to his experience this manufacturer has practically a monopoly at this time. His mill has a capacity of about 6,000 feet per day, and as the demand is always in excess of supply he finds a ready market for all the lumber he can make. Logs are transported to the mill by water entirely, so that only timber near streams is cut at present. The mill also does a general jobbing business and persons needing lumber often raft their own logs to it, to be cut to required dimensions.

The Utilization of Hardwoods.

ARTICLE IV.

The Manufacture of Organs.

The pipe organ is often called "the monarch of musical instruments," because it has in it the possibilities of a whole orchestra. It is a beautiful instrument when well played, but, unfortunately, good organists are rare, owing to the poor pay and small demand for really fine performances. However, many of these instruments are produced and there are a large number of organ builders in this country, but few of any prominence commercially or artistically, and the makers worthy of the name number only about a half dozen.



HANDSOME KEY DESK KIMBALL PIPE ORGAN IN RESIDENCE.

Organs vary greatly in size, the largest of gigantic dimensions and requiring a large quantity of wood in the construction. The big organ installed in Festival Hall, at the St. Louis World's Fair, was of truly mam-

moth proportions—larger than any other in America, and possibly in the entire world, though one in Sidney, Australia, may be its equal. A large instrument in the Shadyside Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, measures about sixty feet in length and thirty feet from the floor, on which it rests, to the top of the tallest pipe, its depth being proportional. On the other hand, a small pipe organ may be less than ten feet high, something like six feet wide and four feet deep.

Excellent material is always employed. The exterior cabinet work on an organ is an inch or an inch and a quarter thick throughout, while pillars, cornices and mouldings may attain a depth of four inches or more. There is a great deal of solid material in the cabinet work, but a poplar base, veneered with the conventional hardwoods, is the regulation thing for many parts. The veneers and solid pieces may be of oak, walnut or mahogany, or of other wood when the popular white and gold is the decorative scheme. Oak is, of course, a favored timber always, and in this case particularly so, because of its subdued tone; the dull finish is very popular. In many private houses the pipe organ, especially the automatic variety, frequently holds the place of honor among the household accessories, and considerable magnificence in the way of carving is often shown, as in the handsomest organs for churches and halls.

The Pittsburg instrument mentioned above is an example of elaborate and costly carving. There are no less than twenty-eight columns in the casework, and each one has an elaborate capital. Some of the cornices and columns are heavily carved their entire length. A handsome arch surmounts the key-desk, as the organist's place is called, carved eagles crown two of the pillars, while a number of medallions containing ecclesiastical designs and the paneling everywhere in evidence make what even this slight description will show to be an organ of decided architectural beauty. A key-desk in a home in Chicago may be cited as a sample of the magnificence that is attained in private houses. The sides and top resemble a mantel of intricate decoration, while the legs are sculptured in the form of cherubs.

At the foot of the key-desk of the pipe organ, directly beneath the organist's bench, are the pedals or pedal keys, which the uninitiated might think have a function similar to the piano pedal, but which in reality are keys to pipes that form the general bass of the organ. The long keys are equivalent to the white keys of the piano or organ key-board and are made of maple, oak, or sometimes, as in the older instruments, with maple top and base of some other wood. The short, "black keys" may be real black ebony, an ebonized wood, or walnut.

Some of the pipes are of wood and some of metal, depending on the quality of tone desired. Wooden pipes are of various kinds. There is considerable spruce used, its resonant quality making it invaluable for some purposes. The so-called soundboard is never of spruce, but of birch or maple, a fact



KIMBALL PIPE ORGAN IN SHADYSIDE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PITTSBURG.

which will seem rather odd to people who know that the sounding boards of pianos, violins, guitars, mandolins, harps, etc., are made of that wood. The explanation is that the soundboard of a pipe organ is not really a sounding or resonant board at all, but simply the superstructure upon which all the pipes are placed. Birch or maple may be chosen because of their strength, as the soundboard bears the brunt of the weight of the pipes. The soundboard is so named because it contains grooves that carry the wind to the pipes from the windchest, providing the proper valve is opened.

The windchest in any organ is a large-sized affair, and is of birch or maple like the soundboard. The windchest in an organ of medium size recently examined was sixteen feet high, twelve feet across the front and six feet from front to back, with a thickness of about one inch, so that this one portion of an organ alone consumes considerable hardwood. The bellows is also usually of hardwood.

Valves, when not of metal, are usually of some soft timber. The wood used for stops is immaterial, but in exceptionally fine instruments the value of the stop as a part of the decorative scheme is recognized, and carved or pearl-inlaid teak or boxwood and other ornamental woods may be employed. The black keys in the several keyboards or "manuals" are ebony. Much more of this wood is used than in pianos, for the number of manuals ranges from one to five or more.

The reed organ is no longer as popular as formerly. In farmers' homes, where it once held an undisputed position, it is being superseded by the piano, as the farmer grows prosperous and better informed as to "city ways"; while in the small church it is yielding place to the pipe organ. There may still be perhaps one organ manufactured to every five pianos, but certainly the proportion is not any greater.

It is a mistake to suppose that reed organs are cheaply constructed. While this may be said of some, the average organ is well made —must be so, in order to compete at all with the piano, which is so rapidly displacing it.

Reed organs are seen in handsome cases of mahogany, walnut or oak, and there is a good deal of solid work about the finer instruments, on account of the cases containing so many small pieces that it would be more expensive to veneer than to put in solid. The cheaper ones are solid oak, walnut of the less expensive grades, or walnut finish, probably on a poplar base. Gum is much used for cases by some makers. The variety utilized takes on a reddish-brown finish and has a grain similar to that of mahogany. The late W. W. Kimball of the piano house of that name, had great faith in gum as a timber for reed organ cases, and ordered a large part of the interior decorating in Kimball Hall, the company's Chicago office building, done in this wood. His faith is shared by Curtis N. Kimball, now president of the concern, who showed the writer about the offices and spoke highly of its use in some of their organs.

The interior mechanism of the reed organ is mostly of poplar and pine. The soundboard is of spruce. It is above the reeds and contains air-cavities that have much to do with the tone quality of various notes. Bellows are generally of poplar, several ply, to give strength and prevent warping. The action of the reed organ is very simple and amounts to little more than this: When a stop is drawn and a key depressed a valve is opened, and wind passing through causes the reed to vibrate. Wood action parts are of poplar or pine, or both.

American reed organs are of three kinds as to exterior appearance: The kind generally found in the home of the farmer or pious workingman is known as the "parlor" organ. It is distinguished by a cabinet top, which has nothing whatever to do with the tone, but is fitted out with shelves for music, lamps, vases, etc., and a "French beveled plate glass mirror," to aid in the purposes of the toilet, thus combining utility with artistic (?) merit. Reed organs in general, and these in particular, are elaborately carved, but except in the best instruments hand work is not usual. The chapel organ is the kind used in churches, and its chief outward difference, as compared with the parlor variety, is the lack of the cabinet top. The third style is the piano case organ, which is practically identical in appearance with the piano and may have as many octaves. There is usually more carving than the piano case shows, and mahogany and rosewood finishes are common.

Reed organs are almost entirely of wood. The chief metal part is the reeds themselves, which are of brass. The reed organ of Great Britain and the continent of Europe is known as the harmonium, and differs from the American type mainly in the direction of the wind current.

CHARLES KLAUBER.

Bill's Coup d'Etat.

Last fall when Bill Bader was night watchman at the Ducktown lumber mill, and carried on his vocation with a lantern, he showed that he had inherited some presence of mind from his ancestors.



BILL BADER GOING TO THE FIRE

It was one midnight early in September. Bill was feeding his countenance from a basket of victuals his second wife had put up, and was using the engine room as a buffet. While he was busy masticating a thunder storm came up from the horizon and made a dreadful din and commotion, souring the cream as he was about to pour it into his coffee.

This naturally made him feel mean and, picking up his lantern, he went out into the yard to say unpleasant things to said thunder; also to see that it didn't vibrate some of the property and shake it down. But before he had journeyed very far several bolts of lightning and plenty of rain landed on the estate. One bolt hit the dry kiln, in which was stored some hardwood flooring, interior finish enough to fit out an Orthodox church and a carload of oak planks.

This surprised Bill a good deal, and for a minute he was undecided whether to call for the fire department or the tinners: If the



THE VICE PRESIDENT AND YARD FOREMAN DISCUSSING BILL'S FEAT.

stuff was burning it should be the former; if the roof of the kiln were leaking and spoiling the seasoned material, the latter. As he

stood there in the down-pouring dampness he saw that the bolt had become an incendiary, and without debating longer wandered off to the 'phone.

"Please give me the fire department, angel," said he.

"Line busy!" was the answer.

Hanging up the receiver, he was about to write out his resignation when an idea struck him. Hastily running to the filing room, he procured a nail and a hammer. Armed thus he continued his journey to the main building standing contiguous to the dry kiln. He procured a ladder, scrambled up the rounds to the roof, and by the illumination of the ever-increasing blaze in the kiln, punched holes in the tin gutter on the side nearest the conflagration. The heat was not at all pleasant; in fact, it was so humid and close up there that Bill had to retire across the tin roof to the far side of the structure several times to catch his inhale and exhale so that he could continue his service.

Having punched holes in the gutter at intervals of two inches along the entire length, he sat down in the rain to watch the result of his plan. Naturally it proved a crackerjack, for where each hole was made the rain-water that was by this time pouring off the roof ran and formed a sort of waterfall from top to bottom of the main building, thus making a barrier which the conflagration had to conflagrate before doing any further damage.

As Bill sat there, confident that he would win out, the vice-president and yard foreman came upon the scene. They were about out of oxygen, having run all the way from their residences at sight of the blaze. With what breath they could command they asked Bill what in —— he was doing with a hammer at such a time and found fault with him vociferously.

"Wait before using unpleasant language to me," observed Bill, good naturedly, "and note what I have accomplished! With this hammer I have knocked the incendiary lightning bolt in the head!"

He explained what he had done to the gutter and its magical effect upon the flames. Having done this he was about to ask for an increase in salary, when the yard foreman told him that he would be rewarded the following day with the office of teamster, at an increase of $2 per month. Bill thanked the foreman heartily, accepted the tempting offer on the spot, and coming down off the roof—for the fire had almost spent itself—triumphantly went home to change his wet clothes.

G. D. JANES.

Imitations of Hardwoods.

Probably no people are more wide awake to the rapidly depleting lumber supply than are the manufacturers of furniture, and they are preparing themselves as fast as they can to meet the exigencies of the future by perfecting to a high degree methods of imitating oak, walnut and the other expensive and rapidly disappearing hardwoods which are so popular for high-class furniture work. Not only do they practice economy by the use of imitations wherever possible, but they employ veneer to a great extent, thus not only actually improving the quality and stability of their manufactured articles, but effecting a marvelous saving in the use of expensive woods.

During the last few years the great increase in the price of hardwoods, which has become necessary on account of their growing scarcity, has created a strong demand for satisfactory substitutes which can be used in manufacturing imitations. The two kinds most often successfully imitated are mahogany and quartered oak in the golden and darker finishes, but comparatively little deception is attempted by manufacturers, and they market the goods for exactly what they are, or under some special trade name which they have coined.

For imitating mahogany, cherry was formerly used almost entirely, but of course that wood itself is now one of the scarce ones, and its consequent increased price has led manufacturers to seek a material which lends itself more readily to the stain, shows the grain, and holds the gloss. Birch best fulfills these requirements, although in some parts of furniture maple, beech and gum are used as substitutes for mahogany. Even in the better grades of furniture, birch is often used for posts and frames—panels, tops and other parts being of mahogany veneer. It is indeed a pity that birch finds its chief function in furniture work and even inside finish, as a substitute for mahogany, for its beautiful grain, color, and the high finish which it will take, eminently fit it for a high place of its own in work of this character. In making imitation quartered oak many woods can be used, as the original grain is first covered with a filler, and then the quartering is imprinted in dark ink by the use of actual quartered oak prepared by a special process. Birch, maple and poplar are much used for this purpose and after finishing and polishing, it sometimes takes an expert to detect the difference between the real and the spurious.

There are certain woods used in fine furniture construction which are exceedingly expensive owing to the difficulty of obtaining pieces with a good grain, of sufficient size for working. Such a wood, for instance, is the Circassian walnut, which comes from the Ural mountains, and which is so popular at present. It makes handsome veneers for table-tops, beds and dressers, and forms one of the most costly furniture "novelties" on the market today. The core or backing is sometimes made of American walnut in the natural finish, and again of red gum, or satin walnut, as it is called by the English trade, which has a texture very similar to Circassian walnut, while its grain is also very much like it.

Department of Forestry at Pennsylvania State College.

The profession of forestry is rapidly becoming a dignified and important one. The United States Forest Service, the large railroads, municipalities, and even individuals with extensive interests are employing foresters every day, so that the demand is now greater than the supply.

A course in forestry is one of several given by the School of Agriculture and Experiment Station of the Pennsylvania State College, located in Centre county, Pennsylvania. At present twenty-four men have classified for the four-year course in forestry. Throughout the entire time special attention is given to a practical study of the work.

From three to five hours a week are spent by students in the field, studying the characteristics of trees, collecting seeds, in planting and general nursery practice, scaling logs and lumber, studying growth and natural production, estimating timber, making field maps and plans for forest management, etc. During the senior year at least four weeks are spent in large lumber camps in some of the principal forest regions. Frequent excursions are made to nearby mills, woodworking establishments and large nurseries, and to sections in which active forestry operations are being carried on by the government, the railroads or individuals.

Students of other institutions and special students having the required qualifications are admitted to such courses as their preparation warrants, credit being given for work done elsewhere, which is permitted to apply on the required course at the Pennsylvania school.

The presence of a large variety of forest trees on the campus, and native timber in considerable quantities near the college gives a splendid opportunity to students for becoming acquainted with the characteristics of trees and their reproduction and growth. One of the largest of the state forest reservations is within four miles of the college and the State nursery is within eighteen miles, while there are several small shingle and sawmills very close by, with large factories at Williamsport and other points along the Susquehanna river. A small forest nursery was established early in 1907, and it now shows several thousand seedlings which will be transplanted this spring.

The forestry department in Pennsylvania State College is well equipped with all the necessary paraphernalia for pursuing such a course. It has fine classrooms and offices, valuable specimens and forest instruments, and a library of over 150 volumes pertaining specifically to the work.

A New Hardwood.

The Dieckmann Hardwood Company of San Francisco, Cal., forwards the HARDWOOD RECORD a handsome specimen of jenisero, the beautiful Australian hardwood which it is now importing in large quantities. The company reports that the demand for this wood on the Coast is increasing rapidly, and that it has all the facilities for shipping large amounts of well-dried stock on short notice and for cutting thin veneers.

The wood takes a very beautiful finish and its general appearance may perhaps be best imagined by describing it as having the rich color of "golden" oak, with the grain of Laguna mahogany. The larger the piece, the more attractive the general appearance of the wood. Jenisero is being extensively used where a handsome material is required, minus the cost of the very choicest varieties. The Dieckmann Hardwood Company is enthusiastic over it and claims many excellent points in its favor, viz., that it is extremely durable, is hard yet easily worked, has a fine, smooth texture, takes a high polish, glues perfectly, does not dent or mar, and grows harder with age.

Of Interest to the Handle Trade.

[Under the above heading the HARDWOOD RECORD will undertake to publish items of interest to manufacturers of handles in every issue, and will be glad to have readers of the paper contribute comments on market conditions, queries, or news pertaining to this trade, which may come under the observation from time to time.]

The Semi-Annual.

The Handle Manufacturers' Association of America will hold its regular semi-annual meeting at the Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, May 20, at which time the entire association will be the guests of the Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company of that city and the I. F. Force Handle Company of New Albany, Ind. Both of these concerns are prominent members of the Hickory Division, but their generous invitation is extended not only to members of that branch of the association but to all connected with the maple and ash and oak departments as well.

They request that all who contemplate attending the meeting notify the secretary as far in advance of May 20 as possible, that they may know how many to prepare accommodations for.

An interesting program has been prepared which includes papers on "A Brief History of the Handle Business" by Charles D. Gates; "The Niceties of Handle Manufacture" by C. L. Hartwell; "My Experience With Saws" by T. R. Kingg; "The Low Grade Problem in the Small Factory" by F. W. Peters—and others, covering different and varied phases of the handle business, by men of long experience in the trade.

Hickory Division.

The importance of the coming meeting can scarcely be overestimated. To the Hickory Division of the association it is a necessary and important one, for there is no denying that prices on hickory handles have become somewhat demoralized within the past couple of months. As usual it is principally the smaller manufacturers who are causing the trouble, or at least those who are not educated up to a proper realization of the cost of this product and its consequent value. There are those in the trade, possibly even in the association, who cannot or will not understand that the large manufacturers are not their enemies, but on the other hand are their very bulwarks. They will hold up the value of their product to the last degree, which insures protection to other manufacturers in so doing; on the contrary the moment they do withdraw their support of a just schedule of values, the result cannot but be disastrous to the smaller dealer, for not only will he cease to make money on his product but in the majority of cases he will actually be unable to continue business for any great length of time, while the larger manufacturer naturally will feel his losses much less keenly and can hold out indefinitely.

Thus it will be seen that the coming meeting has to deal with very important questions now before the trade, and that it is a matter of more than passing interest. Every hickory handle manufacturer who can possibly arrange his affairs to attend should do so without fail, and a large number have already signified their intention of so doing.

Broom and Mop Handles.

To the Maple Division of the association the matter is an equally important one, but not for exactly the same reasons. This department bid fair at one time to be as thrifty and to accomplish as much for its members as has the Hickory Division, but for sundry reasons it has not been thoroughly organized up to date, and it would seem that if these people are ever to get together they should do so very promptly. While the officers of the general association have done and shall continue to do all in their power to aid the broom handle cause, yet they cannot but feel that unless there is strong coöperation and interest on the part of manufacturers at the forthcoming semi-annual meeting in Louisville, they will be pardoned for feeling just a little bit discouraged in this regard. On account of personal reasons H. B. Alexander, the head of this division, resigned office some weeks ago and at Louisville a new head will be chosen, so that it is to be sincerely hoped a good representative number of broom and mop handle people will be on hand to place some one in charge of their association affairs who will be able to devote considerable time and attention to getting them into logical shape, in which he is promised the active support and coöperation of the officers.

Perhaps the following letter from the president of a well-known broom and mop handle concern best illustrates the present situation in this division: "Replying to your notice of the Louisville meeting and what you have to say about the Broom Handle Division, will say that we have been very much interested in the association, and have done our best to get it to go. Have attended all the meetings—even went to Cleveland, because of not receiving notice of postponement in time. This meeting at Cleveland being called off gave our division a pretty black eye, as all of the broom handle manufacturers in our section seemed ready to attend; but I am afraid they have now rather lost faith, for which I am very sorry, as I know great work could be accomplished if we could get together. As it is now I am afraid we will have to start all over again with the work. Have noticed the progress the Hickory Division is making and wish them all kinds of success, for they are accomplishing results that could not be obtained in any other way."

In view of the above facts, it behooves the Maple and Minor Woods Division to go to Louisville in full force and "get busy."

Two Kinds of Handles

Everything has two handles, one by which it may be borne; another by which it cannot.—EPICTETUS.

THERE are innumerable cups on the table of life. Some are gilded and beautiful. Some contain bitter mixtures. Others are sweet to the taste. Every man must take such of the cups as are given him. What happens? The most beautiful cup often becomes bitter. The most bitter cup often grows sweet. See how this is!

You can take the morning by the handle of a frown and the whole day will frown on you. Take the stormiest day with a smile and it will grow pleasant.

Take your work by the handle of reluctance and it will grow intolerable; you, the same man, take the same work by the handle of willingness and it becomes easy. Try it!

Take your pleasure by the handle of self-indulgence and the pleasure is spoiled; take it by the handle of generosity, share it, and it will last.

Take wealth by one handle and it loads you with cares; take it by the other handle and see what will happen.

Take your business as a means of getting a living and it becomes vulgar drudgery; take it as a means of social service and it will be a noble religion.

Take marriage by the handle of your self-will and it turns out a failure; take it by the handle of love and you will be more happy every day.

Handle men with distrust and you will never get on with them; handle them by good will and the same men will be your friends.

Take yourself by the handle of egotism and you waste your power. Use the handle of modesty and the world is with you.

Take pain by the handle of fear and you will always have something to suffer. Take pain by the handle of courage and nothing can hurt you.

Take sorrow with self-pity and you will become too lonely to live. Take it by the handle of your sympathy and your sorrow shall be translated into new power to help all others who suffer.

Take the world by the handle of doubt and the day grows dark. Take it as God's world and the sun and stars will always be shining.

Take death with dread and you lessen the tide of life. Take death with hope and life broadens into an infinite meaning.—CHARLES F. DOLE.

There are certainly enough men in this branch of the trade to put through a good flourishing organization and now is the time to do it.

Plow Handle Department.

With regard to the oak department it would seem that plow handle manufacturers, having previously had an organization and knowing the benefits of it, would be anxious to get together again. One manufacturer in this particular line, who is a member of the association, writes that he has had considerable correspondence with a number of them and that recently a few met and talked the question over. They may decide to come into the association if they may do so as a distinct branch, and it is to be hoped that they will attend the Louisville meeting and take some action in this direction at that time.

Manufacturers of Ash Handles.

C. W. Sperry, vice-president of the Ash and Oak Division, writes that the department will naturally include only the manufacturers of unfinished ash stock, inasmuch as the finishers already have a distinct organization of their own along slightly different lines than that contemplated by the general handle association. This branch of the trade has long been in need of an association, and in fact it was a few people engaged in making the unfinished product who were the real originators of the present Hickory Handle Manufacturers' Association of America. However, the majority of them are very difficult to get in, seeming to think that such a proposition will hurt their trade instead of helping it. How they can possibly have such an idea is a matter of conjecture, and certainly not one of precedent, as the history of all association work would naturally lead to the opposite deduction. The officers sincerely hope that manufacturers of unfinished ash handles will make this regular semi-annual meeting an occasion for getting together and evolving some plan for the betterment of their branch of the industry.

The Smith-Kizer Manufacturing Company of Rural Hall, N. C., reports that it will close its plant about the last of May, and probably not open up again until September. The company does only a small business in the handle line but writes that it will make an effort to get the manufacturers in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama interested in the work of the new association for the benefit of all.

William Charlesworth Handle Company of Fayetteville, Ark., write that they have run their factory most of the winter and have at present a well-assorted stock of handles in a clean, dry warehouse. The factory is not running now and will not to any extent until conditions change for the better. Mr. Charlesworth does not believe that trade will be very lively for the next month or so, nor that low prices will get much business. He feels that he cannot make handles any cheaper than the present association quotations, and prefers to let his factory stand idle rather than to barely break even, or run at an actual loss. However, he is optimistic and believes that handles will sell readily and at good profit before long.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientage as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Wants Hickory.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is in receipt of a communication from a large and well-known manufacturing house inquiring for a source of supply for 2½-inch firsts and seconds hickory for which it is in the market. Anyone wishing to be put into communication with this correspondent will be furnished the address on application.—EDITOR.

Wants Crating Stock.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., April 24.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Can you supply us with a list of manufacturers of poplar, oak and gum crating stock? We have several customers who want considerable of this stock, cut to different weights and lengths, and would appreciate hearing from you by an early mail. —— LUMBER COMPANY.

Anyone interested in the above inquiry will be furnished the name of our correspondent upon application to this office.—EDITOR.

Amend Honorable, and a Correction.

PRINCETON, IND., April 25.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We notice in your issue of even date you intimate we cast a reflection on Perrine as a lumberman, referring to his poem "Who Would Be a Camel?" In reply will say we certainly did not mean to cast any reflections on Mr. Perrine as a lumberman, for we consider him one of the best there is. We also want to correct the stated number of feet of timber purchased in British Columbia. You have it 3,000,000—we meant to say 300,000,000 feet.—A. B. NICKEY & SON.

A Famous Walnut Log.

The mammoth walnut log represented in this illustration was exhibited at the World's Fair, held in Chicago in 1893. It is now over fifteen years since this tree was cut, and the walnuts left standing in the country are but dwarfed and stunted trees in comparison; today it hardly seems possible that such a tree ever grew. However, there are doubtless many lumbermen and others who saw this log while it was on exhibition, and who will be able to recognize it from the picture. The log was 16 feet long, and 77 inches widest diameter at one end. The opposite diameter was not so great by 6 inches, which made the mean diameter of the log 74, and if it had been hewn for export it would have made a fair measurement of 75 inches from wane to wane.

There is no scale card or log book that will give the contents of such a log, as the diameters are never carried over 50 inches, but Doyle's formula for finding the contents of logs in inch boards would make it as follows: Diam., 74 inches—4 inches for slab= 70 inches, divided by 4=17½, squared= 306¼x16, the length of the log=4,900 feet, or the contents of the log.

This is an exaggeration, and though carried out by the figures and rule, is disproved by practice. It is true that small logs, when measured by Doyle-Scribner rule on an average gain in sawing, and the smaller the log, the greater the gain; while on the other hand, large logs, or those over 30 inches in diameter, lose in sawing, and the larger, the greater the loss. It is reasonable to say, however, if this log had been sawed on a thin band saw, it would have produced about 4,000 feet of inch boards.

The task of securing a suitable log for the World's Fair was undertaken by J. H. Rudrow, one of the pioneer walnut men in the west. The tree first selected for this purpose stood on Mormon creek, in Bates county, Missouri, on land belonging to J. W. Harrelson, who lived at Belton, in Cass county, Missouri, but the task was given up by its promoters eventually. This tree, however, was a more perfect specimen than the log represented in the picture, although it would not have shown so large a diameter; the trunk was taller and better proportioned, being straight as an arrow, 42 feet to the first large limb. The original idea was to exhibit it in an upright position, as it stood in the forest, cutting off the top, or great limbs supporting the crown, of course, but leaving the long stubs of the limbs, branching out from the trunk. The tree was grubbed down, the side or spur roots being uncovered and cut off at a distance of six or eight feet on all sides from the body or base of the tree, the idea being that these would answer for braces, in holding it safely in an upright position, without the use of unsightly guys, or stays from the top, and at the same time add to the attractiveness and novelty of the exhibit. But these increased the weight of the log and made it unwieldy, and much more difficult to handle, and notwithstanding the fact that two traction engines, several teams, and a set of house trucks were installed in this undertaking, it proved a failure. The project was so expensive that it was abandoned after dragging the huge log for over a mile at an expense of $150. The roots and prongs or stubs of the great limbs were then cut off close to the body of the tree, which was sawed into four logs, hauled to Adrian, Mo., and hewn and shipped for export timber.

In spite of failure at first Mr. Rudrow was



ENORMOUS WALNUT LOG EXHIBITED AT THE CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR.

persistent, knowing of another tree that was more favorably situated across the line in Kansas. It stood on land belonging to a Leavenworth county farmer, P. W. Gower by name, on a creek which emptied into the Kaw river about twenty-five miles southwest of Kansas City. Mr. Rudrow now determined to make a second attempt, which resulted in securing the tree represented in the picture. The matter was brought to the attention of J. H. Verbeck, of Grant City, Mo., and S. F. Prouty, of Des Moines, Ia., who were the most widely-known and experienced walnut men in the country. They considered it practical and gave it their able and earnest assistance, so that in due time the log was delivered to the Union Pacific railroad at the little town of Linwood, and there loaded on a car, to be soon landed in a conspicuous place in the wonderful display of American woods at the great exposition, as a product and the property of the Sunflower state.

After the Fair was over, the log was sold to a prominent exporter, and is said to have been made into souvenirs of the Fair, in the form of three-inch cubes, or paper weights, with artistic lettering. This log was pronounced by the highest authority the largest 16-foot walnut log in the world, and it was without any visible defect.

J. V. HAMILTON.

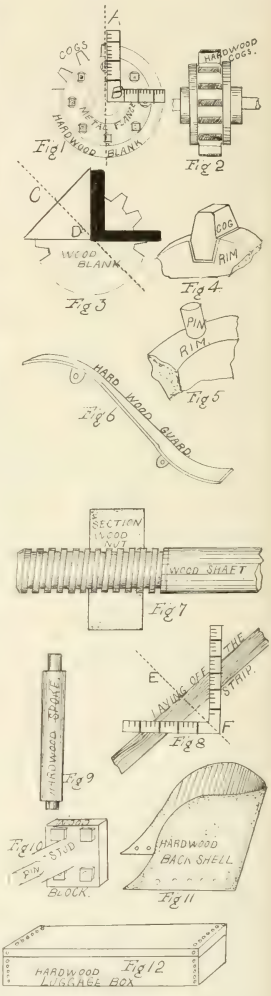
Hardwood for Motor Vehicles.

The introduction of modern motor vehicles was followed by an increased demand for several articles, such as rubber for tires, wood for various parts and various metals for the mechanism of the machines.

When motor cars first came out practically all the mechanical portions were constructed of iron or other metal. Then there came the framework gears, with rawhide cogs, to create a soft running motion and freedom from friction and liability to breakage existing in the common cast iron cog. In order to attain lightness and a certain character of motion, so-called wooden gears were constructed. In practice the wooden gear is generally strengthened by the use of side flanges; one might suppose that a wholly wooden gear is used, but the wooden portion is limited to the cogging. It is desirable that the cogs be of very firm wood. In fact, some of the hardest and closest-grained species are used.

The nature of the design for a cog gear is exhibited in Fig. 1. The blank form is cut out from the chosen piece of timber. The marking center is aligned from A to B by means of the triangle. The center of the point of each cog is fixed and defined with a scratch line. The lines serve as guides for the cutting of the blanks to cog form. A metal flange is clamped on each side of the wooden disk. This flange provides the bore for the hub and therefore the wheel may be geared, set-screwed or keyed on the shaft.

The cogs are cut in various ways. In some shops the cutting is begun with hand saws, followed up by truing with common hand chisels. In other shops the chisel is employed from the start and the cogs are made by a system of chipping and gouging. Then again, if the extreme of stability is required, the cogs are made individually, which is a more practicable manner of producing wooden gearing. The flanges are constructed in the



ordinary way, but instead of using a wooden center a metal center is employed as in Fig. 2. This metal center is provided with the necessary series of openings to receive the

wooden cogs, which are made long enough to allow a driving end. The driving end is thus inserted into the slot of the cylinder.

After all the cogs are in place, truing down is done on a lathe and the cogs are filed and cut to form. One of the ordinary wood blanks in process of marking with triangle and square is shown in Fig. 3. The defining line is marked C to D.

Some of the wooden cogs are made to dovetail into the metal or the wood rim as in Fig. 4. This is not so reliable as the former method, but answers all purposes for light work. There is also the pin system of making cogs, shown in Fig. 5. The rim of the wheel is bored to receive the wooden pin as shown. This style of gearing is employed only in remote cases in which there are light mechanical parts to operate.

Hardwood is not in demand merely for the use of wooden gearing in motor vehicles, but extends to the other parts of the machine. The guards for the wheels were made from thin sheet metal for a number of years. The weight of the metal, however, was a handicap, and the japan wore off, leaving rusty surfaces. In the event of the car getting into an accident, the sheet metal edges acted like knives and often caused serious injuries. Hence leather guards, paper pulp guards and all sorts were devised. Finally hardwood guards were constructed as in Fig. 6 and fitted with metal brackets for attachment to the sides of the vehicles. They became general, and are of course made from wood which can be bent readily. Bending is accomplished by steam devices in which the moisture is forced into the fiber by pressure, followed by compressing the wood to shape on wooden models.

There are parts of the automobile where lightness has been secured, and at the same time security, by adopting wooden nuts and shafts as in Fig. 7. Usually the English standard thread is cut on the nut and shaft. Such threads are blocky and strong. Of course small bolts and nuts cannot be made like this, but where a large bolt is needed, some saving in weight can be obtained by the application of a lighter wooden threaded shaft and nut. The threads are easily cut on a turning lathe. Hardwood spokes for wheels are becoming more and more common. For some years only metal wheels were thought to be suitable for motor cars, but when motors for carrying express came out the wooden spoke and rim, rubber-tired wheels commenced to appear, and proved to be light and strong. Consequently they were applied to passenger motors and touring cars of all kinds. Fig. 9 shows one of the spokes made in the usual way. Fig. 8 shows method of laying off a strip with the try-square. The defining lines extend from E to F.

A number of the small parts of modern motor vehicles are fitted with wooden contrivances. Fig. 10 shows a block to which a stud and pin are fastened by means of four bolts. By this system the backing is of wood, effecting a saving of weight over what it would be if the block were of iron. There are also hardwood shells for the backs and sides of cars, as in Fig. 11. In fact, very many parts of recently designed automobiles are constructed of hardwood. Luggage boxes are made on the plan shown in Fig. 12.

News Miscellany.

Monthly Meeting of the Grand Rapids Lumbermen's Association.

Grand Rapids, Mich., has a strong commercial organization known as the Grand Rapids Lumbermen's Association. It is made up of practically every legitimate wholesaler in that city. From the fact that this furniture center is a leading hardwood market the hardwood element predominates in the organization. It holds regular monthly meetings and brings under discussion all features of the trade and any measures that will contribute to the betterment of local market conditions.

The officers of the association for the current year are L. L. Skillman of the Skillman Lumber Company, president; I. Preston Rice of the Rice Veneer & Lumber Company, secretary, and N. J. G. Van Keulen of the Van Keulen & Wilkinson Lumber Company, treasurer.

On the evening of April 28 the association held its regular monthly meeting and served a dinner at the Livingston hotel. About twenty-five members were present and as guests, Theodore Fathauer of the Theo. Fathauer Company, Chicago; Frank F. Fish, secretary of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, Chicago, and the editor of the HARDWOOD RECORD. After the dinner considerable routine business was transacted and a general discussion of the inspection system prevailing in the National Hardwood Lumber Association was then entered into.



L. L. SKILLMAN, PRESIDENT.

President Skillman read a communication from the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club enclosing a resolution recently adopted by that organization, recommending that the National association revert to its 1905 inspection system, and deprecating the enforcement of the rules adopted at the last annual meeting at Atlantic City. The Grand Rapids association was invited to express an opinion on this matter and to join Cincinnati in its protest against the enforcement of the new rules.

Secretary Fish explained in detail the slight differences between the new and old rules and said that the new system was a matter of joint agreement between the manufacturing and jobbing elements of the association and that he was a thorough believer in it as being manifestly fair to all elements of the trade.

The editor of the RECORD, on invitation from the president, deprecated any agitation on inspection matters and stated that the present rules were the result of the best judgment of the best people allied with the National association and that he believed due deference should accordingly be paid to this opinion, to the end that uniform inspection might prevail and a universal standard be promulgated.



I. PRESTON RICE, SECRETARY.

On motion a committee was appointed to analyze carefully inspection results with mill run northern lumber under both the old and new rules, and to make a report at the next monthly meeting of the association, when a recommendation will be made either for or against the new rules, to be presented to the National association at its forthcoming meeting in Milwaukee in June.



N. J. G. VAN KEULEN, TREASURER.

The discussion prevailing at the meeting brought out very forcefully the fact that comparatively few jobbers are thoroughly posted on either the old or the new rules; that there is considerable prejudice against the latter—of a legendary nature, owing to the fact that they have not been thoroughly dissected; and there is a feeling that they lower the standard of inspection materially. Some reports from buyers were presented alleging that grades were actually lowered to the extent of from $3 to $5 a thousand, which of course is far from being the fact. Other reports were made indicative of the absolute certainty that with northern woods the new rules do not lower the grades to an extent of more than 25 cents a thousand, which is likely much more in accord with the facts than the unintelligent opinions offered by sundry buyers.

The Grand Rapids Lumbermen's Association is taking a very commendable stand in the matter, and very likely after the rules are thoroughly tried out by its committee will be able to present to the National association at Milwaukee an intelligent opinion, with recommendations for any needed changes, that will bear considerable weight.

Annual Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club.

Every concern represented on the membership list of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club was present at the regular annual meeting and election held the evening of May 4 at the Business Men's Club. At 6:30 an elaborate dinner was



B. F. DULWEBER, ELECTED PRESIDENT.

served, after which President T. J. Moffett called the meeting to order.

Mr. Moffett reviewed briefly the work accomplished by the club during the year and thanked the members for their cooperation. He was followed by Treasurer B. F. Bramlage and Secretary E. J. Thoman, who presented satisfactory reports. Chester F. Korn, chairman of the Committee on Law and Insurance, reviewed matters which had come under its jurisdiction, and was followed by W. A. Bennett, chairman of the River and Rail Committee, with a brief resume of affairs pertaining to shipping rates, rights, etc. George Littleford, chairman of the Inspection Committee, announced that his committee and the club had already gone on record as being in favor of a return to 1905 rules, and that they would so declare at the meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Milwaukee. J. Watt Graham, chairman of the Membership Committee presented seven new applications for membership.

A resolution was passed condemning the prospective action of the Central Traffic Association in increasing freight rates in the Central Traffic Association district, and specifically the proposed advance of 2 cents on lumber. The resolutions recite that this is a grave injustice at this time of depressed markets, and that lumber rates are already excessive.

The club also indorsed the "birds' home park" plan of Councilman Bob O'Brien. It was de-

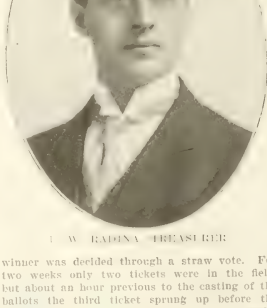


THOMAS J. MOFFETT, RETIRING PRESIDENT.

[illegible] destroyed in the United States each year by worms and insects, which pests are destroyed by the birds.

J. W. Dulweber, J. W. Meacham and C. H. Pease were appointed a committee to arrange for attending the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association to be held in Milwaukee in June. The local club strongly recommends the readoption of the 1905 ruling system, and they will use their power to have it again placed in order.

Election of officers resulted in a tie, and the



J. W. RADINA, TREASURER.

winner was decided through a straw vote. For two weeks only two tickets were in the field, but about an hour previous to the casting of the ballots the third ticket sprung up before the members. The following were the successful candidates: B. F. Dulweber, president; George Littleford, first vice president; C. F. Shiels, second vice president; L. W. Radina, treasurer, and W. S. Sterett, secretary.

President Thomas J. Moffett, in a short speech, surrendered the gavel to Mr. Dulweber, after which he was given a rousing vote of thanks for past good service. Mr. Dulweber stated after the election that he would, as soon as possible, announce his standing committees for the year, perhaps at the next meeting of the club in June.

Will Fight Increased Freight Rates.

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association, through its president, Frederick W. Upham, one of Chicago's prominent lumbermen and active politicians, has called a great conference of shippers to meet at the Auditorium Annex, Friday, May 15, to resist by organized action the proposed advance of 10 per cent in freight rates by railroads running east from Chicago. It is rumored that western roads will follow the footsteps of the lines who are leading the fight for a "boost," claiming that the cost of transportation has soared high of late. Traffic managers of the western lines have held conferences lately, going over the situation and discussing possible ways and means of making the desired increase without calling down upon their heads the wrath of the railroad commissioners of Missouri, Ohio and Minnesota, which have been prone to hammer down the rates.

The roads will have a rough path to travel before they make the proposed changes, and President Upham and his conference will throw as many rocks in their path as possible. Not only will they have determined opposition to conquer, but it would seem that they already have their hands full in resisting the efforts of state commissions to keep their charges down to a reasonable basis.

Following is the call President Upham issued to the president of every leading industrial, mercantile and shipping organization in what is known as official classification territory, also to associations in the middle west:

"At a time when all signs point to a complete restoration of business activity and confidence and in the very face of improving conditions, the carriers in official classification territory have announced their intention to advance freight rates 10 per cent.

"Their traffic officials and vice-presidents in charge of traffic appear to be impregnable to the protests of the shippers. They seem to lose sight of the fact that the carrier is dependent upon the shipper as much as the shipper is dependent upon the carrier.

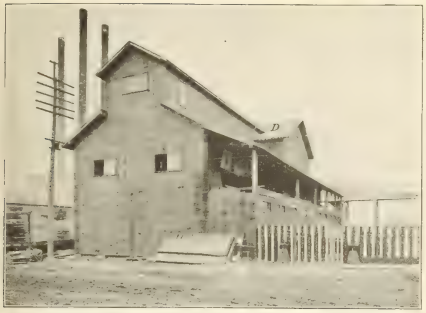
"The only way to resist the proposed advance is for shippers to organize, and a conference has, therefore, been called under the auspices of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, to be held at the Auditorium Annex, Chicago, Friday, May 15, at 10 a. m. Your association is earnestly requested to be represented by one or more shippers. It is exceedingly important that every shipping interest in official classification territory be represented.

"Please wire the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, American Trust Building, Chicago, promptly the names of those who will be present for your association."

"The present conflict is not the first time that the Illinois Manufacturers' Association has been at variance with the railroads in official classification territory," said an official of the association recently.

"Three or four years ago, when these same roads undertook to advance the rate 20 per cent under the guise of a proposed uniform bill of lading, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association organized the territory under the banner of the American Shippers' Association and took the case to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The carriers then asked for a conference.

"If one stops to think he realizes that nearly every article of commerce passes through this process of taxation before it reaches the consumer. It seems then in advancing rates 10 per cent each article used is advanced something like 10 per cent five times."



VIEW OF NEW BAND MILL OF W. D. YOUNG & CO. BAY CITY, MICH.



HAULUP FROM THE LOG POND AND THE WAY LUMBER IS DELIVERED TO CARS AT W. D. YOUNG & CO.'S PLANT

Prosperous Sawmill Machinery House.

In common with other lines of trade the average sawmill machinery institution is running on short hours, owing to slackened demand for its product. However, there is one prominent house of this kind which is enjoying such business activity that it has run its big plant for months past without any diminution of hours or number of employes—the M. Garland Company of Bay City, Mich.

Since last fall this company has equipped more than a half dozen new sawmills. Views of three of these plants are presented on this page. The new model double band sawmill of the Richardson Lumber Company at Bay City presents as high a type of construction for a hardwood plant as any in the country. It is doing most excellent work and its owners are highly pleased with the complete equipment of Garland machinery that has been installed.

The second plant is the model one of fireproof construction in connection with the big modern flooring factory of W. D. Young & Co. at Bay City. This plant has been installed as a single band Garland equipment and has made the almost phenomenal record on Michigan hardwoods—cutting almost entirely inch stock—of 68,000 feet in two ten-hour shifts per day. W. D. Young & Co. have placed orders with the M. Garland Company for a second band mill to be added to this present equipment, to be installed under the same roof within sixty days. A more detailed description of the sawmill and flooring factory of this concern will appear in an early issue of the RECORD.

The third mill pictured herewith is that of the Forest Lumber Company, of Tower, Mich., which is said to be one of the model single band plants of the country.

The M. Garland Company are specialists in hardwood sawmill machinery and have built scores of hardwood mills, notably in the state of Michigan, which is famous for its accurate and economical production of lumber. In addition to this line of machinery product the company are also specialists in automatic transfer machinery, and have many original and practical devices for the handling of everything from logs to mill waste at a minimum of cost. Their assorting devices are recognized as standards the world over, and they also make many appliances for the handling of pulpwood and waste in connection with pulp and paper mills. Another line of product is the manufacture of equipment for wood-chemical plants of which they are the chief producers in the United States.



NEW SINGLE BAND MILL OF THE FOREST LUMBER COMPANY AT TOWER, MICH.

An Improved Hardwood Floorer.

From time to time inquiry is made for something above the ordinary in the line of hardwood floorers. As a successful result of effort along this line there is herewith illustrated a new and improved type of machine, which, though it has only been on the market a short time, has proven a wonder to flooring manufacturers because of its excellent work, ease of adjustment and rapid feed.

The machine will work material 5 and 10 inches wide and 8 inches thick. Its frame is solidly built, open style, heavily ribbed and girded throughout. The feed is the main feature of construction. It consists of four double-geared, down-driven rolls. The two upper in-feeding rolls are carried on a pair of side housings and are raised and lowered simultaneously by hand, as shown in illustration. This arrangement insures perfect alignment. The out-feeding rolls are driven from the in-feeding end of the machine by chain and sprockets. The cut shows the spring pressure to the upper in-feeding rolls, which does away with the old system of cumbersome weights and levers.

The matcher spindles are adjustable across the machine and may be drawn clear to the side out of the way for surfacing the full width of the cylinders. The latter are solid crucible steel forgings, four-sided and slotted. Upper cylinder bearings are rigidly yoked together and raise and lower on large square-threaded screws, mounted on ball bearings. The lower cylinder is adjustable for alignment, and with bar after cut draws out at side of machine for convenience in setting and sharpening the knives.

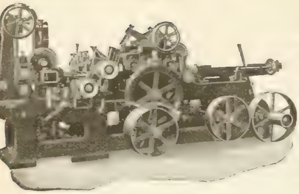
The machine is equipped with patent roller



VIEW NEW DOUBLE BAND MILL RICHARDSON LUMBER CO., BAY CITY, MICH.



SORTING END RICHARDSON LUMBER COMPANY'S NEW BAND MILL.



FAY & EGAN SIX ROLL FLOORING MACHINE

holddown which insures a perfectly fitting tongue and groove. The use of steel gears has been eliminated and all bearings are self-oiling. For further information regarding this machine address the manufacturers, J. A. Fay & Egan Company, West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Building Operations for April.

Official building reports from forty-seven leading cities of the country, for the month of April, 1908, received and tabulated by The American Contractor, Chicago, show a marked falling off in the value of building permits issued as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Yet, notwithstanding the loss, which amounts to nearly one-third, the operations reported are still large when contrasted with those of only a few years ago. Several things combine to reduce building operations at present—the enormous amount of construction work done within recent years, which has largely supplied the demand for buildings; the unsettled conditions incident to the recent currency stringency, and the approach of the presidential election. Only eleven cities show a gain. Most notable among these is Chicago, where the permits aggregated $6,130,850, a gain of 14 per cent.

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Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
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Total	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

Hoo-Hoo at Chicago.

The annual concatenation of Hoo-Hoo will be held in Chicago the week commencing September 7. Chicago lumbermen have adopted "Greater Hoo-Hoo" as their slogan, and have gone to work on an entertainment scheme with the vim and hearty coöperation for which they are famous, and the determination to make the gathering not a matter of a day or two, but to inaugurate a real live Lumbermen's Week at that time!

Chicago has never entertained Hoo-Hoo before, and as representatives of the greatest lumber market in the world the trade feels that it behooves them to make the occasion a milestone in the history of the order. In accordance with the spirit of Hoo-Hoo, they will leave no stone unturned to promote good fellowship and mutual understanding between all branches of the trade, and will make it their pleasurable duty to bring all the "old timers" and as many newcomers in the industry as possible into the fold.

The names appearing on the following list of committees appointed for the management of the scheme are a guarantee that nothing will be left undone to make the week of September 7 not only an enjoyable one to all visitors, but a memorable one in lumber affairs.

Executive Committee.

Edgar H. Defebaugh, Chairman.
Irvine McCauley.
H. E. Miller.
C. L. Cross.
L. E. Fuller.

Officers of General Committee.

Edgar H. Defebaugh, Chairman.
Irvine McCauley, Vice Chairman.
H. E. Miller, Secretary.
C. L. Cross, Treasurer.

General Committee.

Curt M. Treat. E. R. Cooledge.
Edgar H. Defebaugh. J. L. Barchard.
A. C. Benson. Bolling A. Johnson.
C. H. Stevens. J. Oppenheimer.
E. H. Dalbey. V. F. Mashek.
H. E. Miller. W. H. Matthias.
J. L. Lane. L. E. Fuller.
C. L. Cross. E. L. Johnson, Jr.
F. A. N. Klapproth. John D. Pease.
T. M. McGill. Irvine McCauley.
Chas. H. Ryan, Jr. W. C. Howe.
M. E. McNulty. E. W. Hogle.
J. L. Strong. James H. West.

Hospitality Committee.

F. W. Upham, Chairman. W. W. Rathborne.
A. L. Jones. J. G. Goodwillie.
Edw. W. Houghton. W. S. Keith.
E. W. Brooks. A. W. True.
J. D. Ross. J. W. Embree.
Perley Lowe. H. F. Pierpont.
C. A. Paltzer. J. H. Seek.
Francis Biedler. E. A. Clarke.
M. F. Rittenhouse. Geo. H. Ross.
Edw. Hines. R. S. Huddleston.
Jacob Mortenson. E. H. Defebaugh.
W. P. Joyce. A. E. Bingham.
W. E. Kelley. W. M. Pond.
Thos. R. Lyon. Jas. P. Soper.
Herman Paepcke. Arthur Gourley.
Phillip Raber. W. O. Goodman.
Ed. E. Ayer. A. W. Bryant.
John J. Schillo. H. H. Hettler.
John O. Spaulding. John McLaren.
Geo. T. Thompson, Jr. J. Platt Underwood.
Harvey Wilce. Jas. D. Lacey.
W. F. Wood. B. M. Frees.
C. H. Worcester. Edwin S. Hartwell.
C. A. Goodyear. E. L. Roberts.

Finance Committee.

C. L. Cross, Chairman. E. R. Cooledge.
Wm. Templeton. Henry Sondheimer.
F. Gustorf. W. O. King.
Harvey Hayden. E. F. Dodge.
J. A. Nourse. H. B. Munger.
Geo. H. Holt. W. A. Radford.
Jas. Schultz. J. Alexander.
Frank B. Stone. W. F. Brannum.
W. S. Adams. W. E. Barrett.
J. L. Barchard. P. J. Foley.
Chas. C. Bishop. F. E. Bowles.
J. L. Buchner. H. L. Adams.
Edw. W. Buettner. H. A. Aronson.
Wm. Clancy. J. D. Attley.
Wm. Wilms. H. S. Bailey.
B. M. Wilzin. S. L. B. Barham.
A. H. Ruth. J. D. Bolton.
H. M. Gardner. E. L. Burrell.
Geo. Gilbert. J. G. Campazzie.
J. C. Cowen. L. W. Campbell.
E. E. Hooper. R. W. Crowell.
E. L. Johnson, Jr. J. N. Doerr.
C. O. Kimball. W. A. Eager.
T. B. Lehon. M. L. Elsemore.
T. M. McGill. F. F. Fish.
V. F. Mashek. F. E. Gould.
Jas. Maloney. C. J. Braffitt.
J. Oppenheimer. Fred D. Jones.
G. J. Pope. Grant Coey.
D. C. Prescott. C. F. Wiehe.
A. R. Vinnedge. F. J. Heidler.
L. Wiuchet. C. C. Skeele.
Mardoch Macleod. W. E. Stalnaker.
A. C. Bensen. J. E. Defebaugh.
J. H. West.

Hotel Committee.

J. L. Lane, Chairman. A. F. Jones.
L. E. Fuller. J. C. Ahrens.
Curt. M. Treat.

Railroad Committee.

W. H. Ellis, Chairman. F. L. Baker.
Geo. Greene. Geo. W. Backer.
J. A. Wentz. C. J. Brasor.
R. Cortis. J. M. Coleman.
D. W. O'Connor. W. J. Edwards.
M. A. Paterson. F. B. Emery.
F. J. Pike. C. K. Forgey.
C. H. Ryan, Jr. Thos. Hanford.
C. H. Stevens. E. D. Casey.
Frank Cass. Theo. Fathauer.
E. R. Lange. C. W. Culver.
A. H. Daugherty.

Reception Committee.

D. S. Pate, Chairman. G. H. Deeves.
Gen. W. R. Robbins. F. J. Pike.
R. H. McElwee. G. W. Hotchkiss.
Chas. F. Spaulding. J. W. Anderson.
W. J. Carney. E. D. Bartholomew.
Homer Chandler. A. J. Cheney.
Frank W. Howes. J. W. Davis.
Geo. Bent. F. F. Fish.
G. H. Reeves. F. F. Gould.
W. S. Goodwillie. J. F. Halpin.
H. B. Leavitt. Q. Y. Hamilton.
C. H. Limbach. G. A. Foster.
B. F. Masters. H. Stevens.
Jas. Miksak. E. H. Ball.
J. N. Nind. Hiram McCullough.
Victor Thrane. O. O. Alger.
C. H. Wolfe. J. M. Attley.
C. F. Yegge. Jacob Fink.
C. J. True. E. F. Simonds.
J. A. Ganger.

Concatenation Committee.

E. H. Dalbey, Chairman. Irvine McCauley.
C. H. Stevens.
E. H. Miller. R. L. Andres.
W. C. Howe. J. D. Pease.
Tom Moore. J. L. Strong.
W. H. Matthias. E. W. Hogle.

Publicity Program Committee.

Bolling Arthur Johnson, Chairman. F. E. Bartleme.
J. A. Braun.
L. L. Barth. Leonard Bronson.
Chas. A. Marsh. W. C. Howe.
H. H. Gibson. Douglas Malloch.
A. W. Wylie. W. T. Christine.
M. M. Marsh. D. E. Fox.

New California Corporation.

The Southern California Eucalyptus Forest Company, which has just been incorporated with a capitalization of $1,000,000, will maintain its head office in El Cajon; the directors are E. C. Smith, C. E. Race and J. W. Puterbaugh. The company will at first devote itself mainly to the manufacture of lumber and oil from the eucalyptus timber upon which it will operate and to the planting of extensive areas with new growth, half of which will be the Australian blue gum and the remainder Australian "mahogany," another variety of the eucalyptus family.

The company has taken over the McDonald grove at El Cajon, one of the finest on this continent as well as a number of other tracts in southern California. As soon as possible an area of about 500 acres will be planted, with an average of 600 trees to the acre. In addition to the matured timber purchased the company is negotiating for several large nursery tracts in various stages of growth. Many of the trees will cut 1,500 feet of merchantable lumber, which will be sawed into many articles for which hardwood is used—interior finish and floors, tool handles, wagon and carriage woodwork, insulator pins and other things "that require a strength equal to second-growth hickory, the grain of maple and the polish of mahogany," says an enthusiastic member of the company. Many of the trees will be sold for wharf piling,

as the eucalyptus seems to be proof against the ravages of marine pests; the oil distilled from the leaves will be used for the manufacture of listerine and other medicinal preparations.

The eucalyptus forests of southern California promise to become a source of wealth to that state in the near future, inasmuch as new woods which can be rapidly reproduced and which are adaptable for many purposes are now being eagerly sought, owing to the growing scarcity of many of our well-known timbers.

The Southern California Eucalyptus Forest Company believes that the only question which it will have to solve is its ability to supply the demand for its timber, which has been most favorably reported on by forestry experts. The company will be managed by experienced business men, aided by competent foresters, and it expects to branch out continually, the plan now being to establish a factory in San Diego as soon as conditions warrant.

Important Meeting of National Hardwood Lumber Association Interests.

On May 14 there will be an important meeting held in Chicago, comprising the various interests of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, including the Inspection Rules Committee, the Executive Committee and the special committee having in charge the grievances of the eastern jobbing element in the matter of inspection rules. This last named committee consists of Earl Palmer of Paducah, Ky.; F. A. Diggins, Cadillac, Mich.; Theodore Fathauer, Chicago, and Gardner I. Jones of Boston.

It is said that at this conference the entire inspection system of the association will be thoroughly threshed out and plans promulgated affecting any necessary changes that may be advisable, to make the current rules satisfactory to the majority of the trade the country over. It is believed that every member of the various committees and the executives of the association will be present at this conference, which undoubtedly will be the most important special meeting ever held by the organization.

Gorge in Guyan River.

A correspondent of the RECORD was in Huntington, W. Va., at the time of the rise in the Ohio river and its tributaries the first of this month, and the accompanying photographs were made at that point, one of them from the bridge. The river under the bridge was twenty-five feet deep, and packed with logs clear to the bottom, forming a tremendous gorge against the piers, and with the water backed up heavily behind it. The Guyandotte was on a rampage the like of which had never been known, and the Ohio passed the fifty-foot mark considerably. In spite of the big stage in the Ohio, the "Guyan" was very swift at the mouth, and all efforts to hold the boom proved futile. It eventually gave way, and between twenty and thirty thousand logs were swept down into the Ohio, entailing great expense to many of the large manufacturers.

The Big Sandy was also very swift and high, and allowed an enormous number of logs to be carried down. Tow-boats were put out after them and managed to get some into harbor. Numerous small creeks rose so that travel was rendered almost impossible in the country districts. Altogether the loggers and residents along these streams passed through an extremely exciting time.

Veneer Notes.

The Buena Vista Veneer Company of Des Arc, Ark., recently increased its amount of capital stock from $10,000 to $75,000.

The Bolted Basket Company has been incorporated at Boyne City, Mich., with a capital of $12,000. The company is the originator of a special process by means of which a very light, strong basket or hamper adapted to the use of laundries, bakers, etc., may be made. It has a fully equipped planing mill, in which regular trade will be continued until the basket business absorbs the entire product. The basket plant is 60 by 72 feet square, three stories high, and has a brick engine house with 150-horsepower Corliss engine. G. M. Kerry is general manager of the company.

A. Slater Reed has recently purchased the interest of his partner, C. Buckels, in the Lakeside Veneering Mills of Kissimmee, Fla., and is now sole owner of the plant. Mr. Reed will make a number of improvements and largely increase the output.

The New Albany Veneering Company of New Albany, Ind., has just finished one of the most up-to-date and extensive veneer plants in the country. The main building is 80 by 285 feet, two stories high. The plant also includes a boiler and engine rooms and dry kilns. The capacity of the kiln is 25,000 feet per day, and the plant is equipped throughout with modern machinery for the manufacture of veneered or built-up stock. The officers of the New Albany Veneering Company are: C. W. Inman, president; W. A. McLean, vice-president; E. V. Knight, secretary-treasurer and general manager. The finest type of work is turned out by this plant, and experienced, expert labor employed.

On June 6, 1908, A. W. Williamson, trustee, will offer for sale at public auction the plant of the Metal Bound Package Company, bankrupt, of Mound City, Ill., comprising about six acres of ground, mill and factory buildings, offices, etc. The equipment consists of a band sawmill, with steam feed, log trip, nigger, gang edger, two large Coe rotary veneer machines with clippers, drag saw, patent metal binding machinery, power and machine shop, together with a first-class box and patent trunk slat factory. The plant is located on the Ohio river, the Illinois Central and Big Four railways; there is a good log harbor at that point and other advantages to the conduct of such an operation.

Removal of Main Office.

Owing to continued increase in business, the Ferd. Brenner Lumber Company, large wholesalers at Norfolk, Va., has removed its main office from that city to rooms in the First National Bank building, Cincinnati. The company will maintain a branch office at Norfolk, and also continue its branches at Salisbury, N. C., and Decatur, Ala. In addition, it has lately opened a fourth at New Orleans.

The Ferd. Brenner Lumber Company is a large dealer in hardwoods, cypress, gum and mahogany, and in addition to its excellent connections in this country has agents in Dusseldorf and Hamburg, Paris and London, through whom it does a large export business.

New Incorporations.

J. T. Flournoy of Newark, N. J.; L. P. Thomas of Philadelphia, and C. F. Thomas of Wilmington, Del., have incorporated the American Timber & Lumber Company.

The Hollywood Lumber & Coal Company is a new concern at Wheeling, W. Va.

The Dempsey-Hamner Furniture Company of Detroit has filed articles of incorporation; capital, $750,000.

The Dolphin Desk Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., capitalized at $20,000, has been formed by M. H. Dolphin, M. D. Morris, P. Schertz and G. E. Ellis.

The William H. Barkhorn Company is a new timber concern at Newark, N. J.; capitalized at $100,000.

The Beaumont Hardwood & Lumber Company of Beaumont, Tex., capitalized at $75,000, has been organized by W. R. Futch of Opelousas, La., and Charles McDonald of New Orleans.

A new Toronto house, capitalized at $200,000, is the Vending Cabinet Company.

The Chicago Dimension Lumber Company, capitalized at $10,000, has been incorporated at Chicago by Francis R. Dickinson and others.

The Willis-Rosser Lumber Company of Pittsburg, Pa., is a new concern in that city and is capitalized at $25,000.

M. E. Travis of Walton, N. Y., and associates have organized the Walton Lumber Company at that point; capital, $20,000.

J. W. Rogers, John B. Holt and James Purvea have formed the Alamo Sash & Door Company of San Antonio, Tex.

Lowe Bros. Lumber Company is a new concern at Mishawauka, Ind.; capitalized at $35,000.

Levin, Kroenberg & Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y., will manufacture moulding, trim, doors, etc., at No. 1661 Pitkin avenue; capital, $50,000.



LOG GORGE IN GUYAN RIVER NEAR HUNTINGTON, W. VA.



LOOKING FROM THE C. & O. BRIDGE AT HUNTINGTON.

Late Nashville News.

Nashville lumbermen are admittedly disappointed with spring trade thus far, and do not hesitate to state that it has not come up to their expectations. The market for April was better than for March, but at that was not equal to an average month of 1907. Lumbermen, however, are not attempting to disguise the situation, and are about ready to resign themselves to the belief that no marked improvement will be noted until next fall.

Poplar continues to be a leader, and the dealers have had little trouble in preventing the prices in this wood from showing the decline that is noted in the case of some of the other hardwoods. Few of the big concerns are running up to normal and the buying is in small quantities, purchasers getting what they need and no more, frequently less. Inquiries are plentiful, but the absence of the usual stream of buyers in this market is not any longer the subject of comment. Most of the plants are able to get enough business to keep things going on reduced time, and as a matter of fact are not looking for any big business. Quartered oak is holding its own in a satisfactory manner, as are also hickory and chestnut. Ash is off a bit in quotations.

Nashville lumbermen are grieved over the death of the mother of one of the most popular and one of the most prominent of the lumber dealers of this place, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Love, mother of John W. Love of Love, Boyd & Co. She died Thursday night at the home of her son-in-law, J. W. Boyd, in East Nashville, and was 72 years of age. Heart disease was the cause. Mrs. Love was a member of one of Tennessee's most prominent families, a beautiful Christian character, a dutiful wife and a fond mother. She is survived by her three sons, John W., Hamilton and James R. Love, the two former local lumbermen, and by three daughters, Mrs. Frank Swope of Carthage, Tenn., Mrs. Walter Pierce of Hendersonville, Tenn., and Mrs. J. W. Boyd of Nashville. Only one of the children were at any distance at the time of Mrs. Love's death, Hamilton being in a hospital in Baltimore, where he was being treated for rheumatism. He was summoned to Nashville, however, and was able to make the trip.

A damage suit for $150,000 has been brought in the local circuit court by Lieberman, Lovejoy & O'Brien against the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, the Louisville and Nashville railroad and the Louisville and Nashville Terminal Company. The lumber company claims that sparks from a passing engine that belonged to one of the three defendant companies set fire to its big planing mill and to some lumber stocks in the summer of 1906. A great fire ensued in which several million feet of choice stacked lumber was consumed, and also a big planing mill. The rails of the three defendant companies run close by the yard of the lumber company.

Several lumbermen of this city will attend the Hoo-Hoo convention to be held at Chattanooga. A large class of candidates is to be initiated and Vice-Snark H. C. Hooker of the Cass Bowler Lumber Company will preside over the exercises. A big banquet follows the exercises.

Dull times in the lumber business have not affected one branch of the lumber industry, and that is the cross tie feature. The railroads in this section are buying ties at a lively rate and dealers are also making large shipments to other points for railroads more remote to this section.

Advices from Wartburg, Tenn., announce that lumber conditions look good in that immediate section. Practically all of the mills which had been shut down there have resumed operation and things look decidedly busy.

Some 110,000 feet of lumber belonging to Sadler, Crabtree & Co. of Jackson county, Tennessee, and recently unloaded in Nashville for sale, has been attached by bill in chancery court filed by W. T. Hardison & Co. The lumber was attached to satisfy a freight bill of $1,155.84, the complainant company running a tow boat line.

News from Saginaw Valley.

There is more activity in lumber production than there was. Four mills are in commission that only recently started, and are cutting out stock. The Gates mill was the last to start. It will cut about 6,500,000 feet.

The old Flood mill, originally the Drake mill at Bay City, burned last week. The loss was estimated at $15,000. The mill has been idle over a year. It was built in 1862 and changed hands a number of times.

J. E. Swackhamer, who has been employed by the Richardson Lumber Company at Bay City the past year, where the company has erected a new mill, has been appointed superintendent of the new mill. The plant is putting out 55,000 feet a day.

C. A. Bigelow went to Petoskey this week to attend a meeting of the Hardwood Dealers' Association.

James Cooper says he does not think the lumber business will be active very soon. He is doubtful if there is any boom for a year or two and believes this year will be rather slow. He says the demand for lumber is not anything near what it should be, while conditions are anything but satisfactory.

The Kneeland-Bigelow plant is running day and night and the Detroit mill is being operated ten hours daily.

The Detroit and Mackinac is hauling a large quantity of logs into Alpena. One trainload of sixty cars went in there recently.

Alex Michaelson is building a mill in Roscommon county which will be connected with the outside world by a branch of the Grand Rapids & Indiana running in from Cadillac. A town is scheduled in connection with the enterprise.

S. L. Eastman Flooring Company recently contracted for 6,000,000 feet of maple to be cut. The prices are approximately what the same stock sold at last year.

Some fine logs have been hauled from the North to the Bliss & Van Auken mill. The mill stock comes down from Otsego and Cheboygan counties.

The Cook, Curtis & Miller hardwood sawmill at Grand Marais has put on a night shift and is being operated day and night.

It is figured that the present volume of business is 40 per cent less than last year.

Yuill Brothers have just started a logging camp six miles north of Vanderbilt.

The Hunt Lumber Company, that quit operations some time ago and shut down its flooring mill at Hankwood and moved west, it is said, will again locate at Hankwood. There is considerable timber available.

H. Sweet Hutson Company of Grayling is reported to have about closed a deal for a chunk of timber from the Ward estate, adjacent to some of its own timber. It was expected that a large quantity of the Ward lands were to be put on the market, but this is denied.

Some manufacturers state there is little if any life in the hardwood industry at the moment and others see a little more favorable outlook. On the river there is considerable doing, with all the sawmills and flooring mills in operation. Log run quotations for maple are $17 to $18; basswood is held at $16 and $17 and oak at $22 and $24. There is some inquiry for birch, log run bringing $18 and $20. Basswood is limited in supplies, but the trade will take all that is offered at $23 and $25. Red oak is worth $30 and $35. Stocks are not excessively large.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Bennett & Sons' lumber mill at Freesoil, Mich., has commenced operations after a recent shutdown. They have nearly 2,000,000 feet of logs in the river at that point.

The plant of the Cunningham & Kitchen Lumber Company at Tinsman, Ark., was completely destroyed by fire April 24. J. E. Ritchie, a prominent farmer and milliman, was also a loser in that a new sawmill outfit which he had recently purchased was stored in one of the company's sheds.

The work of planting trees in western Canada is being taken up vigorously by the Southern Pacific this spring, and many thousand young saplings will be set out along its right of way in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The Blackstone Lumber Company has been incorporated at Marshfield, Vt., with a capital of $20,000.

The hardwood mill of the Sawyer & Austin Lumber Company at Pine Bluff, Ark., one of the largest in the Southwest, resumed operations this week after a suspension of four months. The plant employs between 400 and 500 persons. Other hardwood plants are resuming in the South and Southwest, although the demand for hardwood lumber is not nearly up to the average for this time of year.

The Consolidated Lumber Company has been organized at Parkersburg, W. Va., to deal in timber and operate sawmills in the Green river district of Kentucky. It is capitalized at $200,000, and the incorporators are L. Dudley, J. M. Dore, G. W. Carney, G. C. Enoch, F. P. Moats, all of Parkersburg.

The Monongahela Tie & Lumber Company has been organized at Brownsville, Pa., and is capitalized at $50,000. E. D. Gribble is president. The company owns several hundred acres of valuable timber land in West Virginia and its plant is now ready for operation.

The Stondall Lumber Company of Madison, Wis., has increased its capital stock from $120,000 to $400,000.

The Crocker Chair Company of Sheboygan, Wis., has purchased from V. F. Sanborn & Co. of Ashland, Wis., 6,103 acres of hardwood timber land in Houghton and Bariga counties, Michigan. The timber will be cut in the mills at Sidnaw and shipped to Sheboygan to be remanufactured. The Crocker Chair Company is on the lookout for still further purchases of northern timber land.

Frank G. Carpenter, a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writes from Kampala, Uganda, Africa, that an Englishman of his acquaintance has a large concession of woodland running along the Nile, just below where that great river flows out of Lake Victoria. He says the tract embraces about 150 square miles, and is so situated that the timber could be thrown in the river and floated down to Khartom were it not for certain falls of the Nile. As it is, the chief market will probably be British East Africa and other countries reached by the Uganda railway. The forests on the land are magnificent and the correspondent alleges that many mahogany trees are 150 feet high and four or five feet in diameter, perfectly straight, and running up to a great distance without branching. One of the other hardwoods resembles teak, and some varieties will almost turn the blade of an ax. The owner expects to do a great deal with the wood, because it resists the attacks of white ants and is therefore valuable for railway ties. He now has orders for 200,000 ties, with three varieties of wood from which to supply them. In addition to the timber trees, the concession contains about 2,000,000 rubber trees. The plan now is to cut the underbrush and map out the forest so that each part can be easily cared for. About 900 men are already at work, and double that number will be employed very shortly. Villages will be built on the tracks and the laborers trained for the work at hand.

The Sawyer-Goodman Company of Marinette, Wis., is busy sawing on railroad ties for the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. The ties are loaded on cars direct for the new Pacific coast extension of that line.

The Boone Lumber Company has filed articles of incorporation. The principal office will be at Ford, Ky. The company is capitalized at $20,000, and the incorporators are E. S. Shippen and H. J. Gates of Louisville, W. F. Fielder of Iron Mount, Ky., and George J. Ballard of Winchester.

The Galax Furniture & Lumber Company of Radford, Va., which was burned last fall, has been rebuilt on a larger scale, and is now running with 200 employes on the payroll.

Fire practically destroyed the plant of the John A. Bunn Chair Company of St. Paul on April 30. The loss is about $50,000.

The Hardwood Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis, Minn., will be obliged to pay $2,500 to Mabel Abell, who lost three fingers as a result of an accident which occurred recently in the company's plant.

A new incorporation at Columbus, O., is the Scranton Road Lumber Company, capitalized at $25,000.

The plant and business of the Cabinetmakers' Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., manufacturers of library and dining room furniture, has been sold to W. C. Grobhiser of Sturgis, Mich. The factory will continue under the present manager.

The Richmond Cedar Works of Richmond, Va., has started up on full time and will probably so continue hereafter.

The S. Knechtel Wood Turning Company, Ltd., of Southampton, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital of $40,000.

H. C. Seymour of Philadelphia and D. N. Farrington of New York have gone to San Domingo in the interests of manufacturing concerns of both cities to inspect a tract of 100,000 acres of land, which is alleged to be covered with fine virgin growth of mahogany, cedar and satinwood.

The state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, has an abundant supply of mesquite wood, which is now being used to considerable extent for the manufacture of furniture. While Mexico imposes an export duty on unmanufactured wood, there is no tax on that which can be classed as manufactured, states Consul Clarence A. Miller of Matamoras, Mexico.

Steam has been turned on for the first time through the 35,000 feet, or over six miles, of pipe in the Diamond Match Company's veneering plant at Chico, Cal., and the test was found so satisfactory that next week logs will be shipped to Chico for testing the machinery, and it is probable that orange slats and matchwood will be the first products.

Rev. A. A. Turner has patented a preparation designed to take the place of veneer in many instances, and a company capitalized at $25,000 has been organized at Elkhart, Ind., to promote the invention. Several of the ingredients of cement are contained in it, it is said, and the material can be stained to any wood finish. It is said to have great possibilities as a building material.

The Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Company is a new company at Wausau, Wis., with a capital stock of $80,000.

R. S. Monroe, a timber broker of Fairmont, W. Va., has sold the property of the Birch River Boom & Lumber Company at Glendon, Braxton county, to George H. Austin and others, who will form a company to be known as the Glendon Boom & Lumber Company.

The Nuevo Mahogany Company of Hartford, Conn., has filed articles of incorporation. It is capitalized at $50,000 and proposes to acquire timberlands in Mexico and manufacture lumber. The incorporators are A. I. Jacobs, C. F. Wood and L. E. Stoner, all of Hartford.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

Walter Winchester, a prominent Grand Rapids Mich., lumberman, was in Chicago the past week. Mr. Winchester is interested in extensive lumber operations in Wisconsin.

Fred W. Black, president of the Fred W. Black Lumber Company, is paying a visit to his veneer mill at Nashville.

Walter L. DeWitt, formerly with the Kelley Lumber and Shingle Company of Traverse City, Mich., has taken the position of sales manager with the Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company of this city.

W. E. Barrett of W. E. Barrett & Co. has returned from a recent trip to British Columbia.

A. R. Owen of the John S. Owen Lumber Company of Owen, Wis., was a visitor to this market early in the week.

C. F. Liebke of the Hardwood Mill and Lumber Company, St. Louis, was in town a few days ago in the interests of business.

The HARDWOOD RECORD regrets to learn of the recent death of Mrs. George F. Williams, wife of the head of Williams Brothers Company of Cadillac and Manton, Mich., which occurred recently at Manton.

John C. Spry, the well-known timber owner and dealer, has removed his offices from the Chamber of Commerce to handsome quarters in the Corn Exchange Bank building, corner of La Salle and Adams streets.

W. W. Dings, secretary of the Garetson-Greason Lumber Company, St. Louis, was a welcome caller on the Chicago trade last week.

Edward Germain was in the city last week en route to St. Louis, where he held a conference with George Boyd, his associate in large southern yellow pine enterprises.

Both W. B. and E. C. Mershon of Saginaw were Chicago visitors a few days ago. E. C. Mershon is just back from an extended Pacific coast trip, where he booked a large number of orders for both sawmill and planing mill resaws. He says there is no evidence of a slowing down of trade in the Mershon plant. They have not shortened their time nor reduced output in the least since the "panic," and now have orders enough in advance to keep them running for a good while to come.

W. W. Mitchell of Cadillac, Mich., accompanied by his wife, spent several days in Chicago last week. Mr. Mitchell and his family have spent the past three months on the Pacific Coast and were en route home. He expresses himself as having had a very delightful winter.

C. H. Holden, representing the Pardee & Curtin Lumber Company, the big West Virginia hardwood manufacturing house, with office headquarters at Clarksburg, was in Chicago a few days last week and secured some very handsome orders.

J. C. West, secretary and general manager of the Midland Lumber Company, Parkersburg, W. Va., visited this market May 2. Mr. West enjoys a very good trade in this territory.

According to the report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor lumber exports to Germany in the nine months ending with March, 1908, show a marked decline as compared with the same period of the previous year. The export trade with Germany for the nine months ending with March amounted to $1,476,644, while the corresponding exports of the latter period total only $1,290,840.

A. F. Anderson of Cadillac, Mich., accompanied by his partner in the Wexford Lumber Company, Joseph Campbell, has left for an extended trip to the Pacific Coast, where both have considerable timber interests.

L. P. Groffman of the St. Louis Basket & Box Company, St. Louis, Mo., was a caller at the RECORD office on May 1.

Max L. Pease of the Galloway-Pease Company, Johnson City, Tenn., was calling on friends in the Chicago market May 5 and 6.

E. B. Nettleton, formerly of Marysville, Fla., but now engaged in the manufacture of refrigerators at Kansas City, Mo., was in the city May 6.

The R. E. Wood Lumber Company of Baltimore started up its new band sawmill at its plant near the mouth of Eagle Creek, Tennessee, at Bushnell, on April 24. It is one of the finest poplar, oak and chestnut timber properties in the United States and will add new laurels to the fine quality of lumber product turned out by the Wood concerns. The company is sending out as a souvenir of its first day's sawing an envelope of poplar sawdust. If the lumber comes out as fine as the dust—as it undoubtedly will—it will surely be a "peg-to-jack" lot of material.

R. H. Mader, who for a long time has been a general sales representative of W. B. Mershon & Co. of Saginaw, Mich., has been appointed Pacific coast agent for the Mershon resaws, and in future will be located at 617 Lumber Exchange, Seattle.

The wholesale lumber house of Soble Brothers, formerly located in the Land Title building, Philadelphia, has moved its headquarters to No. 1 Madison avenue, New York city. The office will be in charge of John J. Soble, who will be assisted by Charles Soble. Harry I. Soble of this firm has removed to Honaker, Va., where he will maintain a branch office and take charge of the interests of the firm in that vicinity. Soble Brothers have made a distinct success of the jobbing lumber business since they entered the trade in Philadelphia a few years ago, and their removal to New York will very likely contribute to their further advantage.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Frank R. Crane and Fred D. Smith, under the firm name of F. R. Crane & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on April 30. Mr. Smith has purchased Mr. Crane's interests, assuming all assets and liabilities, and will continue the business under the name of Fred D. Smith. Since the organization of the original concern in 1889 Mr. Smith has had the entire management of the business, and therefore the same policy of good service and fair treatment may be expected in the future.

The HARDWOOD RECORD has received a neat case containing six handsome specimens of bay poplar from the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association of New Orleans. They were finished by Berry Brothers, Ltd., of Detroit, Mich., in Flemish green, natural, silver gray, dark mahogany and Filipino water stain, and Luxeberry wood finish, rubbed to an egg-shell gloss, and are fine examples of the possibilities of bay poplar.

A. E. Gilbert of the Red Cliff Lumber Company, Duluth, Minn., was registered at the Annex May 6.

J. W. Dickson of the J. W. Dickson Lumber Company, Memphis, was a Chicago visitor April 30. Mr. Dickson had been making a tour of a number of the large markets and found business rather dull. Believing that with prevailing conditions curtailment of production is the wise course, he has closed down his Memphis mill until the clouds roll by.

J. L. Scheve of the W. B. Reeves Lumber Company, Helena, Ark., has been visiting the Chicago trade during the last few days. Mr. Scheve is one of the best known lumber salesmen in the country and has a large clientele in the Chicago market.

Theodore Fathauer of the Theodore Fathauer Company left early in the week for a visit to northern milling plants.

D. F. Clark of Osborne & Clark, Minneapolis, was a Chicago visitor of a few days ago.

J. H. P. Smith of the newly organized Hard-

wood Lumber Company of Ashland, Ky., called on Chicago friends last week.

E. J. Young of the Brittingham & Young Company, Madison, Wis., was a recent visitor to this market.

G. J. Landeck of the Landeck Lumber Company, Milwaukee, was in Chicago a few days ago arranging details pertaining to the entertainment of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Milwaukee in June.

A new Chicago organization is the Illinois Embossed Molding Company, capitalized at $5,000, which will engage in a general woodworking business. The incorporators are Otto Ledvinke, Edward L. Fransted and Edward Tolcek.

We are advised that the North Branch Flooring Company of this city, whose plant was completely destroyed by fire last fall, are again in full running order, with their factory better equipped to fill orders than ever before, having installed newer and more modern machinery, which enables them to almost double their former capacity. Their flooring will therefore continue to be the usual clean, perfectly kiln-dried stock, well manufactured and up to grade, which they have heretofore turned out. They will confine their output solely to oak and maple flooring in future.

The Foster Minhinnick Lumber Company, located in room 918 Fisher Building, is another new Chicago organization. They will engage in the manufacture and sale of lumber and lumber products, and are capitalized at $10,000. The incorporators are William Foster, William J. Minhinnick and Frank J. Ruth.

Boston.

Gardiner I. Jones of the Jones Hardwood Company, Boston, returned late in April from a trip to Pennsylvania and Virginia. Mr. Jones reports that his business for last month shows a good gain over the same month a year ago.

H. Fugate of the H. Fugate Company, Richlands, Va., was in Boston last week.

Sam. A. Sizer of Robert R. Sizer & Co., Inc., New York, visited the trade in this vicinity recently.

R. S. Cohn of the Roanoke Railroad and Lumber Company, Norfolk, Va., was a recent visitor in Boston.

A. W. Hayford, one of Boston's prominent wholesalers, has moved into new quarters in the Atlantic Bank Building, Boston.

Mr. Henderson, representing the Santee River Cypress Lumber Company, Ferguson, S. C., made his first trip east for this house about two weeks ago.

W. N. Ames, manager of the flooring department of the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company, Cincinnati, O., has been calling on the eastern trade.

The Palmer & Parker Company, hardwood dealers and manufacturers of veneers, Boston, has been busy stock taking. This company has a good stock of veneers and is well prepared to take care of trade when it starts up.

Pope & Cottle, lumber dealers, Chelsea, Mass., recently added a sash, door and blind department to their already extensive business in that city.

New York.

The Welte Lumber Company, retailers and mill workers of 667 South Tenth street, Newark, N. J., called a meeting of its creditors on April 23. A settlement covering four, eight and twelve months was made and the same was taken under consideration by the creditors.

B. F. Van Dusen, one of the well-known salesmen of the Metropolitan district, has severed his connection with the wholesale house of Frederick W. Cole, 29 Broadway, to assume the position of local sales representative for the Skillings, Whitneys & Barnes Lumber Company, branch office at 1 Madison avenue, and headquarters at Boston, Mass., and Ogdensburg, N. Y. Through the recent death of H. L. Tibbetts, treasurer of the company and manager of the Boston office, a number of changes in the general management of the Skillings, Whitneys & Barnes company were made, which included the election of J. D. McLaurin, manager of the New York office, as treasurer, which made necessary a change in the local sales office to permit Mr. McLaurin to devote proper attention to his new duties.

O. R. Stoutenour, who is head of the new sales office of the Goshen Sash & Door Company, Goshen, Ind., located at 16 Court street, Brooklyn, is making an active compaign for eastern business. The Goshen company has been manufacturing its products for nearly forty years and its success is due to the quality of its goods and the fact that it ships out orders within four to seven days.

I. T. Williams & Sons, the prominent hardwood house of Twenty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue, announced the retirement of Lloyd Williams from that firm effective May 1. Mr. Williams' retirement is caused by ill health and the consequent demand of his physician that he retire to quiet and restful life in the country. Thomas Williams, senior head of the firm, returned last week from a six months' European pleasure tour.

James C. Place, who recently left the hardwood house of George M. Grant & Co. at 74 Cortlandt street, to take up the local representation of Schofield Brothers, the prominent Philadelphia hardwood and general wholesale house, has just opened office quarters at 74 Cortlandt street as a convenience for his friends and customers in the trade.

E. H. Lewis of the E. H. Lewis Lumber Company, Seattle, Wash., local office 18 Broadway, is on a visit to the city for several weeks, going over matters at this end of the line.

Soble Brothers, who for several years past have been prominent in the Philadelphia wholesale hardwood trade, with mill at Honaker, Va., have removed their headquarters from that city to 1 Madison avenue, where J. J. Soble will conduct the general selling end of the business. H. I. Soble will make his headquarters at the Honaker mill, superintending shipments, etc.

W. F. Hopping, for many years prominent in the wholesale and retail trade of the Metropolitan district, has succeeded the late Clifford A. Bockoven as secretary and treasurer of the Bockoven Brothers Company, prominent retailers of Newark, N. J.

Henry L. Doolittle, son of H. N. Doolittle, the prominent manufacturer of Newark, N. J., was united in marriage at the Hotel St. Andrew, Manhattan, on April 23, to Miss Mary Blondel, a charming young lady of Cranford, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle after an extended honeymoon will reside in Newark, where Mr. Doolittle is associated with his father.

State superintendent of public works has announced the opening of the Erie and other state canals on May 5, which is five days later than last year. Considerable activity is already being manifested in the matter of lumber shipments via that channel.

The Transfer Lumber & Shingle Company of North Tonawanda, N. Y., has opened a local office at 1 Madison avenue, in charge of R. D. Larkin. Mr. Larkin will solicit business in New Jersey and throughout New England.

L. J. Baltles, who for some time past has been buying for White, Frost & White, has taken up his quarters at the local office, 1 Madison avenue, to assist Mr. Frost in the conduct of their local office.

W. E. Ellis & Co., wholesale and export dealers of 29 Broadway, have closed a deal with the Bryan Lumber Company of Bristol, Tenn., for the entire cut of its Cranberry mill, consisting of 8,000,000 feet of choice hardwoods. There is already 1,500,000 feet, last year's cut, ready for immediate shipment. W. E. Ellis & Co. have also arranged with the Bryan Lumber Company to act as sole agents for their other six mills, there being about 5,000,000 feet of dry lumber ready for shipment, including ash, oak, both plain and quartered; poplar, basswood and other hardwoods in all thicknesses.

W. P. Barker, the genial sales manager of the Kaull & Hall Lumber Company of St. Marys, Pa., was a visitor in town during the fortnight renewing acquaintances in the trade.

Collins, Lavery & Co., the prominent Jersey City house, with local office at 39 Cortlandt street, removed the latter on May 1 to the fine new Hudson Terminal building, 32 Cortlandt street, where they have secured larger quarters to take care of their growing business.

George M. Grant & Co., the well-known hardwood house, which recently opened fine new quarters in the Hudson Terminal building, are delighted with their new location in view of the indications that these twin terminals will be among the most popular office quarters with the opening of the new Hudson river tubes, which are now completed. The convenience thereby attained will be a great advantage to the conduct of business, and in view of the fact that they have extensive yard interests in Jersey City their location in that building is of special advantage.

The many friends of F. E. Longwell, the popular hardwood buyer of the National Casket Company, headquarters Pittsburg, Pa., are extending sympathy to him in the loss of his wife, which occurred last week.

A bankruptcy petition was filed on April 30 against Herts Bros., large manufacturers of architectural woodwork, 28 West Thirty-eighth street. It is desired that the business should go on without interruption by the creditors to carry out large contracts in hand. The liabilities are estimated at $200,000, of which $50,000 is for merchandise and $150,000 to banks and other creditors. The failure is attributed to inability to raise money to carry on extensive contracts. This concern has furnished the interior woodwork for some of the biggest hotels and other improved properties in recent years.

Schedules in bankruptcy of the American Palace Car Company of 27 William street show liabilities of $40,573 and assets consisting of office furniture, $1,843; claims for $11,288 against two agents for the sale of stock, patterns and equity in three palace cars held as security, amount unknown. The cars are estimated at $20,000 each.

The New York office of the General Electric Company has been moved from the Edison building, 44 Broad street, to the Cortlandt building, 30 Church street, one block west of Broadway and three blocks east of the North river. Approximately 31,000 square feet, or the entire seventeenth floor, will be occupied by the General Electric Company. The building is admirably situated for office purposes, being in close proximity to the principal railroads and the river tunnels. There will also be a connection with the present subway under Broadway.

Considerable surprise was occasioned among the trade on May 2 when a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the Tyler Lumber Company, with offices at 111 Broadway, and extensive cypress operations at Tyler, Fla., by three stockholder creditors, as follows: W. H. Lynn, $14,375; Alice Truax, as administratrix of Chancey H. Truax, $14,375, and Margaret M. Reilly, $2,250—all on notes for money loaned to the company. The company is a New York corporation, organized in 1904 with a capital of $400,000, and succeeded to the business of the H. M. Tyler Lumber Company of North Tonawanda, N. Y., and Tyler, Fla. It had no rating in Bradstreet's. W. H. Lynn was president up to a few months ago, when he was succeeded by F. L. Zaoriskie. C. A. Swigert was treasurer and G. H. Porter was secretary. It is said that Mr. Lynn and his friends put about $250,000 into the company. In addition to the capital stock there are bonds outstanding for $100,000. The Jan. 1 statement of the company showed assets of $556,298 and liabilities of $13,799 in accounts payable. In the assets the mill plant and property was placed at $521,966, with cash

on hand of only $852. The company owns 50,000 acres of timber land in Florida, with a fine plant at Tyler, which cost more than $150,000, and also a turpentine plant which cost $25,000; also ten miles of standard gauge railroad with locomotive and logging equipment. A few months back Van W. Tyler, who has been closely identified with the company, organized the Lumber Mills Company in this city to conduct a wholesale business, which corporation is not involved in the difficulties.

Philadelphia.

The first monthly meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange under its newly elected officers is called for April 7. For the coming year the office and entertainment committee will be composed of George A. Howes, chairman; Edwin B. Malone, Howard Ketcham, George Rodgman and Fisher Dalrymple. The recent visitors to the exchange were R. W. Henritze, vice president and general manager of the Welch Lumber Company, Welch, W. Va., and George P. Morgan of R. M. Smith & Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.

The J. S. Kent Company reports that though business continues "spotty" they have little fault to find with total sales. It regards the outlook as very fair. The newly elected officers of this company for the coming year are: President, A. W. Kent; vice president, L. C. Kent; secretary and treasurer, J. E. Troth.

The Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company is prospering. Its fire losses so far this year have been below the average and the largest volume of business that has ever been recorded in a corresponding period of the company's history has been written in the first four months. The company has applied for admission to Michigan, and is now about to take admission to Massachusetts. This company is paying a 35 per cent dividend, and giving to its policy holders the very highest class of indemnity.

Wistar, Underhill & Co. send their men to scour the consuming districts, and where goods are likely to be desired a representative of this firm is unfailingly on the spot. T. N. Nixon is making an extended business trip through northern Michigan and Canada; H. E. Bates is gathering in some good orders in western New York. James W. Anderson, another representative, has been ill, but his friends will be glad to know he is convalescing. This firm is placing on the market at this time a lot of 4x4 and 8x4 well seasoned red and white oak, reputed to be of excellent quality.

Samuel H. Shearer & Son, placidly meeting conditions as they arise, testify to a fair share of trading. William P. Shearer recently returned from a selling trip through eastern Pennsylvania and makes no complaint over results.

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co. admit a lack of snap in trading, but go diligently after business and, considering conditions, are not ashamed of their present showing.

Emil Guenther has just returned from the South, where he claims to have gone to lead the "simple life." He did considerable sharp looking about in the lumber fields, acquainting himself with stock conditions and tapping the stump man as to outlook for business. He is much pleased with information obtained, and reports that though the majority of manufacturers are reducing their output, they are optimistically inclined, and only waiting, evidently, for the political quietus to pass when they expect normal trading.

Robert C. Lippincott, complacent over conditions, reports trading keeping up fairly well with promising outlook.

The Righter-Parry Lumber Company has no cause to complain of trading, as April has proved the third best month it has ever had in point of orders.

R. B. Wheeler & Co. state that though trading is a little slow and lacks usual vim there is always something doing. As buyers are inclined to conservatism, the advice is to pursue diligently if you want business. They think, on the whole, there is no reason to complain, as undoubtedly after the troublous period preceding an election shall have passed matters will adjust themselves satisfactorily.

L. Power & Co. report a better showing of late and so anticipate a fair summer trading. They are fitting up the plant of the Lingo Box Company, Wilmington, N. C., West Lumber Company, Fayetteville, N. C., and are installing their machinery in the Ashburn, Child & King plant at Pocomoke City, Md.

Soble Bros. have recently given up their Philadelphia office and opened offices at 1 Madison avenue, New York City.

Frank F. Rambo, who has been conducting a retail lumber business for a number of years, called a meeting of his creditors for April 27, when he tendered a settlement, ten cents on the dollar, secured by his notes for six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months. The statement of his affairs evidently proved satisfactory, for it is understood that the creditors are perfectly willing to sign an agreement for extension, with the understanding that new purchases are to be paid for cash as per terms.

Among the recent visitors to the Philadelphia trade were George M. Stevens of the Stevens-Eaton Company, New York City; W. W. Miller of Northern Lumber Company, Birch, Mich.; W. S. Parker of Parker Brothers, Findlay, O.; Harry Armstrong of Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company, Scranton, Pa.; A. C. Schuyler of Henderson Lumber Company, Pittsburg, Pa.; Waldron W. Williams of L. T. Williams & Son. Waldron W. Williams of I. T. Williams & Sons, York.

Robert Reid & Co., cabinet makers, this city, were recently adjudged involuntary bankrupts. The petitioning creditors and amounts are: Walker Patent Pivoted Bin Company, $627.04; Lawrence McFadden Company, $60.04, and J. Gibson McIlvain & Co., $4,917.

The Bangor Woodworking Company, Bangor, Pa., was chartered under Pennsylvania laws on April 24; capitalization, $20,000.

The Grandin Lumber Company expects to finish its lumbering at President, Venango county, Pennsylvania, in July. The company will have been occupied in this locality for five years in September. It has employed many men and has been the main concern of the place.

Lieut. H. C. Seymour of this city and D. N. Carrington of New York have gone to San Domingo in the interests of manufacturing concerns of both cities to inspect a tract of 100,000 acres of land which is covered by a virgin growth of mahogany, walnut, cedar and satinwood forests.

The Philadelphia Furniture Manufacturers' and Bedding Association is pushing its project for an exposition to be held here in July. A committee has been appointed to interview firms in this city on the matter, and the result will be made known at a special meeting to be called soon.

The J. G. Brill Company, extensive car builders of this city and elsewhere, has just acquired the plant of the Danville Car Company at Danville, Ill. Negotiations were completed some time ago and the formal transfer of the property was accomplished recently. The Brill company also owns the American Car Company of St. Louis, G. C. Kuhlman Car Company of Cleveland, John Stephenson Company of Elizabeth, N. J., and the Wason Manufacturing Company at Springfield, Mass.

Considerable pine and oak timber was destroyed recently by forest fires about five miles below Mays Landing, N. J.

Harold K. Beecher, engaged in the lumber business at Pottsville, Pa., was married on May 2 to Miss Ethel Bullock, daughter of P. L. Bullock, the Beaver Creek coal operator.

Baltimore.

Though former United States Senator Johnson N. Camden, who died at the Belvidere Hotel here last month, was not usually classed as a lumberman, he had done perhaps as much as any other one person for the development of the timber industry in West Virginia. His interests were of a far-reaching character, and while he did not apply himself actively to the actual operation of sawmills, he gave encouragement to the erection of many such plants and through the medium of the railroads constructed by him made accessible to the markets of the country vast tracts of land. Senator Camden had stopped in Baltimore on the way to his home at Parkersburg, W. Va., from Miami, Fla., where he had spent the winter, to consult Johns Hopkins Hospital physicians as to his health, which had been poor for some time past, when he suffered a fatal attack of kidney trouble. He was seriously ill only a few days.

Another death which has caused many expressions of regret is that of John Edward Libbey of the Washington lumber firm of J. E. Libbey & Son, who died April 27 of heart failure, superinduced by the grippe, from which he suffered last winter. Mr. Libbey was held in the highest esteem and had almost as many friends in Baltimore as in the National capital.

The well-known firm of Carter, Hughes & Co., which for some time had an office on Union Dock, and about the first of the year removed to Troutdale, Va., where the Iron Mountain Lumber Company, the manufacturing end of the firm, is located, has been dissolved, David T. Carter, the senior member, retiring and Thomas Hughes assuming all liabilities as well as assets. Mr. Hughes, it is stated, will give his personal attention to the operation of the three sawmills at Troutdale. Hitherto Mr. Carter had looked after this work, having spent the better part of a year there. At the close of the year the firm decided to discontinue the yard business, limiting itself to a car trade, and this, it was decided, could be attended to just as well from Troutdale as from Baltimore; hence the removal. Mr. Carter has returned to this city.

Richard W. Price of Price & Heald spent the last two weeks in Bristol, Tenn., and vicinity calling on mill men and otherwise informing himself as to trade conditions. He found business far from active in the localities visited.

Among the visiting hardwood men in Baltimore within the past ten days was Mr. Snodgrass of Johnson City, Tenn., who came here to place stocks. He called on various firms and reported that he had found business decidedly quiet wherever he went.

George F. Craig, a well-known lumberman of Philadelphia, and vice-president of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, was a recent visitor here.

The managing committee of the Lumber Exchange held its monthly meeting May 4, President E. P. Gill occupying the chair, but transacted only routine business.

Secretary E. M. Terry of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, is in communication with the London Timber Trade Federation relative to complaints about shortages in measurement. These complaints have become so frequent during the past year that the association felt impelled to take action, and the secretary was directed to make suitable representations. Mr. Terry in his letter suggests that the federation take joint action with the merchants and dock companies to determine who is responsible for the shortages. Mr. Terry is also in receipt of letters commending the action taken to stop shipping on consignment. The writers of the letters say they realize the evils of the practice and that they are prepared to aid in suppressing methods which are highly injurious to the trade and which especially at the present time, when the Liverpool market is demoralized, do serious harm. One of the letters comes from Antwerp.

E. E. Taenzer of E. E. Taenzer & Co. of Memphis, Tenn., was here last week looking after some business matters.

R. P. Baer of R. P. Baer & Co., Keyser build-

ing, is back from a trip of several weeks in the Asheville (N. C.) territory. He covered a great deal of territory and came in direct contact with a number of millmen. Everywhere he found business quiet.

J. G. Rouse, vice president and general manager of the Swathmore Lumber Company, which is conducting operations five miles from Hendricks and twenty-five miles from Elkins, W. Va., on the Dry Fork railroad, has gone up to the mill for a week or ten days to supervise operations. The company owns 4,000 acres of timber.

Pittsburg.

The Goodwin Lumber Company, which recently started a Pittsburg office in the Farmers' Bank building, is getting shaped up well for its hardwood activities and from its big mills at Blue Jay, W. Va., is shipping a nice lot of hardwood. Few firms are so well prepared to take care of the general hardwood trade as the Goodwin, and it is certain to work up a good business here in the near future.

A. E. Murphy, who was a partner of A. J. Diebold's in forming the Forest Lumber Company eight years ago, has withdrawn from that concern and is now selling lumber for himself at 605 Commonwealth building. Mr. Murphy is a thoroughly experienced lumber wholesaler and has a list of connections which are bound to make him a prominent factor in the Pittsburg district.

W. E. Pownall, president of the Colonial Lumber Company, reports a better call for timber and in general a better spirit in the lumber market. Recently the Colonial has made some nice sales of cherry to yards and furniture concerns in Cincinnati.

Fred R. and E. Y. Babcock of the Babcock Lumber Company, R. H. Irving of the Hunt, Erving & Stoner Lumber Company, and W. P. Craig, the Whitmer manager in Pittsburg, are attending the convention of spruce dealers in Philadelphia this week.

The West Virginia Lumber Company is running its two mills, in northern Pennsylvania steadily with a total output of about 80,000 feet per day. A. W. Hickey, president of this company, announces a better trade with the country yards and believes that in hardwoods a noticeable improvement will be shown from this date forward.

L. L. Satler, president of the Satler Lumber Company, has been spending a few days in Mount Clemens, Mich., taking baths for his rheumatism. The Satler operations at Buckhannon, Va., and is progressing well, and his box shook business is taking much of its attention.

The Rosebud & Car Material Company was lately formed by F. W. Cantrell, formerly manager of the Herman H. Hettler Lumber Company, and J. W. Scull, who was connected with the Pressed Steel Car Company, and reports a surprisingly good inquiry for timbers. Its first month of business was very encouraging to the company, and in addition to getting well grounded in lumber connections it has taken on several important accounts for railroad and car machinery.

William R. Cornelius has established a good hardwood connection in Virginia and may now be expected to get into the hardwood business with both feet. He is well satisfied with the slight upward tendency that he notes in his correspondence and believes that after the presidential nominations times will be better in the lumber business.

H. V. Cuell of the Curll Lumber Company is mourning the loss of his aged mother, whose death occurred at Clarion, Pa., a few days ago. He has been looking up some good timber properties in West Virginia recently.

The Westmoreland Coal Company of Irwin, Pa., has started to plant 50,000 black locust seedlings at Export, Pa. The trees are planted 6 and 8 feet apart and are intended for mine posts for the company's future use. The same company planted 50,000 catalpa trees last year.

The Flint, Irving & Stoner Lumber Company reports excellent shipments in April, considering the general trend of things. It is running its plant at Dunlevie, W. Va., eleven hours a day and has been getting out a large amount of spruce recently. J. B. Flint says that business is mighty hard to get, but persistent plugging will bring considerable trade.

J. N. Woollett, general manager of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, is in Chicago this week looking after western orders. The trade of the American in hardwoods this spring has been its chief hope producer and especially its southwestern business has been satisfactory.

The Willson Bros. Lumber Company is getting a fair amount of hardwood business, according to J. F. Balsley, and finds that the small manufacturers are buying a little more freely than last month. The yards are taking just as little stock as will actually meet their immediate demands.

The Furnace Run Sawmill & Lumber Company has all its salesmen out and is doing its best to keep things lively in its new quarters in the Curry building. Poplar orders have been plentiful of late and the company has also taken some nice spruce business. President Bell reports price conditions about the same as April 1.

Philip C. Clarke, hardwood manager for Bemis & Vosburgh, has been touring New York and doing the eastern trade in general. He reports some good business to be had and finds that competition is great.

The J. M. Hastings Lumber Company has sold every bit of its hickory on a tract of 1,600 acres at Jacksonsburg, W. Va., and will proceed at once to cut this and other minor hardwoods on the tract. The company cut off most of the oak during the past two years or more which it has been operating there. Mr. Hastings was in Nova Scotia ten days or more looking after the affairs of the Davidson Lumber Company, of which he is president.

R. O. McCall, who formerly had charge of the mill work department of the H. Murphy Lumber Company, and Albert J. Bartlett have formed the McCall Lumber Company, and will do a general wholesale business from Penn and Shady avenues, East End. Both men are well known to the Pittsburg trade and have an intimate knowledge of the hardwood lumber business.

H. E. Ast, sales manager of the J. R. Droney Lumber Company of Watoga, W. Va., has been calling on Pittsburg firms for ten days or more looking up orders for his company. The Droney Lumber Company has built up a big trade not only with the yards but the wholesalers here, and last year shipped a large stock to this city.

The Webster & Keasey Lumber Company is still running its mill in Indiana county, and will shortly start to cut hardwoods. It is giving much attention to oak and chestnut, as the inquiry from manufacturers for this stock is more urgent the last few weeks.

Joseph Linehan of the Linehan Lumber Company made quite an extensive trip through the East recently and brought back some good business. In maple and oak the Linehans have been having a nice trade all spring.

The Acorn Lumber Company has secured a Pennsylvania charter, its capital being $5,000. H. F. Domhoff formed the company nearly a year ago, and he with H. A. Domhoff and K. L. Grundish compose the present directorship.

The Buckeye Lumber Company has added a splendid connection the past week by contracting for 2,000,000 feet of lumber to be cut in Pennsylvania. This stock will be largely hardwood and will be used to supply the eastern trade of the company.

The Stover Lumber Company has been making some good sales of spruce lately, most of it being surface stock. Mr. Stover also sold last week 30,000 mixed oak ties for trolley purposes. The company has recently secured a new West Virginia connection, which will put it in still better shape to handle the hardwood trade of Greater Pittsburg.

The C. P. Caughey Lumber Company is feeling justly proud of an order for 300,000 feet of oak to be used in the wickets of dams Nos. 8 and 11 in the Ohio river. This stock will be white oak, and most of it will be cut 12x12x15. It will be taken from Washington and Lawrence counties, Pennsylvania. This concern has been very fortunate in getting river contracts the past two years, and last year furnished all the timbers at Glenfield and Glen Osborne in the Ohio river below Pittsburg.

Buffalo.

Hardwood lumbermen are taking a leading part in the establishment of a lumbermen's club, which is expected to be made an auxiliary of the Manufacturers' Club, now opening rooms in the Coal & Iron Exchange.

At the annual meeting of the Hardwood Exchange on May 2 Frank A. Beyer was elected president, Anthony Miller, vice president, and Fred M. Sullivan, secretary and treasurer.

The proposition of D. Y. Leslie to settle with his creditors at 40 cents on the dollar to wipe out some long time accounts has been accepted by nearly all and business, which has not been interrupted, will proceed as before.

Beyer, Knox & Co.'s city yard is not likely to be disturbed very soon, as the grade crossing operations at that point are proceeding slowly. Trade is reported quiet.

O. E. Yeager has finished the task of revising the National inspection rules and is now ready to present his list to the National association. Business has been good with him, but runs unsteady.

I. N. Stewart & Bro. have lately sold a good block of cherry and will not fail to get enough more to make good their stock, though it is not an easy matter to find it. Quartered oak is making a pretty good run also.

The lake trade of T. Sullivan & Co. is coming in strong, with plenty of stock in sight by that route. The estimate is that business is two-thirds what it was a year ago and the firm is satisfied, considering business in general.

The office of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company is always busy and able to report a good trade. There is a large proportion of mixed car orders though, which shows that the buyers are proceeding with caution.

A. W. Kreinheder is on the other side of the Ohio looking after the interests of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company and shipping quite an amount of oak and other hardwoods in this direction, though the home yard is always well stocked.

The Memphis mills of Scatcherd & Son are running now and will turn out a good amount of stock, mostly oak lumber. Business seems to have taken a quiet turn of late.

The lake trade of G. Ellas & Bro. is always a prominent feature and there are already two barges loading for Buffalo, so the amount to be taken this season ought to be large. The door mill is also very busy now.

A. Miller is back from his eastern trip and is looking after people who need good hardwood lumber. He finds trade when he goes after it, but does not think it is improving very fast at present. His elm and basswood specialties always go.

The mills of the McLean companies are running, Angus McLean still spending much of his time at the two at New Richmond and Bonaventure on the St. Lawrence. The burned mill at Bathurst in that district will be rebuilt this summer.

The yard of F. W. Vetter is well supplied with the hardwood lumber that sells, the plan being to keep a complete assortment always on hand. Sales are fairly good and are expected to be better before long.

Grand Rapids.

"We feel encouraged over the trade outlook," says Henry S. Holden of the Henry S. Holden Veneer Company. "Business is improving, we think. This is especially true in the building line, and while the furniture trade is still off, there are indications of a better trade in that line."

The Davis-Shally Lumber Company of Grass Lake has filed articles of association in Jackson county. The company has $8,000 capital, stockholders being Archie M. Davis, W. A. and Lida Shally.

Don G. McAfee of Manton is convalescing from a severe illness. His physician has advised a rest of three or four weeks and he is spending most of the time in Grand Rapids.

The Diamond Lumber Company of West Branch has increased its capital stock from $150,000 to $200,000.

The Wilson Saw Company, located at South Park, a suburb of Port Huron, has plans for building an addition to its plant which will double its present capacity.

Work on the construction of the new factory for the Badger Woodenware Company at Boyne City is being pushed. This is a particularly desirable industry, in that the articles to be manufactured are all small and do not consume much timber but require a lot of labor.

A. J. White of Cedar Run, who has a contract with Smith & Hull of Traverse City to cut all their timber on North Manitou Island, is building a mill which will cut from 40,000 to 50,000 feet a day with one circular and one resaw. He is also erecting other buildings and will employ about 150 men.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company has plans for installing its own electric lighting plant at its Muskegon factory.

Walter C. Winchester is in Wisconsin for a few days looking after his interests there.

The Nichols & Cox Lumber Company has built another warehouse and added another dry kiln to its Godfrey avenue plant. The company's maple flooring plant is being operated full time. "We are not going to cross any bridge of sighs till we come to it," remarked Mr. Cox to the HARDWOOD RECORD correspondent recently. The company keeps after trade constantly and is doing well.

Cleveland.

The recently organized Cleveland-Oconee Lumber Company, which has 3,000 acres of excellent hardwood timber near Gardner, on the Oconee river in Georgia, Macon being the nearest city of any size, has now completed its plant. Since the first of the year a new band mill with a capacity of 40,000 feet a day has been set up and is now in active operation. Five miles of logging railroad have been built and a number of standard gauge cars with a locomotive have been installed. George E. Meier, manager and president of the Interstate Lumber Company, Superior Arcade, Cleveland, is president and general manager of the concern; Neal Meier is secretary and M. Powell is treasurer. Mr. Meier reports that there are 40,000,000 feet of the finest hardwoods in America on the reserve, oak, hickory, ash and red gum. Quartered oak boards twenty inches in width have been cut on the property and much of the timber is of large dimensions.

Declaring that there is a school desk trust, the Cleveland Board of Education has let the contract for 1,025 school desks to Theodore C. Kundtz of this city for $3,759. The desks will be of hard maple. This is a new departure for Mr. Kundtz, who has been in cabinet work for years, making sewing machine woodwork and automobile bodies mostly. He is preparing to put in quite an elaborate equipment and will bid henceforth for school work of this character. Mr. Kundtz has about the largest woodworking plant in Cleveland.

The demand for bar fixtures in Cleveland is slack just now on account of the prohibition wave which threatens the state. As a result a number of the woodworking companies of Cleveland have allied themselves with the new Liberty League, which has for its purpose the side-tracking, if possible, of the prohibition wave which is surely spreading over the state like a blanket. The league is working in the big cities and industries in which woodworkers and coopers are associated are backing the movement.

Charles Bartels, representing the Kentucky Saw Mill Company of Jackson, Ky., called on the Cleveland trade during the past week.

E. L. French of W. A. Cool & Son says that despite the dull season his concern is quite busy. Two ten-car shipments of hardwood to a large eastern railway were made a few days ago, in addition to many others orders of considerable size.

Robert H. Jenks, the well-known Cleveland lumberman, who has been absent from his desk for six months through illness, has returned home and is again at his office. He has about recovered from his recent illness and expects to put in a busy summer.

Frederick Guild, a Philadelphia man, has succeeded E. W. Caldwell as manager of the Saginaw Bay Box Company. Mr. Caldwell has associated himself with the Worden Lumber Company, a concern which specializes in hardwood flooring.

The Gray Lumber Company has been busy for several months making extensive alterations to its plant on West Third street. A new band saw has been installed and individual motors placed on each machine. The general arrangement of the mill and yards has been shifted.

The Martin-Barriss Company has received several shipments of mahogany during the past month, one from Mexico and another from Cuba. The latter was found to contain some splendid wood, the logs being unusually large and choice. Mr. Martin says they are the finest his company has received in ten years.

Columbus.

Preparations are being made by the General Lumber Company of this city to resume operations at its mills at Ashland, Ky. H. W. Putnam, president and general manager of the company, returned recently from Ashland, where he went to inspect the property of the company. He reports a large number of logs drifted down the Big Sandy and Ohio rivers to Ashland, where the company has a large protected harbor. The mills are being repaired ready for operation when market conditions warrant such action. Mr. Putnam reports business showing improvement. While the market is not as active as was expected some time ago, still there is a demand and a number of large shipments have been made recently.

M. J. Bergin, president of the M. J. Bergin Lumber Company, said: "The past week in the lumber business has been quite dull. The unfavorable weather has had a bad effect on demand and as a result sales are rather short. The prospects for the future are still bright and I believe that better prices will prevail soon. Hardwoods, especially, I think, will become better."

A cablegram from W. M. Ritter, president of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, from Liverpool brought the information of his safe arrival at that place last week. Mr. Ritter will make an extended trip abroad, as is his custom yearly. He will inspect the company's branches at London and Liverpool.

The Columbus Furniture Exposition Company, recently incorporated to conduct "furniture sales" in Columbus, similar to those held in Grand Rapids and Chicago, started active business May 1. A large stock of furniture has been placed in the six-story building at Front and Vine streets, leased for the company. A. G. Harden is president and general manager.

While the inclement weather has been mitigating against active building operations, still considerable contracting is being done. One of the largest contracts awarded recently provides for the erection of the Lazarus block, at Town and High streets, which means an outlay of nearly $250,000. Several other large contracts will be awarded soon.

The Clear Creek Coal and Lumber Company, which has headquarters in Columbus, has purchased a tract of 7,100 acres of timber and coal lands located in Cumberland county, Tennessee. The property was purchased from Pennsylvania people through J. H. Johnson of Crossville, Tenn. The land is covered with a heavy growth of hickory, poplar and oak. A party of Columbus and central Ohio capitalists left Tuesday evening, May 5, to inspect the property. The party consisted of about thirty and was in charge of President W. V. Smith and Treasurer John I. Barr of Mansfield.

Indianapolis.

Building permits issued in the city last month amounted to $547,791 as compared with $738,346 in April, 1907, the decrease being due to the bad weather.

E. C. Phillips, for many years purchasing agent of the Udell Ladder Works, died at his home in this city a few days ago. His death was unexpected, and at the time he was planning a western trip.

The Winch Spoke Company, for thirty years in business at Fort Wayne, is moving to Branson, Mo., to be nearer an abundant supply of second-growth oak and hickory timber.

Mrs. Mercy Murry, the only woman who ever conducted a lumber business in this city, died a few days ago at the age of seventy-seven. Following the death of her husband, thirty-seven years ago, she continued his lumber business for a number of years.

The Hyde Lumber Company has been organized at South Bend and will conduct a general lumber business, including a line of hardwoods. The capital stock is $30,000 and the directors C. W., W. E., C. E. and R. E. Hyde, all of that city.

An increase in its capital stock from $8,000 to $15,000 has been made by the Zeigler-Stickler Lumber Company of South Bend, the addition to be used in extending the business of the concern.

About 100 employes of E. C. Atkins & Co., saw manufacturers, have organized the Atkins Saving & Loan Association with $200,000 capital. Fred C. Gardner and Henry C. Atkins are among members of the board of directors.

Frank May of May Brothers, Evansville, has gone to Memphis, Tenn., to reside. The company has a large mill at Dumas, Ark., and it will maintain its Evansville yards, shipping lumber to northern markets.

Cooperage, lumber, iron and glass manufacturers of the state have organized the Indiana Manufacturers' and Merchants' Club, for the purpose of opposing the extensive prohibition movement in Indiana. Fred Bachman, president of the F. M. Bachman Company, local lumber manufacturers, is among the members.

Milwaukee.

Gustave Kitzinger of Manistee, Mich., one of the old time lumbermen of the Northwest, has been a visitor among Milwaukee lumbermen the past week.

J. A. Morgan of J. T. Morgan & Co., lumber manufacturers of Paducah, Ky., recently called on the lumber trade here. Mr. Morgan reports that he finds a decided revival in the lumber business, the sale of ten cars per week being his record of late.

B. E. Jones, one of the well-known lumber dealers of Port Washington, Wis., was a recent Milwaukee visitor.

Cooper & Maxson, wholesale and retail lumber dealers in hardwood and other lines, are now installed in their new suite of offices at 915 Majestic building, one of the newest and largest of Milwaukee office structures.

Frank N. Snell, wholesale lumber dealer, has

just been elected president of the Milwaukee Athletic Club after one of the most interesting campaigns in the history of the organization. Mr. Snell won on a comfortable majority and led the ticket which favored the building of a new club house in the near future. Mr. Snell has recently returned from an extended business trip in the West and is very optimistic over the trade outlook.

Miss Grace Corwin, one of the few "lady lumbermen" in the country, secretary and manager of the Noble-Corwin Lumber Company, with offices in the Pabst building, has just returned from a trip through the East.

J. Jung of Milwaukee, for twenty-seven years connected with the A. A. Meinecke & Sons Company of this city, is soon to establish a woodenware factory at La Crosse, Wis.

Heavy rains quenched forest fires in northern Wisconsin after damage to the extent of $20,000 was done and thousands of acres of reforested lands were burnt over. The loss was heaviest in the vicinity of Mosinee, where the fires raged for two days and nights. The Joseph Dessert Lumber Company lost a million and a half feet of timber valued at $12 per thousand. The Weeks Lumber Company had a narrow escape in saving 3,000,000 feet of logs, as the fire at times scorched the piles. Fires at Hatley and Rib also did considerable damage, which would have been greater but for the timely rain.

The Miller Sash & Door Company of Marinette, Wis., has recently secured large contracts in the copper country, which will keep the plant busy for some time to come.

The Wisconsin Chair Company has discontinued its plant at Boyd and moved the entire equipment to the new location at Evansville, Ind.

If the plans of Charles Zeiser of Menominee, Mich., materialize that city will be the location of a sawmill which will be operated entirely by electricity. The plant will be one of the first of its kind in that section, and the mill will be equipped to cut from thirty to forty thousand feet of lumber each day.

The Milwaukee Board of Public Works has awarded to the John Schroeder Lumber Company the city lumber contract for the year. The contract calls for a large supply of oak timber, and this will be furnished at $32.50 per thousand; it must be perfectly sound and free from defects. A quantity of pine at $21 per thousand and hemlock at $16 per thousand will also be supplied by the Schroeder Lumber Company.

The Lincoln Farm & Timber Company, to be located at Merrill, Wis., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000 by T. H. Ryan, R. B. Runke and A. T. Curtis.

The Konrad Furniture Company has been organized at Oshkosh, Wis., with a capital of $25,000 by William Konrad Sr., William Konrad, Jr., and Otto Konrad.

Bristol.

J. H. Burrell, a prominent lumber and timber dealer of Liverpool, England, and an extensive importer of American hardwoods, was a visitor in Bristol this week. Mr Burrell is spending some weeks looking over the situation in several hardwood centers in the United States with a view to placing large orders. He did considerable business with local manufacturers while in the city.

The Sugar Grove Lumber Company has been organized and incorporated at Marion, Va., thirty miles east of Bristol, by C. C. Lincoln, and others, with a capital stock of $25,000, and will do a general manufacturing and wholesale business.

The Western Carolina Lumber Company, recently reported organized at Swannanoa, N. C., expects at once to begin the erection of a mill at Swannanoa, with a daily capacity of 40,000 feet, in close proximity to its timber production.

J. Minor Bentley has purchased a tract of timber in Wise county, Virginia, and will soon begin the installation of small mills near Pound, for the development of same.

M. L. Pease of the Galloway Pease Lumber Company of Johnson City, Tenn., is spending some time in the east on important business.

W. B. Coon of Johnson City is negotiating the sale of a $15,000 tract of timber in Sullivan county, near Blair's Gap, owned by the Holston River Lumber Company, of which he is an officer.

Lumber shipments on the Virginia and Southwestern railway, one of the principal hardwood carriers of this section, have increased very materially since March 1, according to statements and reports obtainable at the general offices of the company in this city. Much lumber is now being hauled to the railroad by the country mill men and further increase is expected on this account, as well as the general improvement in the lumber market.

The Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio railroad will be completed to Marion, N. C., and in operation between this point and Johnson City, Tenn., by August 1. This will open up a large timber territory in western North Carolina and many new mills will be installed for the development of the property, which has not heretofore been accessible by transportation facilities.

Nearly all of the mills in this section are running, and a number of those which have been closed have lately resumed operation.

Upon application of the Vestal Lumber and Manufacturing Company of Knoxville, Tenn., and the Frick Company, Inc., of Waynesboro, Pa., Frank Graham has just been appointed receiver for the Gartner-Hancock Lumber Company of Johnson City. It is alleged that the firm is insolvent. Walter Gartner of the concern, which is a partnership, was recently injured in a railroad accident and an injunction was procured against the accident insurance companies, restraining them from paying over to him about $10,000 due on his policies.

Cincinnati.

W. E. Delaney of the Kentucky Lumber Company has returned from a business trip to Williamsburg, Ky., where he went to look after the mills of the company.

Thomas P. Egan, president of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and of the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, manufacturers of woodworking machinery, returned last week from Cuba, where he had been about a month with his wife.

M. B. Farrin of the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company has returned from a successful business trip to Chicago and vicinity.

H. J. Lewin of the A. M. Lewin Company, dealers in hardwoods, reports business as showing a healthy increase, which is principally perceptible in building material. He added that the inclement weather which has been prevailing over this district has had a slight effect on the lumber trade, but as soon as the weather improves the lumber situation will also be much better.

Samuel G. Boyd of Charles C. Boyd & Co., manufacturers of hardwoods and veneers, left last week for a trip to the South to visit the mill of the company. Business with this concern has been fairly good and it looks for a steady increase in trade from now on.

Max Pease of the Galloway-Pease Company of Johnson City, Tenn., was in town during the past fortnight and made several large sales of chestnut.

J. E. Tuthill with E. L. Edwards has returned from a successful business trip to the East. He says that business with his company is fairly good, and that if the weather shows more improvement that the lumber trade will also be more active.

William Hunter of the Furnace Run Saw Mill Company of Pittsburg was in town during the past fortnight and unloaded several carloads of poplar. Some of the grades sold were of the choice variety and were disposed of at $55, while the lower grades were sold on a range of from $25 to $35.

F. W. Mowbray of Mowbray & Robinson has returned from a successful business trip to Chicago and vicinity.

W. B. Hays of the Wiborg & Hanna Company says that the company is doing a good business, due to the good work of the men on the road. W. P. Hanna is still at the mill of the company in the South, while H. P. Wiborg is touring the Hoosier state and is meeting with much success.

J. W. Webry, who for years was connected with the George Littleford Lumber Company, has severed his connections with that concern and accepted a position as salesman with the I. M. Asher Lumber Company. He is well known in the trade.

John Domasta, formerly connected with the T. P. Scott Lumber Company here, has accepted a position with the Louisville Veneer Mills of Louisville.

A. M. Scutt and O. B. Von Cannon of the J. Walter Wright Lumber Company of Elizabethtown, Tenn., were in town recently on business for their concern.

R. L. Gilbert of the J. W. Darling Lumber Company has returned from a successful business trip North. J. W. Darling has returned from a trip to Joppo, Ill., where the concern's yards are located.

T. B. Stone, president of the T. B. Stone Lumber Company, with offices in the Union Trust building, has returned from a business trip South, where he visited the mills of the company. He returned just in time to celebrate his fifty-fifth birthday anniversary and also his thirty-first marriage anniversary.

J. H. Hankinson and G. H. Hankinson, brothers, of Carlisle and Franklin, Ohio, respectively, were in town last week looking after some business transactions with local concerns. During their stay they called on the Richey, Halstead & Quick Lumber Company.

The Hager Timber Company of Bloomville, Ohio, was incorporated last week with a capital stock of $30,000 by W. H. Kilcawley, D. F. Hager, N. R. France, J. F. France and W. E. Bliss.

The Meader Furniture Company has acquired quarters at the northwest corner of Front and Smith streets. The property will be enlarged in order to cope with the increase in business.

The Scranton Road Lumber Company, Cleveland, with a capital stock of $25,000, was incorporated last week by George V. Brown, C. H. Foote, John H. Hogg, C. T. Kirkbride and L. E. Vogel.

The amount of business transacted during April was much better than that of March, which is proved by the following figures: The receipts of lumber during April reached 5,584 cars, while last month only 4,738 cars were received and for April last year 7,561 cars. Pleasing news to the lumber dealers is the increase in the shipments of lumber from here. During the past month 3,561 cars were shipped; the previous month only 3,195 cars, and for the month of April of last year 5,457 cars. Local lumbermen conceded that this year's business would not be as good as last year, but their statement that each month would be better has proved true thus far, and they look for further improvement during May.

Creditors of the E. M. Schantz Lumber Company are leaving nothing undone in order to realize as much as possible on the property of the company. At a hearing of the creditors held last week in the office of Referee Whitaker was heard the examination of Mrs. Schantz, mother of E. M. Schantz and Mrs. Latin, his sister. Mrs. Schantz holds a mortgage of $15,600 on several hundred acres of timber land in Tallahatchie county, Mississippi, owned by the bankrupt concern and Mrs. Latin holds a mortgage on the same property. Both mortgages are being attacked. The machinery and dimension lumber of the company was sold at auction as

advertised and brought $1,136. Several of the local creditors declare that they will sift everything to the bottom to get all possible out of the concern.

Charles F. Bassett, a lumber merchant of this city, last week declared in a petition that he owes debts which he is unable to pay in full, and that he is willing to surrender all his property for the benefit of his creditors. He made an assignment in February in the year of 1897. All of the money realized on his property has been disposed of. He owes unsecured creditors $4,503.57; no assets.

Evansville.

A. B. Harmon, purchasing agent for the Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. Y., was in the city a few days ago. Mr. Harmon said business had been rather quiet with them, but prospects are a little brighter now.

The mill of the Helfrich Lumber & Manufacturing Company has been closed for several days as a result of the snapping of a large chain that was used to draw logs up out of the river. The chain slipped into the river and has not been recovered.

Mr. Cornell of the Nichols & Cox Lumber Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., was in the city a few days ago visiting local mills.

Henry Maley of Edinburg, Ind., passed through the city recently on his way to Yazoo, Miss., to look after his mill interests there.

The firm of J. M. Blood & Bro., Grayville, Ill., will soon be ready to install its new band mill, which is to be of the latest type, with all modern improvements. However, under present market conditions the firm is in no hurry to get the mill in operation, as it prefers the standing timber to lumber, having plenty of lumber on hand to take care of trade. Paul Blood, son of J. M. Blood, will leave soon to attend the Biltmore Forest School at Biltmore, N. C.

Nathan Thayer and O. W. McCowen of Thompson, Thayer & McCowen were in Memphis this week looking after their timber interests.

Frank Kramer, who has for years been the world's champion bicycle rider, will retire from the race track and will go into the lumber business here adjoining the New York Dimension Supply Company's mills, of which, Louis Kramer, his father, is proprietor. He has been on the race track for ten years, being twenty-eight years old, and has raced before all of the crowned heads of Europe.

St. Louis.

The National Prosperity Association of St. Louis was organized here last week by a group of business men for the purpose of inaugurating a national movement for the restoration of confidence and a general revival of industrial and commercial activity. The purposes of the association are:

To keep the dinner pail full.
To keep the pay car going.
To keep the factory busy.
To keep the workmen employed.
To keep the present wages up.

Assurances have been received that mercantile associations all over the country will join enthusiastically in the campaign. The lumber interests not only in St. Louis but in other cities are foremost in approving the platform and prospectus of the association. The Implement, Vehicle & Hardware Association of St. Louis, the St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade, the Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association, the Lumbermen's Exchange and the Lumbermen's Club at their next meetings will indorse the movement, and the Hardwood Lumber Exchange of Chicago and the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis have wired that they will assist in every way possible.

The April report of the building commissioner at St. Louis shows building operations amounted to $2,033,000, against $2,560,447 for April last year.

The receipts of lumber by rail for April this year were 9,802 cars, as compared with 15,351 cars during April last year. The receipts of lumber by river during April this year have been 152,000 feet; in April last year there were 189,000 feet. During April, 1908, there were 7,597 cars shipped by rail, as against 10,223 cars during April last year. There were 115,000 feet shipped by river during April this year, as against 164,000 feet shipped by river during April last year.

The following table shows the number of feet of lumber inspected and measured by the Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis for April, 1908, and the corresponding month last year:

	1908.	1907.
Plain oak	234,511	520,972
Gum	144,955	50,957
Cottonwood	35,244	19,934
Elm	12,066	2,190
Locust	25	.....
Cypress	283,925	195,149
Poplar	6,216	30,705
Chestnut	8,623	.....
Hickory	10,015	25,264
Ash	5,360	48,385
Maple	4,569	.....
Walnut	12,573	16,690
Sycamore	963	.....
Quartered oak	28,929	164,642
Total	807,572	1,080,868

This shows a falling off of 273,296 feet.

W. A. Bonsack, president of the Lumbermen's Club of St. Louis, has appointed W. E. Barnes, Henry G. Rolfes and Thomas C. Whitmarsh a special committee of three to attend the annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association to be held at Milwaukee, Wis., June 11 to 14 and invite that organization to hold its convention in St. Louis in 1909.

Col. E. H. Warner is getting ready for a big business this spring. He says that just now there is not as much doing as there ought to be, but he has faith in the future demand, so is laying in a good line of all items of hardwood.

W. E. Keown of the International Hardwood Lumber Company, who has been down in the Arkansas hardwood districts, says that the small hardwood millmen have little or no stocks of lumber on hand and have closed down.

Jacob Mossberger of the Mossberger Lumber Company, reports a little betterment in trade. Country buying is the best because the farmers having realized on their crops are spending a certain portion of the money in improvements.

The Bloess Lumber Company has changed its name to the Weymann Lumber Company. Otto F. Pfeffer has withdrawn from the company.

A recent visitor in St. Louis was Franklin Greenwood, general sales manager of the Great Southern Lumber Company. He came to look over the situation.

A steadily improving business is reported by George E. Hibbard, vice president of the Steele & Hibbard Lumber Company. The volume of business done is much better than it has been and prices are more satisfactory.

E. W. Blumer, sales manager of the Lothman Cypress Company, is out on the road looking for business and getting it, for he is sending in some right good sized orders.

E. W. Luehrmann, vice president of the Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company, was not satisfied with the April business, although it was better than that of March. He expects a fine business this month, as conditions are much brighter.

The secretary of the Lumbermen's Exchange, A. H. Bush, received last week a sample of bay poplar from the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, finished by Berry Bros., showing the different kinds of wood that bay poplar can be used for.

J. S. Emigh, president and treasurer of the Emigh Land & Lumber Company of McGehee, Ark., was a visitor at the Lumbermen's Exchange last week.

S. C. Major, president of the S. C. Major Lumber Company, Memphis, paid St. Louis a visit recently. He says that the situation at Memphis shows but slight improvement.

T. W. Powe, vice president of the Blummer Lumber Company, says that out in the country, where he has recently made a selling trip, he finds conditions a little better, but prices are not at all to his liking.

The stockholders of the J. A. Holmes Lumber Company held their annual meeting May 4 at the offices of the company and elected the following officers and directors for the ensuing year: Robert Holmes, president; H. Hellerkamp, vice president; J. Howard Holmes, treasurer; Robert H. Thompson, secretary. The officers, with J. A. Holmes, constitute the board of directors.

Theodore Plummer, president of the Plummer Lumber Company, has returned from a two weeks' trip to Mercedes, Tex., where he has been visiting his son. He visited several other points in Texas while away. At the office of the company business is reported to be fairly good and showing some improvement.

W. A. Bonsack, president of the Bonsack Lumber Company, says he does not see any material change in the situation. Buying is being done, but not as lively as it should be. Prices are uncertain and vary.

Memphis.

F. E. Stonebraker, who for two years has served as manager of the southern business of the Lansing Wheelbarrow Company at Parkin, Ark., recently sold his interest and the Memphis branch of that company will be discontinued. Mr. Stonebraker will continue the office for his railroad and other personal business. Just what his plans are is not known, but it may be authoritatively stated that he will not long remain out of the lumber business. For the present he will give his attention to the Crittenden railroad, of which he is president, and to his farm in Arkansas. He proposes to take a rest from the lumber business for a time, as he has not been for fifteen years free from the cares of a sawmill. Mr. Stonebraker is one of the best known lumbermen of Memphis. He has been engaged in the lumber business in Memphis since 1893. For some years he was employed by the L. H. Gage Lumber Company, Providence, R. I., and Memphis, and in 1899 acquired an interest in the Crittenden Lumber Company, with mills at Earle, Ark. He left the latter two years ago, when he became interested in the Lansing Wheelbarrow Company.

It is definitely stated that the big mill of the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company at Charleston, Miss., is about completed and everything is in readiness for operation. This is not only one of the largest plants of its kind in the entire South but it is one of the best and most modernly equipped. General Superintendent W. B. Burke, who has had charge of the construction of the plant, is receiving the congratulations of his friends on the splendid piece of work he has turned out.

John Dwyer, who on May 1 resigned his position as assistant general freight agent of the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroads, to become traffic manager for the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company, was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the railroad men of this city Saturday evening. In addition to tendering Mr. Dwyer this special token of their appreciation, the railroad men presented him with two handsome gifts—a walrus traveling bag and a pair of cuff buttons set with sapphires and diamonds, both made especially for him. Mr. Dwyer was one of the most popular officials among the railroad traffickers in this city and, while unusual regret is expressed that he has left the railroad service, he is the recipient of many congratulations because of his embarkation in the lumber business.

Yandell Haun and E. A. Dix were recently appointed receivers for the Bodley Wagon Company of New South Memphis by Judge McCall of the federal court for the Western district of Tennessee. The order of Judge McCall also enjoins all suits against the defendant com-

pany. A general creditors' bill was filed by the Whitney Central National Bank of New Orleans early last week, in which it was alleged that the plaintiff held notes of the defendant for large sums past due. It was further alleged that the total indebtedness amounts to about $46,000. The defendant company in its answer denies it is insolvent in any sense, but sets forth that it is at present unable to meet its obligations. The recent financial panic and the many suits threatened against the company are given as the main causes of its present trouble. Mr. Dix was formerly vice-president of the company and is thoroughly familiar with the workings of the big plant in New South Memphis.

The plant of the American Car & Foundry Company at Binghamton, a suburb of Memphis, began operation May 4 with a small force. The management, however, states that it will increase the number of employes daily until it reaches 900. When the plant is running at full capacity it gives employment to between 1,200 and 1,500 persons, but there will have to be further improvement in the demand for cars before it will be necessary for the company to put on its full quota.

The outlook now is bright for the new Union Station. After the apparent breach of negotiations between the Memphis Terminal Company and the legislative council a basis has been reached upon which everything promises to be worked out all right. The council has receded from its position in some respects and the officials of the Memphis Terminal Company, representing the railroads, have shown a decided disposition to accept the terms of the other take."

The committee of Memphis who went [illegible] for the election of A. L. Foster, assistant treasurer of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, as first vice-president of the Business Men's Club. The new officers will be installed May 9, at which time a smoker will be given. Mr. Foster is the only lumberman on the official roster. The lumbermen of Memphis have a considerable membership in the Business Men's Club, and they felt that they were entitled to representation on the official board. W. R. Barksdale of the Barksdale-Kellogg Lumber Company, who has served as president of the club for the past year, will surrender his mantle at the coming smoker.

Retiring officers and directors of the Business Men's Club will, at the coming meeting, recommend the establishment of an industrial department. Many inquiries regarding opening for various enterprises in Memphis have been received by the club during the past few years. These have been referred to the Memphis Industrial League, which made a specialty of locating new factories in this city. Colonel J. F. Peters, who has been at the head of the [illegible] for the past four years, has handed in his resignation, however, and it is therefore expected that the latter organization will be discontinued. It will be incumbent upon the Business Men's Club to carry on this work if it is to be continued. The importance of such an agency is regarded as vital and it is more than likely that the club will act favorably upon the [illegible].

E. N. Case, who was for some years identified with the Case Manufacturing Company at Dothan, W. Va., has purchased a large tract of hardwood timber land near Sunflower, Miss., approximately 6,000 acres. He is preparing to locate a mill in that section, the operating company to be known as E. N. Case & Son. Mr. Case was attracted to this section by the splendid quality of timber available and because of its accessibility as compared with other portions of the country.

The Nashville Lumber Company, Nashville, Ark., has filed an amendment to its articles, whereby its scope of business is increased. It is allowed now to deal generally in lumber and [illegible] in the manufacture of lumber and building material; also in the handling of real estate.

It is reported in dispatches received here that interests identified with the Gould Southwestern railway have made preparations to build that road to Star City, Ark. The line at present connects with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern at Gould, Ark., and, when extended to Star City, will offer facilities for the development of a good timber section and will prove a splendid feeder to the Iron Mountain.

The Ozan Lumber Company of Prescott, Ark., has resumed operations at night. The company laid off its entire night shift when the financial depression manifested itself and has just now reached a point where it feels justified in running both day and night.

Production of hardwood lumber during the past fortnight has been rather below the recent average on account of unfavorable weather. Heavy rains have fallen throughout this section, interfering with logging and preventing much headway in actual operation. There is no doubt that a number of mills are beginning to resume, but it is equally true that some of the larger ones which have been in operation during the past few months are preparing to close down. Several of the big manufacturers at Memphis state that they are doing no logging at their mills and that, as soon as they have completed cutting their present stock of logs, they will close down. The demand is improving somewhat and conditions are regarded as rather more hopeful, but these mills have had to run during a period when they did not desire to do so in order to save their timber, and they are perfectly willing to allow their plants to remain idle for a time, pending further developments.

A new box factory is being erected at Huntingdon, Tenn. The company is capitalized at $10,000, and will manufacture all kinds of boxes and crates. It is expected that the plant will be in readiness for operation in a very short time.

The Ferguson & Wheeler Land, Lumber & Handle Company, incorporated under the laws of Missouri, has filed copy of its articles of agreement and incorporation, as well as its charter, with the secretary of state of Arkansas. It claims to have assets amounting to $150,000, with liabilities of only $40,000. Its capital stock is $300,000, and it says it has $100,000 invested in Arkansas. H. W. Lasater is named as agent for Arkansas, with headquarters at Corning.

The Eldon Handle Company has also filed articles of incorporation and agreement with the secretary of state of Arkansas. It is capitalized at $25,000, all subscribed. It will engage in a general saw mill and handle business at Dardanelle. J. T. Miller, J. F. Stevenson and others are the incorporators.

There will be an important meeting of the Lumbermen's Club at the Hotel Gayoso May 9. President Geo. C. Ehemann has asked a number of prominent lumbermen to be present and express their views on the causes which have led to the recent depression in hardwood lumber circles and their ideas of the outlook. Mr. Ehemann in adopting this plan expresses the belief that the trade is on the verge of decided improvement, and it is expected that there will be a much more hopeful tenor to the views expressed by lumbermen over the outlook than would [illegible] a month ago.

The railroads passing through Memphis have decided to grant to all persons holding tickets through the Memphis gateway a stop-over privilege of ten days. The commercial organizations took this matter up with the railroads a short time ago and the latter acquiesced when assured that ticket scalping would not be allowed. This stop-over privilege will be of particular interest to lumbermen who pass through Memphis. The only instance where the stop-over will not be allowed is in case the extension makes it necessary to increase the time the ticket has to run. The commercial organizations are very much pleased with the readiness with which the roads have acquiesced.

Geo. D. Burgess has returned from a trip to New Orleans and Vicksburg, made in the interest of his firm.

The York-Browning Lumber Company has made application for a charter. The capital stock is $50,000. J. B. and Robert York of Pine Bluff, who bought the plant of the Annesdale Lumber and Manufacturing Company in Memphis at the recent bankrupt sale, are the principal incorporators. The new company will operate this plant.

There is a better demand for hardwood lumber and the volume of business, while somewhat below the average for this time of year, is considerably in excess of what it has been for some months. Buyers are not disposed to anticipate their wants, but they are finding larger needs to fill, and are showing more disposition to meet the views of holders than heretofore. As a consequence prices are better. Export demand is rather slow and the trade believes that this condition will continue for some time, as the foreign markets are flooded with consigned stock which is offered at attractive prices in the auction sales. The market has not yet reached a point where the trade can count upon a steady flow of orders. As a matter of fact, there are spasmodic symptoms, as shown by buying being good one day and rather slow the next. Plain oak is one of the items that is coming into more prominent notice. The supply, while larger than in the case of quarter-sawn, is none too large, and holders are finding it impossible to secure better prices than a short time ago. They are also finding that there is more inquiry for this class of material. Quarter-sawn oak occupies as strong position as at any time this season. Offerings are exceptionally light and this is the secret of the pronounced strength shown. Very few members of the trade in this market have any quarter-saw stock for sale. Cottonwood is in slightly better request in the upper grades, but these are still relatively slow as compared with the lower. The latter are in excellent call, all offerings being absorbed by box interests at very satisfactory prices. The amount of low grade cottonwood available is not large, and this is responsible for the decided strength shown thereby. There is a slight improvement in the demand for box boards, but these are not selling at anything like the price offered a few months ago. Offerings are not particularly large, but they are plentiful enough to meet the requirements of the present demand. Some holders complain of the slowness of ash. Cypress has shown a tendency toward improvement during the past few weeks, and there is a fairly satisfactory movement in this lumber. Poplar is offered in only a limited way and prices are well maintained thereon. Gum occupies about the same position as heretofore. There is a fair movement in the upper grades, while the demand for the lower grades is rather better than that for the upper.

New Orleans.

The handsome trophy awarded the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association by the California Wine Growers' Association for having demonstrated that cypress is the best substitute for white oak in the manufacture of wine barrels has been placed on exhibition in the show window of Coleman E. Adler, a prominent Canal street jeweler, and has attracted a great deal of attention.

The Dover & Hoffman Company has been incorporated in this city with $10,000 capital to manufacture furniture and other hardwood products. A. D. Maggio, Gus Hoffman and Herman Dover are the incorporators.

On application of James W. Martin, Christopher Schaefer has been appointed receiver for the King Lumber & Manufacturing Company of this

city. Mr. Martin, in his petition, alleged that he was a stockholder in the company and that it was unable to meet its obligations.

The Gulf Coast Lumber Exporters' Association met in regular session at Gulfport, Miss., April 27, and transacted routine business. President Hunter of Mobile, Secretary Thurley and a large number of the members were present. The general lumber situation was discussed and it developed that the exports from Gulf ports during April had been very satisfactory in view of conditions which have existed recently.

Considerable interest is manifested here in the status of the affairs of the J. E. North Lumber Company, which is figuring prominently in a number of litigations in the Mississippi courts. S D. Thayer, a prominent exporter of Gulfport, has resigned as receiver and I. C. Enochs of Jackson has been appointed. In the meantime Chancellor T. A. Wood has overruled the motion of the Lincoln Trust Company of St. Louis for the transfer of the case to the federal courts. Chancellor Wood held that the state courts have competent jurisdiction in the case.

Fire recently destroyed the dry kilns and a large amount of lumber in the yards of the Riggs Cypress Company at Patterson, La. The loss approximates $12,000.

That the Legislative Port Investigation Commission which has been in session here several weeks will make a strong recommendation for more wharf space on which to handle lumber is admitted by all members of the commission, and the report of that commission, to be submitted to the legislature this month, will call for a big wharf to be especially equipped for the handling and accumulation of lumber shipments.

Lumber exporters are much concerned over the statement that the Interstate Commerce Commission will shortly issue an order fixing the free time for cars of lumber and other commodities received here for export at five days. The belief that such action will be taken is based upon recent correspondence which the officials of the various railroads have had with the commission upon the subject, and it is stated that within a short time the order will be published and become effective. This will be a further reduction of the free time on cars for export received f. o. b. this port, from ten days' free time, to which they were reduced by a decision of railroads made effective last year.

One of the largest lumber enterprises launched in Louisiana in some time has been incorporated by the Dantzler and affiliated Interests of Mississippi and will shortly begin operations in Nicaragua. It is known as the Louisiana-Nicaragua Lumber Company, and was formed by a syndicate of lumbermen which holds concessions to 5,000,000 acres of desirable timber land in Nicaragua. The new corporation, the charter of which has just been recorded in this city, is capitalized at $3,000,000. It is already operating a small plant in Nicaragua, but will soon begin the development of plans for extending its enterprise. Inasmuch as the company will market a good deal of its timber through New Orleans, this city is much interested in the plans. John L. Dantzler, president of the Standard Export Lumber Company of New Orleans and the head of the Dantzler interests in Mississippi, is president of the new concern. The other officers and directors are: Lennox S. Anderson, vice-president; Lorenzo N. Dantzler, treasurer; Edgar R. DuMont, secretary; James T. Ford and Frank H. Benn.

With a view to tapping rich timber land in the valley of the Aguan river in Honduras, Chicago lumbermen and capitalists, it is reported, will shortly begin work on the new Honduras Central railroad that is to be built from Truxillo, on the Coast, to Tegucigalpa, the capital of the Central American republic. Dr. J. P. Henderson, of Chicago, who is said to be largely interested in the new enterprise, passed through New Orleans several days ago, and while here discussed the company's plans. He said the length of the road's main line would be 280 miles. It will be built through some splendid timber country, which will be developed by interests affiliated with the new railroad company. The lumber will be shipped to the coast and then transported to the United States.

Norfolk.

The Ferd Brenner Lumber Company, among the largest wholesalers in the South, has decided to remove its main office from Norfolk to Cincinnati. In speaking with Mr. Brenner regarding the removal he said his decision was caused by the recent action of the Interstate Commerce Commission forbidding the railroads of the South to equalize freight rates on export shipments. This ruling the leading exporters consider a great hardship, and the Ferd Brenner Lumber Company is assisted by the Dickson Lumber Company of Norfolk and a number of firms in New York and Baltimore in their fight to have this verdict rescinded. The National Lumber Exporters' Association, through its secretary, E. H. Terry of Baltimore, have also joined in the effort. The Brenner Company, although having its headquarters in Cincinnati, will maintain a sorting shed and yard in this city and a branch office, which will be in charge of Hugh E. Gray.

The two "lumber trust investigators" who have been compiling data from the books of the leading firms in this city during the last three weeks have left for Washington, where, it is expected, the data will be issued in pamphlet form to the lumber trade at large, also the general public. From Norfolk the gentleman carry the investigations to New York city, Buffalo and other New York state points, compiling statistics on other woods than North Carolina pine, which was the specie detailed for Norfolk.

John H. Burrell of John H. Burrell & Co., lumber brokers of Liverpool, was in the city recently as a guest of H. M. Dickson of the Dickson Lumber Company. From Norfolk Mr. Burrell goes to Bristol, Memphis, Asheville, N. C., Kansas City, Chicago and other northern cities. Mr. Burrell's opinion of the cause for the dullness in the export trade is the consignment shipments. Mr. Burrell is a lumberman of twenty-five years' experience, and is well versed in the trade.

M. J. Skerritt of the Associated Lumber Company, New York city, was a recent visitor to this city, as was also Charles E. De Haven, buyer for Edmund A. Souder & Co., Philadelphia.

W. L. Rudy of the Diamond Lumber Company, Pasic City, Va., has returned from a short trip to Baltimore. Mr. Rudy looked over the hardwood trade in Baltimore, and says that while there is some business moving, he found things quiet wherever he went.

I. R. Williams and Harry Reichenberg, representing the Ferd Brenner Lumber Company, Norfolk, were in London recently visiting the principal buyers. Mr. Reichenberg is making an extensive tour of Europe looking over trade conditions.

James T. Reid, one of Norfolk's most widely-known citizens, died April 29 after a month's illness. Mr. Reid for a long time was engaged in the stave exporting business in Norfolk.

Going to show the extent of Norfolk's commerce and the distance from which its trade comes is the shipment of oak timbers on the 25th for Amherst, Nova Scotia. The Virginian railway, which has been financed by H. H. Rogers of Standard Oil fame, is fast nearing completion, and these oak timbers come from newly-opened territory on its line, now tributary to Norfolk. These shipments are made from the road's pier on the southern branch of the Elizabeth, and have been extensive, three vessel loads having left this port during the past fifteen days.

Toledo.

A water shipment of 16,864 posts came in last week from Alpena, Mich. It was consigned to the Ohio Central Railway Company and was the first water shipment of its kind this season.

Charles H. Hoover and William H. Roush have purchased the stock and good will of the Simon-Roush Furniture Company at Lima, O. The sale was made on account of ill health of Albert Simons, president and manager of the old concern. The new owners have already taken possession of the business.

The Cameron Company of Toledo was incorporated last week with a capital stock of $10,000, to operate a planing and sawmill. The incorporators are James M. Cameron, A. B. Creps, W. C. Trempf, Charles L. Dehn, C. A. Richardson, John J. Hoffman and E. H. Perrin.

Ten cars of walnut logs were recently shipped to New York from Washington Court House, O., by way of Mansfield. It is destined for export. This is the largest consignment of walnut made from this section for a long time.

Minneapolis.

D. F. Clark of Osborne & Clark has returned from a trip to the South, during which he looked over the lumber situation in Arkansas, northern Texas and in Tennessee, with a short stay at Hot Springs to recuperate from an attack of grip. Mr. Clark says that hardwood mills in that territory are doing more business now than a while back, and are pleased with the outlook. The cut down there has been much curtailed by high water, but some of the mills are situated so they can run right along.

S. C. Major of the S. C. Major Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn., was in Minneapolis a few days ago calling on the leading hardwood consumers, and visiting with some of the local wholesalers.

E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company is back from a business trip to Chicago and adjoining points, on which he disposed of a couple of million feet in small lots. He says that as a rule the buyers are taking stock only for immediate needs, but their wants are increasing and the situation looks better than it did a short time ago. There is a fair call for maple, basswood and ash, and some birch is moving.

The mill which has been projected since the organization of the Atwood Lumber & Manufacturing Company last season will be built at Fifield, Wis., on the Wisconsin Central road. This company owns a tract of pine, hemlock and hardwood timber estimated to contain 300,000,000 feet, and a good mill will be built at Fifield to work it up. Homes for the employees will probably be built by the company there, as there is no accommodation for them at present. Frederick Weyerhaeuser of St. Paul is president of this company, and George H. Atwood of Stillwater, who has long been manufacturing lumber at that place, is general manager.

The Hawkins Lumber & Land Company, which maintained offices last winter in this city at 1018 Lumber Exchange, has decided to close the Minneapolis office, and hereafter it will do all business at the mill at Hawkins, Wis.

Anthony Hein of the John Hein Lumber Company, Tony, Wis., was a business visitor in Minneapolis last week. He reports that the production of hardwood lumber in that section has been much lighter than last year, and says they have been enjoying a very fair demand.

The plant of the John A. Bunn Chair Company at St. Anthony Park, St. Paul, was destroyed by fire last week with a loss of $50,000. There was very little machinery in the building, as the furniture is made in the East and shipped to St. Paul to be put together, so the loss was on the building and stock, which was quite heavy.

A Wisconsin hardwood man who was in the city the other day predicted an early shortage of basswood. He said prices on the new stock would start in right at the high point reached last fall and go still higher. His estimate was that the basswood cut is not more than 35 to 40 per cent of what it was last season.

H. J. Clark of the J. R. Clark Company has returned from a short trip to California with his family.

Charlotte.

An indication of renewed activity in the lumber business in the Carolinas is the fact that during the past two weeks quite a number of new companies have been organized, and numerous mills that had closed down earlier in the year have resumed operations.

Among the new companies chartered are:

The Atlantic Manufacturing & Stave Company of Washington, D. C., with a capital stock of $50,000. C. T. Hobart of Lima, O., is the principal stockholder.

The Gum Veneer & Lumber Company of Rural Hall, N. C., is a new company having a capital of $25,000 and proposing to manufacture and handle sash, doors, blinds, furniture, veneer, etc. A. M., C. M. and T. G. Gum and P. B. Law are the incorporators.

A new concern has just been chartered for Milboro, N. C., known as the Harris Chair Company. The capital stock is $50,000, and the incorporators are T. D. Harris, J. W. Alfred and J. E. Williamson. Chairs, chair stock, etc., will be manufactured.

The Bailey Lumber Company of Bakersville, N. C., has been chartered with a capital of $25,000 by J. H. and L. P. Bailey and others.

News has reached this city of the destruction by fire recently of between 400,000 and 500,000 feet of hardwood lumber, belonging to the Asheville Lumber Company of Asheville, N. C. The lumber was stacked on the yards of the company at Rhodo, N. C., and the loss is said to be $10,000, partially covered by insurance.

The Howard-Fitch Furniture Company of Winton Salem, N. C., has just been chartered with a capital of $25,000 by F. M. Fitch, K. Howard and others. The company will do a general furniture business.

The largest cargo of lumber to be shipped from Georgetown, S. C., in a sailing vessel cleared that port a few days ago, consisting of 19,225 cross ties from the Georgetown Grocery Company and H. Kaminiski & Co. for the New York market.

Judge West, in the circuit court of Brunswick, has just handed down a decision of the greatest interest to lumbermen in North Carolina and Virginia since the points raised have never been passed upon by the supreme courts of either state. The cases were the Camp Manufacturing Company vs. W. A. Young and R. B. Young vs. the Camp Manufacturing Company. The issue in both cases being the validity of a style of timber land lease used by the Camp company, the two cases were heard and the decision applies to both. The company had held title to standing timber to the value of $1,000,000 under a form of deed which provided that the grantee have five years to cut and remove the timber conveyed, and in the event of failure to meet this provision the period of grace be extended as long as the company desired, but that interest at the rate of 6 per cent per year be paid on the purchase money for the additional time required. The five years had expired on the timber involved and Messrs. Young and Wright contended that the title reverted to the grantors because the extension clause was vague and uncertain, and therefore void, and also for the reason that it conflicted with the law against perpetuities. Judge West held that the extension clause was void on the grounds set up by the grantors, but that it was obviously the purpose of the parties in interest to extend the time beyond the five years, and that the company was entitled to a reasonable period in which to cut and remove the timber. In view of the language used in the grant and because of the magnitude of the Camp company's operations the court decided that ten years would be a reasonable time, interest to be paid according to the terms of the deeds. The cases were hotly contested and the decision of Judge West will be appealed from and the supreme court of Virginia will have to make the final decision.

It is stated on what is considered good authority that northern and eastern capitalists plan building a line of railway from Charlotte to Atlanta, Ga., the promoters intending to buy up all the yellow pine in southern Georgia available. The company is said to be backed by $5,000,000 and will have as its sea outlet Charleston, S. C. It is said the present low prices of lumber, rails, labor, etc., will be taken advantage of by this company, which also proposes to manufacture most of the lumber bought. It is likely more comprehensive details will be given out later.

Wausau.

Wisconsin lumbermen have lost considerable through forest fires during the past month, but at present writing rains have conquered this destructive element.

Nadeau Bros.' mill and canthook factory at Nadeau, Mich., were recently burned; loss about $10,000. Some lumber was also destroyed. The firm carried no insurance because of excessive rates. This is the second fire the concern has had in the past few years. The other time the plant was destroyed a discharged employee was arrested charged with arson, convicted and sent to the Marquette prison.

John Holmes, a Marinette man, recently lost a camp and logging outfit near that city by fire. The fire originated from settlers burning brush heaps.

Every sawmill and factory in Marinette is in operation at present, the last mill to start being the Sawyer-Goodwin Lumber Company's plant No. 2.

R. W. Roberts of Milwaukee died during the latter part of April in a hospital in Rochester, Minn., following an operation for relief from gall stones. He was fifty-one years of age Mr. Roberts was engaged extensively in the timber and sawmill business. He held large interests in various places in Wisconsin.

The Viking Lumber Company of Wittenberg recently installed a 26,000-pound turbine. The company has recently expended about $15,000 in improvements on its plant, including a new dam.

Log drivers working on Pence river for the Kimberly Clark Company of Appleton recently met with a curious experience. The drive was progressing nicely when a colony of beavers built a dam across the river and stopped it. The dam was cleverly constructed of mud and logs and it was necessary to use dynamite to break it up.

The Scott & Howe Lumber Company of Bessemer, Mich. lost 60,000 feet of logs at the time of the recent forest fires in Wisconsin.

The proposed sites for three sawmills to be erected on the Menominee Indian reservation have been selected. Millions of feet of hardwood, pine and hemlock have been hauled to the sites. This timber was blown down in a cyclone three years ago. It was thought that the hardwood, lying on the ground so long, would be worthless, but when logging was started most of it was found to be in excellent preservation.

Wisconsin lumbermen are interested in a new hardwood plant located at Phillips, Miss., owned by the Tallahatchie Lumber Company. W. H. Hatten is president and treasurer and W. H. Dick vice president and secretary. Both are residents of New London, Wis., where they have been operating for years as the Hatten Lumber Company. They are also heavily interested in the Lathrop-Hatten Lumber Company of Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Hatten is also interested in the Ingram-Day Lumber Company of Lyman, Miss. The plant at Phillips is considered one of the best hardwood plants in the Mississippi valley. It was purchased a little over a year ago from the John O'Brien Land & Lumber Company and was rebuilt. The concern owns a large tract of timber surrounding the mill. The company has been in operation since last October and has a large stock of lumber on hand. Only recently has any shipping been done. The company is organized to do both an export and domestic business in hardwood.

During the past winter about 40,000,000 feet of timber, a large per cent of which is hardwood, was cut on the Menominee Indiana reservation. There were about thirty-five camps in operation and about 1,200 men were employed. The government will soon open bids for the sale of the logs.

The J. W. Wells Lumber Company of Menominie, Mich., is employing an improved log hoist which is proving a pronounced success. Logs can be lifted and carried from any part of the yards into the mill.

Theodore S. Wilkin of Oshkosh was recently found dead in his bed in Kentwood, La., where he was superintending the building of a mill for the Amos-Kent Lumber & Brick Company. He retired the night before feeling in the best of health. Mr. Wilkin was a member of the Wilkin-Challoner Company of Oshkosh, builders of sawmill machinery. He was an inventor and held patents on most of his machinery, and he was known to have a practical knowledge of sawmill machinery equal to that of any man in the country.

Ashland.

Edward Barber of Cincinnati, manager of Illingworth & Ingham, was here several days superintending the loading of export oak which he was receiving and exporting direct from the Licking River Lumber Company of this city.

The Wright-Salisbury Lumber Company of this city is loading out several cars of export stock this week and reports business improving.

Mr. Menses of Cincinnati, representative of James Kennedy & Co. of Liverpool, England, with their chief inspector, Mr. Hale of Charleston, W. Va., were in the city a few days this week. These gentlemen are securing considerable export oak for their firm from this section, and while here placed some very good contracts with local dealers. They seemed well pleased with the general outlook.

The Licking River Lumber Company is loading several cars of export oak this week at its mill at Farmers, Ky. It continues to receive an increased amount of inquiries and orders.

L. C. Smith, a Prestonburg lumberman, was a business visitor in the city a few days this week. Mr. Smith reports lumber business fair, with better prospects than existed a few months ago.

Mr. Jackson of Ault & Jackson of Cincinnati was in the city this week looking for oak and poplar lumber. Mr. Jackson expected to visit Huntington and Charleston, W. Va., before returning to Cincinnati.

H. V. Curll and son, D. B. Curll, of the H. V. Curll Lumber Company of Pittsburg were business visitors in the city this week. Mr. Curll and son, who were formerly members of the Curll & Lytle Lumber Company, have recently formed a company to do a wholesale business. Mr. Curll, Sr., has charge of the Pittsburg office and Mr. Curll, Jr., the branch office at Philadelphia. These gentlemen are experienced lumbermen, and their success is assured. They reported business improving, and stated that they had received more orders during the month of April than in any previous month this year. Prior to their visit here on this trip they made several cities in West Virginia and Ohio, returning to Pittsburg direct from this city.

The W. G. Ward Lumber Company of Ironton, O., who make a specialty of the planing mill business, and who operate one of the most complete plants of its kind in this section, report a nice lot of orders for poplar siding and interior finish.

H. N. Fischer, a leading lumberman and general merchant of Webbville county, Kentucky, was in the city this week calling on some of the local lumber dealers. Mr. Fischer said that while there is practically no stir in his vicinity in the lumber line, yet future prospects are much brighter than they were two months ago.

The Licking River Lumber Company of this

city state that they had one of the largest tides last week at their Farmers plant they have had this season. The heavy rainfall in the headwaters of Licking river caused a sudden rise in the river, bringing with its logs in such numbers that it was impossible for the log crews to boom the logs. It was necessary to jam the river, forming a gorge, in order that they might save the poplar and oak timber. The gorge was near Farmers, and extended over a mile up the river, with logs piled six to ten deep, the total number over thirty thousand. The company have night and day crews working on the logs in order to get the gorge cleaned up as soon as possible, as there are a number of raftsmen above this point waiting until they can go down the river with logs they have for various firms below Farmers and Cincinnati.

W. E. Berger of the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company of this city has returned from his western trip with several nice orders, and he reports that business shows a great improvement over sixty days ago.

Lewis Doster of Nashville, Tenn., secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, was in town several days this week calling on the various large mill operators here and in Coal Grove and Ironton, O. Mr. Doster stopped off here from an eastern trip, having visited Philadelphia, Washington and other points. He believes that there exists generally a much better feeling among the northern and eastern lumbermen, and, judging from the low stocks of the consuming trade and the enormous curtailment in manufacture of lumber, that before long there will be good demand for all hardwoods. Mr. Doster leaves the city Saturday for Columbus, where he will visit prominent lumbermen of that city and meet J. V. Hill, chief inspector of the association.

The R. G. Page Lumber Company of this city reports the receipt of some desirable orders for bill oak and oak ties in the past week at the right prices. Inquiries continue to increase and more orders are being received on quotations than any previous month of 1908. This company has the contract to furnish all the ties for the new street car railway being constructed in one of the northern cities in Michigan.

The Standard Planing Mill Company of this city reports the receipt of a nice line of contracts for furnishing building material this season for several new houses to be built in this and neighboring cities. Under the management of J. B. Kitchen this firm is doing a thriving business with a good outlook before it.

The Yellow Poplar Lumber Company of Coal Grove, O., continues to operate its double band mill full time, manufacturing some fine poplar lumber. Its large planing mills are busy getting out supplies of poplar interior finish, beveled siding, moulding, etc. This firm makes a specialty of the finished products made from poplar and report business improving. The word "improve" is certainly encouraging to the business man in general, and is a good indication of a steady and sure return to normal business.

J. F. Daniel, a Catlettsburg timber merchant, was in town this week. Mr. Daniel advises that the timber business has been active for the past few weeks, and large amounts of oak and poplar were sold in the Catlettsburg market, some of the timber, especially poplar, being of the finest quality.

Vansant, Kitchen & Co. continue to operate their double band mill, manufacturing poplar lumber. Charles Kitchen, secretary of the concern, is a candidate for nomination as congressman from this district.

J. H. P. Smith, president of the Hardwood Lumber Company, has returned from a western trip with some good orders. Mr. Smith says he found the consuming trade with a very limited amount of stock on hand, which is sure indication of an increased business in a short time.

The W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company is again shipping from its mill in West Virginia on the Guyandotte railroad. For some time they were unable to make any shipments from this mill on account of recent high water, putting the railroad out of commission. W. H. Dawkins spent several days at the mill at Saginaw, N. C. He advises they will begin operating again in a very short time. The lumber manufactured at this mill is principally hemlock, with some hardwood, mostly oak and chestnut, and a small amount of poplar.

Leon Isaacson of Brooklyn, N. Y., vice-president of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, Coal Grove, O., is spending several days in Coal Grove and vicinity.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

The average Chicago hardwood jobber reports business only about fifty per cent of what it was a year ago. Building operations in this market have not ceased by any means; in fact, there is still great activity, especially in the construction of flat buildings. The furniture people are complaining that their trade is only about half that of a year ago and their purchases are restricted to the hand-to-mouth variety. There are some Chicago jobbers who are making large contracts for future delivery of mill cuts, believing that with the restricted output and a comparatively small amount of lumber in sight they can make handsome earnings later on purchases at present prices. There is very little railroad business being booked at the present time, but it is believed that there will be some large orders from this source within a few weeks.

Boston.

There has been very little improvement in the demand here during the past fortnight, although dealers are optimistic and are talking about better business before long. New business is not evenly distributed. One dealer reports a larger April trading than he had a year ago, while others say it was one of the slowest months for new business they have ever experienced. Few buyers are willing to anticipate their wants even though they realize they can buy at lower prices now than when business gets a fair start. How long it will be before general business improves enough to develop a normal demand for hardwood is an open question. Many dealers believe trading will become more active inside of two months, while others put the date of active business off for several months at least.

Consuming manufacturers are not busy. Piano manufacturers have been running on short time and have been slow buyers of materials. Furniture plants have been operated on part time. The demand for veneers has therefore suffered. At present the manufacturers of veneers have rather large stocks, but prices in most instances are well held. Veneers of white holly are selling well for export and these are coming in for more attention in this market.

The call for quartered oak is not heavy, but prices are very well held. Offerings of desirable stock from mills are not large and dealers predict higher prices as soon as the demand warrants an advance. Plain oak continues in free offering and prices show but little strength. The call for basswood is moderate. Birch and maple move slowly. Ash is fairly well held. Whitewood has not gone off in price as much as many of the other woods. At present it can be purchased at lower prices than it could the first of the year. Cypress is still unsettled, although during the past week it seems that mills are coming a little nearer together on prices. The same is true of North Carolina pine. Some kinds of mahogany are easier than they were, and dealers have been fair buyers in primary markets at the decline.

New York.

While the hardwood trade so far as consumption is concerned continues irregular, there are nevertheless increasing indications of a slow but steady improvement all along the line. So far as high-grade hardwood stocks are concerned, the market seems quite satisfactory. There are some offerings on presumably standard stocks at off prices, but these sales are being found by buyers to represent manipulated grades to an extent which is benefiting the straight-grade shippers. Well manufactured hardwoods in the higher grades are holding their own, while supplies are not sufficient to create much tendency toward price concession.

In low-grade stock the manufacturing trade is picking up some, and the movement is considerably better all along the line. There is every indication that the tendency of the market from now on will be toward improvement.

Yard stocks are low, and on many items dealers are sailing pretty close to the wind. This attitude is being taken through the assumption that prices may show a further easing off, but as this idea is being rapidly dispelled there certainly should be an increased volume of buying during the late spring and summer. Taken as a whole, while the volume of trade could be considerably better, there is nevertheless little in the hardwood situation to cause anxiety. The most active stocks are ash, chestnut, plain oak and poplar, with a fair sprinkling of orders for the other woods. Quartered oak is also stiffening in demand and prices, and with any material increase in the consumption of hardwoods, prices should show a sympathetic advance because of the general conditions governing supplies.

Philadelphia.

Although there is but a slight release from the tension of continued dull times to chronicle, the feeling as to the outlook for hardwood trading is far less doleful than for some time back. While many of the consumers are playing a waiting game and others are buying on a conservative basis, there has been a fair volume of hardwood lumber moved during April, though far below the total amount of the same month a year ago. Although the prospect is far from alluring at times, in many instances the hustler, by being opportunely on the spot, gathers some good orders. In the producing districts it is noticeable that the majority of the manufacturers are curtailing their output, but these same manufacturers express themselves as confident that as soon as the all-absorbing political questions are settled business will again resume normal conditions.

Statistics show that the total amount of building permits taken out in April of this year show an advance of $688,595 over the figures for March, but this is a serious falling off compared with same month in 1907—a drop of $3,714,965. Of course this excessive reduction is attributable to the recent financial depression, but notwithstanding these conditions the sash and door mills are working, and the flooring men are not inclined to borrow trouble, as a large portion of the work now going on is of the better class of building, including considerable alteration work, which calls for good hardwood flooring. The furniture factories are moving slowly, as the retail market is more or less influenced by the inactivity among the large textile and iron mills in this and nearby sections, which are all working on reduced capacity. Cigar box and veneer industries, considering the general instability of affairs, are fairly busy, but whichever way you look in the hardwood field there is undeniably a

lack of snap in trading. Values have, as a rule, held steady; quartered oak still remains scarce and high; poplar, ones and twos, keeps firm—in fact, all the better grades are steady; in the lower grades there is some fluctuation.

Baltimore.

There has been no pronounced change in the hardwood trade during the past fortnight. Supplies at the mills are reported small, and plants are being operated only on part time and some are shut down altogether. Yet offerings seem to be quite liberal, with no snap in the inquiry, so that the range of values is easy. Such manufacturers as have visited this market in the last two weeks are unanimous in reporting business generally as without spirit and quotations low.

One of the most troublesome features, of course, is the state of the foreign business, which suffers by reason of the heavy accumulations of stocks, that have forced prices to so low a point as to put it out of the question to continue forwarding. The closing of the foreign market naturally leaves much more lumber to be taken care of at home. There are some indications of improvement, however. Some of the large consumers are apparently getting ready to augment their purchases: railroad improvements are being taken up once more, and provision is being made for additions to rolling stock. The furniture manufacturers seem to be purchasing more liberally, and the needs of the yardmen are unmistakably greater, though the retailers still adhere to the policy of filling only their immediate wants. Stocks in the hands of the yardmen are as a rule depleted, and any quickening in the requirements of the consumers must tend to bring out a number of orders. Poplar is still without spirit and the range of prices is easy. The needs of the box manufacturers are very moderate, and other consumers are in a similar position. The foreign business in poplar, like that in oak planks, suffers from excessive shipments, and the low range of values abroad keeps stocks here to congest the home market.

Pittsburg.

In some respects Pittsburg lumbermen are encouraged over the outlook. In other ways the market has apparently gone back a little from the point where it stood two weeks ago. So far as inquiry is concerned, it is manifestly better, but when there is considered the actual amount of business placed little apparent improvement is seen. During the past two weeks there has been quite an active call in some quarters for hickory, ash, elm, basswood, chestnut and poplar. Most of these woods have been wanted by furniture factories or by country plants which manufacture on a more or less extensive scale carriages, implements, etc. Salesmen who have been out on the road since April 15 have been doing more business with these concerns and prices have not been cut as much as a few weeks ago.

The demand for poplar has been better than could be expected under existing conditions. Poplar prices are well held. Stocks are yet large, but they are in strong hands for the most part. The oak trade has slid back since April 1 and prices have weakened. In the past week, however, there have been indications of a stronger market and wholesalers believe they will have little trouble in maintaining list after this date. For timbers and ties there is a better call than any time this spring.

The industrial situation is so disappointing as to afford little relief in the lumber business. Manufacturing is steady, but very slow, and meanwhile every concern is curtailing its expenses to the limit. Building operations, so far as greater Pittsburg is concerned, are practically at a standstill. Spring is far enough advanced to show pretty definitely what is in sight in building, and it must be admitted that the outlook here is anything but favorable. This means little activity in yard buying.

Buffalo.

Hardwood dealers give a less hopeful report of the situation than a month ago, as they are afraid that the consumption of hardwood lumber, especially in certain manufacturing lines, is not as large as the sales of the rough lumber have been. Still furniture and other factories that consume such lumber are reported to be doing well and look for a fair season at least. It will be some time before this apparent conflict of opinion can be reconciled, if it ever is. Then there is a third side to the question. Some good business men say that it would not be a good thing for the country to resume big sales now. They say that to rush back to the active business of the past three or four years would be to return to the dangerous condition that precipitated this breakdown, which would be the height of foolishness.

"I have been in active business thirty years," said a leading manufacturer the other day, "and I have passed through these depressions before. I am willing to wait a little now. It would be just the worst thing possible now to go out and insist on doing a business such as we were doing a year ago. Let us rest a little. It will do us all and the country good."

There is a good demand for poplar and quartered oak; maple is moving; elm and basswood are doing something, and only plain oak, birch and chestnut are slow. Cherry and the other high-priced woods sell fairly well. White ash is quiet, but black is more active.

Cleveland.

Two or three months ago it was thought that the business lull was but temporary, but now lumbermen are beginning to believe that the outlook points to a slack year. Not until after the presidential election is a boom looked for, and then the end of the season will have arrived. Next spring, however, good times are confidently expected.

Poplar continues to hold the top place in demand just now. Prices are quite firm, with the demand and supply fair. Quartered oak shows more strength than for some weeks and is now selling around $80. Plain oak is a little better than it was a month ago and is moving at from $45 to $50. Ash is quiet at from $48 to $55, according to condition. Hickory is very dull, there being almost no market for it.

Mahogany is also quiet. It is selling from 15½ to 16½ cents a foot. Circassian walnut continues to hold its price of 45 cents a foot, though rough grades can be secured as low as 15 cents.

Some price cutting has been apparent during the past month, but it is hoped that the hardwood industry at least will be spared much embarrassment on this account. Most of the industries using hardwoods in this city and locality are running on short time at present. The call for flooring and interior finish is brightening up with the advance of the building season.

Columbus.

The market has shown but little improvement the past two weeks. There is some activity in the demand from manufacturing establishments, but the improvement is not as noticeable as was anticipated. Prices are fairly firm under the circumstances and the prospects for the future are still considered good. On every hand are heard reports of depleted stocks, which is taken as an indication that there must be more lively buying in the near future.

Poplar is strong and prices are unchanged. Oaks are in fair demand and the quotations on quartered are firm. The lower grades are weak. There is some demand for ash, hickory and elm.

Indianapolis.

The local hardwood market has shown some improvement during the last two weeks, a good proportion of inquiries being followed by orders. Manufacturers are showing a strong disposition to hold up prices.

This season has developed a good deal of big building and Indiana concerns have also been successful in obtaining some substantial contracts for buildings outside of the state.

Furniture factories are now running steadily with a good supply of orders ahead. They are beginning to place some orders for material, and on the whole the hardwood situation is more encouraging than it has been for some time.

Milwaukee.

A better tone is found in the Milwaukee hardwood trade, and improvement that is gradual but steady is noted. The mills and factories in the city have been buying more heavily the last few weeks. Stocks at the factories are becoming low, and this is taken as a good sign by hardwood dealers. The active building season is affecting trade, and many orders for future delivery are being placed. The call for interior finishing lumber is especially strong and inquiries in this line are plentiful.

Little change is to be noted in prices, although it is evident that a more even schedule is being maintained and there is less cutting among the dealers.

There is an increased demand for quartered oak and the call for plain oak and birch is growing. Birch has been at rather a low stage, but a healthy improvement is now taking place. The supply in most cases is not heavy. Poplar is holding up well and the demand is heavier than a few weeks ago. While orders for maple flooring are larger and more frequent, the greatest demand is looked for a little later. Basswood is holding its own, owing to the limited supply, and the same is true of hickory. The general industrial outlook in the city is much improved, money is becoming plentiful and collections in the lumber field are now quite satisfactory.

Bristol.

Continued improvement is noted in the hardwood situation in this section and lumbermen are more optimistic than they have been for several months. There is steady improvement in all stocks and prices show a slight upward tendency. Many mills have lately resumed and it is estimated that fully 75 per cent of them are running to their fullest capacity. There is a fair volume of business being done, especially by the lumbermen who are hustling for business. They generally realize that there is a certain amount to be done, and all are anxious to get their share of what is going. The yards are pretty generally well stocked, though they do not contain as much lumber as they did in March, when shipments were much lighter.

Cincinnati.

Transactions during the month of April were more satisfactory than the previous month, and every item on the list showed improvement. The demand for poplar is still urgent, and some sales of the choice grades are being made as high as $55, while the lower grades are selling at $25 to $35. Stocks of poplar are generally low. Another item that has shown vast improvement is quartered oak. The building element is purchasing a great deal of that wood, as well as furniture manufacturers. Plain white oak is not as urgently requested as quartered white and red, but some sales are being recorded at good prices. The demand for walnut, hickory, chestnut and mahogany is more urgent than last month, and the general impression is that every item has seen its lowest price level. Lumber dealers are sanguine of an improvement during the month of May, and conditions seem to point that way.

St. Louis.

There has been quite a noticeable increase in the volume of hardwood business that has been done recently. It is increasing, too, all the time, although it is not quite as large as it should be. With the building season at hand, buying is more noticeable, but the amount is not nearly as

large as it has been in past seasons. The trade from the factories is better than it was, particularly in some lines. The planing mills seem to be buying a fair amount of hardwood, especially oak and cypress. The furniture and box factories are also increasing the amount of their purchases, but these two interests are not doing a great deal of business, hence probably the small buying done by them. The agricultural implement factories are doing a little buying and it is more than likely that the demand from this industry will soon begin to increase. The demand from the railroads and car shops is light, but their stocks are getting smaller all the time and they will be compelled to replenish soon. Hardwood prices are keeping up pretty well. There is not much cutting in prices reported. Gum and cottonwood conditions are unsettled. Cypress is getting better, but other items show no change.

Evansville.

The local hardwood market has changed little during the last two weeks. There has been but slight improvement, but it is certain that conditions are no worse. There has been quite a little lumber moving during the past two weeks; however, most of it was mixed carloads, the trade buying only for immediate needs. Most of the local factories have cut down their working forces, also shortened hours. Buyers are more plentiful just at this time, but they are all looking for concessions in prices. Several of the local mills have been shut down most of the time the past two weeks, having sawed up their stock of logs, and are not doing any logging, and it is almost certain there will be more of them shut down in the next two or three weeks.

New Orleans.

Because of the slack foreign demand on hardwoods and the absence of an interior call for this class of lumber the hardwood mills of this territory have been doing comparatively little during the past fortnight. Advices from the various sections of the state in which hardwood timber is cut are that the mills have been running unsteadily because of the scarcity of orders, and will probably continue to do so for some time. Little exporting is being done at this point and the general situation has changed very little within the last several months. Generally the situation is unsatisfactory with the exporters, and these declare that no improvement is yet in sight.

San Francisco.

Conditions in the hardwood line in San Francisco continue active and the demand steady, particularly for quartered oak. Contrary to expectations, a good many new buildings have lately been started, and many of which call for hardwood for interior finish, flooring, etc. Quartered oak veneers in thicknesses of 1/20-inch for panel stock and 3/16 to ¼-inch for rails and stiles are also specified, while ⅝-inch and inch are popular for moulding and framing. Demand has really been so active that frequent complaints are heard at the different hardwood yards that they cannot keep stocked.

Mahogany continues to receive a great deal of attention, and one large building has lately been specified to be finished throughout in this handsome wood.

POPLAR
Rough and Dressed
SOUTHERN HARDWOODS
M. A. HAYWARD
1021 Saving and Trust Bldg., Columbus, O.

In order to protect themselves against east ern competition, the millmen and interior trim contractors in this city and around the bay are organizing so as to work together in the protection of their business. It is reported that, although there is keen competition in figuring among themselves, they will pull together in an effort to keep San Francisco work from going east or even outside of the city.

It is reported on the streets that some large eastern firms who are submitting bids with the intention of getting some of the large contracts here will find it extremely difficult when the time comes to deliver their work and install it.

The distribution of jenisero from this market is increasing, and the other principal coast cities where this wood has been introduced are sending in their requisitions regularly to the wholesale manufacturers of this wood in this city. There have been reported here quite a few inquiries also from eastern dealers, and with the decrease in production of quartered oak this wood will no doubt receive more and more attention.

Money is more plentiful and collections are quite satisfactory. Savings banks are again beginning to loan money and large insurance companies and other heavy holders of ready cash are advancing large sums on good San Francisco collateral and at very reasonable rates.

Norfolk.

It is not thought that as much business was transacted during the past fifteen days as during the latter part of March and the first of April. The exports of hardwood lumber for the month of April show a decrease, both as compared with the same period last year and with the month of March. This decrease is probably due to the large shipments made on consignment, which have begun to tell on the foreign market and have weakened prices.

Building operations in this city are active, and there are close to four hundred residences now under course of erection. This, of course, predicts good business locally in the immediate future. Domestic sales show no signs of any great improvement, but are being made at about the same gait as since the first of the year.

Toledo.

A fairly satisfactory condition prevails in the local hardwood market. Retail trade is active and this has resulted in the placing of some good orders. Noticeable among the incoming shipments was a Lake shipment recently of 450,000 feet of mixed hardwoods, chiefly elm, from Michigan. Prices on most hardwoods have held firm with little disposition to decline. Poplar is in good demand and while there is some shading of prices on boards and on siding, the standard stocks are firm. Hickory, ash, oak and all furniture materials are on the move. Factories are all consuming their regular quota, and the activity in building has caused considerable stimulation. Stocks are all in good shape, with sufficient material on hand to care for present needs, although there is some shortage in certain lines. Basswood and ash are scarce, but that is not unusual in this market. There is no complaint heard from the local dealers, and conditions show improvement.

Minneapolis.

The Twin City factory trade continues to buy only to fill immediate wants. The conservative policy inaugurated last fall is being kept up, and one theory is that the leading consumers are going to wait until after the national conventions to see what sort of candidates are put up for president before banking too much on the future. The plants are all fairly busy, and the consumption of hardwood is calling for considerable stock in small lots. Oak is not in brisk demand, but northern stock is being taken pretty well. Prices are holding steady at about $46 on plain oak laid down here, and $34 for common. The quartered is held at $76 to $80 in Minneapolis.

Basswood stocks are reported to be light and prices are stiff, ranging down from $36 on firsts and seconds to $17 for mill culls, with a prospect of higher prices in the summer. Birch is about holding its own at $28 for firsts and seconds, and $18 for common. Inch maple stock is selling at about $26. The slowest buyers in this section are the railroads, which do not seem to be doing anything. They are not buying lumber of any kind, though purchasing departments put in requisitions for it right along. The country trade is quiet and runs mostly to wagon stock in maple, oak and basswood. The retail yards are buying little of anything at present.

Charlotte.

One of the best indications of renewed life in the lumber business of this section is the formation of new companies and resuming of operations that were closed on account of the panic and demoralized market. From most parts of this state inquiries are coming in more freely and woods work is taking on new vigor. All in all, the hardwood situation is better than it was a fortnight ago. However, it is hardly expected that business will be as active as last year for some time yet, for a number of mills are still closed and prices are yet below normal.

Labor is plentiful and improved weather conditions, as well as satisfactory shipping facilities are adding to the general improvement of conditions that is being felt in the Carolinas. Lumbermen are decidedly more optimistic than they were a few months ago. The furniture factories of the state report a much improved trade and most of them are running on the old hour scale and turning out a normal output.

Ashland.

There is considerable activity among the planing mills and retail yards in this section supplying buildings with poplar and oak and other building materials. Prices remain about the same for these woods. It is expected that, with the increased demand for the output of the planing mills and retail yards, the demand for rough lumber will show increase shortly.

Liverpool.

Trade conditions on this side are extremely flat, and this, coupled with large import, is making values very much lower. The fall in prices has been felt only on consignment parcels and shippers do not show any tendency to cut prices for contract goods. The low prices ruling for consignments now landing have frightened buyers off and consumers will not speculate beyond their immediate requirements. It is practically impossible to find anyone who will buy "to arrive" at prices asked by shippers. Undoubtedly it would pay shippers to ease their prices for contract goods and ship a little less on consignment.

Wagon oak planks are perhaps the weakest spot on the market, and the port is flooded with consignment parcels which have been sold at about 2 shillings. This makes those merchants who bought on contract at 2 shillings 6 pence feel rather glum. It is hard to understand why shippers do not send larger quantities of prime hickory logs, as this is practically the only line for which there is any real demand. Ash logs are weak, though there is some demand for first growth logs of fair size. Second growth logs, both at Liverpool and Glasgow, are absolutely unsalable. The mahogany position is sharing the general despondency and values are lower than for some years past. Poplar and oak boards have both been sold during the past week at prices which must have resulted in a big loss to the shippers. Pitch pine is also lower and general expectations at this market are that this wood is to be lower still. In fact, depression reigns everywhere; the turnover is only half the average, and prices have fallen to a very low ebb.

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HARDWOOD RECORD

¶ Reaches more manufacturers, jobbers and consumers of Hardwood Lumber than all the remainder of the lumber trade press combined.

¶ Prints more hardwood news than all the remainder of the lumber trade press combined.

¶ Is not only the only hardwood paper, but the best lumber paper printed.

Wanted and For Sale -SECTION-

Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

For one insertion ..... 20 cents a line
For two insertions ..... 35 cents a line
For three insertions ..... 50 cents a line
For four insertions ..... 60 cents a line

Eight words of ordinary length make one line. Heading counts as two lines.
No display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

EMPLOYEES WANTED

TRAVELING SALESMAN WANTED

For a Northern hardwood concern. In replying please state age, experience, salary expected, etc. Address
"T. S.," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Experienced hickory handle salesman. Address, "686," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

HARDWOOD SALESMAN.

High-class salesman for middle west and east by one of the largest manufacturing houses in the country. State age, experience and what you can do with good support. Address "W.," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

WANT PERMANENT CONNECTION

With good firm. Have had wide experience in hardwood lumber business, sawmilling, inspection, buying and selling, also financing in a small way. My time is yours and the best references will be furnished. Address
BOX 12, care HARDWOOD RECORD.

LUMBER WANTED

ELM AND COTTONWOOD STAVES

Wanted. ⅝" thick x 4" wide, with ⅝" joint, also heading, ½" thick x 17¼" and 20½", beveled.
JAMES KENNEDY & CO., LTD.,
Cincinnati, O.

CLEAR RED GUM SQUARES WANTED.

All red, 2"x2"x27" and 28", and 2¼"x2¼", and 2½"x2½"x26½".
JAMES KENNEDY & CO., LTD.,
Cincinnati, O.

WHITE ASH OARS WANTED.

Wanted—Large lot of White Ash Oars. For further particulars address
G. ELIAS & BRO.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY, 1235 S. Robey St., Chicago.

OAK WANTED.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
CONTINENTAL LUMBER CO.,
1213 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER FOR SALE

HICKORY-POPLAR-OAK TIMBER.

Immediate sale, due to death of associate. 5,000 ft., stumpage or fee; 1,000,000 hickories, 2" to 2'. Three-mile haul. Address the owner,
M. H. CRUMP, Bowling Green, Ky.

FOR SALE.

2,000,000 feet dry gum.
500,000 feet dry 1" white oak No. 2 and No. 3 common.
1,000,000 feet 2" white oak common bridge plank, also timbers.
Write for prices.
BLUFF CITY LUMBER CO.,
Pine Bluff, Ark.

WALNUT AND HARDWOOD LUMBER.

Crating lumber a specialty. Also walnut gun stocks.
E. H. FALL, Port Clinton, O.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

NEW YORK TIMBER LAND.

600 acres, solid body, fine timber, near this city. Cedar, elm, maple. Convenient to railroad.
C. L. PAGE,
16 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—HICKORY STUMPAGE

On 15,000 acres in White county, Arkansas. Address "Z," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

FOR SALE—6500 ACRES

Virgin hardwood timber land in fee and new mill now running. Healthful location in Arkansas. This proposition would not be on the market except for good reasons. Address
"BOX 10," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

HICKORY TIMBER LAND.

1,000 acres finest Hickory tract in Mississippi. Some White Oak. Eight miles from station in Madison county, Mississippi. Good road to station. Lies in a body. Will sell for $10 per acre.
A. H. CAUTHEN,
Canton, Miss.

FOR SALE.

100,000-acre tract, 850,000,000 feet. Best in South. Yellow pine and hardwood.
AARON GRAHAM, Christiansburg, Va.

TIMBER LANDS.

I own some good timber land for sale, and want more from owners. Want some large tracts, stumpage only.
AARON GRAHAM, Christiansburg, Va.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.

Narrow or standard gauge from 7 tons to 70 tons; over 165 locomotives of various types at our shops.
SOUTHERN IRON & EQUIPMENT CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

RAILS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

All inquiries for industrial railway equipment listed before RECORD readers will find ready response.
HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BOX AND VENEER FACTORY AT AUCTION.

By order of United States Court, I will offer for sale at public auction, on June 6, 1908, the plant of the Metal Bound Package Company, bankrupt, at Mound City, Ill., consisting of about six acres of ground, mill and factory buildings, office, etc. Band saw mill, with steam feed, log trip, nigger, gang edger, etc. Two large Coe rotary veneer machines with clippers, drag saw, patent metal binding machinery, etc. Large, first-class and completely equipped box and patent trunk slat factory, power and machine shop. Located on the Ohio river, Ill. Cent. and the Big Four railways; good log harbor, at the best milling point in the United States. For further particulars, address
A. W. WILLIAMSON, Trustee,
Mound City, Illinois.

AN OPPORTUNITY WORTH INVESTIGATING.

Either to purchase all or a part interest in a new, up-to-date planing mill with dry kilns, etc., adaptable to any kind of woodworking, in heart of the Southern hardwood field. City location. Address
"BOX 500," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

FOR SALE.

Woodworking plant in western Wisconsin on W. C. R. R., with 15 acres of ground, buildings rebuilt in 1907. 40,000 sq. ft. floor space. Two 120 h. p. tubular boilers, with Dutch ovens and stack. A quick buyer will get a bargain. For detailed information address
E. J. BARRETT, Sheboygan, Wis.

WANT TO CONTRACT

The cut of our new band mill, sawing principally Oak and Poplar—3 million ft. of choice hardwood logs now at mill. Address
THE KENTUCKY SAW MILL CO.,
Hays, Breathitt County, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned receivers of the Bodley Wagon Co. at Memphis, Tenn., beg to notify the patrons of the company and the public in general that there will be no interruption in the business of the company, which will be continued as heretofore, and that any orders they may be favored with will be executed with dispatch and receive the same care and attention as in the past.
BODLEY WAGON CO.,
E. A. Nix and Yandell Haum, Receivers.

FUEL WOOD WANTED.

We are in the market at all times for fuel hardwood in lengths of 24", 30" and 36". Must be dry.
ALWART BROS. COAL CO.,
165 W. Webster Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FACTS FROM PRACTICAL MEN.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is always in the market for articles on any and every feature of the hardwood industry. It wants practical statements of fact from practical men who know how certain things can be done in the best way. Literary quality not essential. Liberal pay for acceptable articles. Address
Editor HARDWOOD RECORD.

TRY A FEW LINES

In the Wanted and For Sale Section of the Hardwood Record :: ::

IT BRINGS RESULTS

WHO BUYS HARDWOODS?

Do You Want the List?

The Hardwood Record supplies free of charge to its lumber advertisers a bulletin service showing the annual requirements of lumber, dimension stock, veneers and panels of consumers of those materials throughout the United States and Canada.

Specifically, the items of the bulletins recite:

Name of state and town	**Kinds, grades and thicknesses of Lumber**
Name of concern	**Kinds and sizes of dimension stock**
Name of buyer	**Kinds and thicknesses of veneers**
Line manufactured	**Kinds, thicknesses and sizes of panels.**

The paragraphs are cut from the bulletins and pasted on patent cards, the numbered tabs corresponding to the kinds of lumber **not** used are removed, and the cards are filed in alphabetical order between state guide cards. No house not in good commercial repute is listed. The card index thus formed, which requires but about an hour's work by a clerk once a week, forms a complete roster of the hardwood requirements of all users, and is an invaluable adjunct to the sales department of every manufacturer and jobber.

This service is free to all advertisers, save the patent index cards which show at a glance the kinds of lumber used by each concern, and which are sold at $3.50 a thousand, the state guide cards costing 75 cts. a set.

Write us about this service.

HARDWOOD RECORD

355 Dearborn Street CHICAGO

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
When you have anything to sell, or wish to purchase anything in the way of
HARDWOOD LUMBER
CROSS TIES OR PILING
Norval Osburn, Seaman, Ohio



WHEN IN DETROIT
STOP AT
THE TULLER
Adams Ave. & Park St.
Absolutely Fireproof
In the center of the shopping, theater and business district. A la carte cafe—grille-room. Service unexcelled. Every room has bath.
Rates, $1.50 per day and upward.
M. A. SHAW, Manager.

Locations

IN

Saw Mills
Furniture Plants
Handle Factories
Dimension and Wagon Material

ALSO

Timber Lands on Lines of the
Illinois Central
AND
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroads

For Full Information Address
J. C. Clair,
Industrial Commissioner
1 Park Row, Chicago

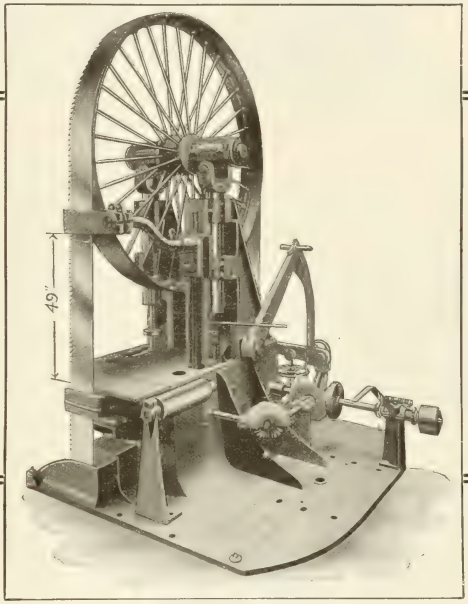
COUNTERFEIT CHECKS
are frequent except where ours
Two Piece Geometrical Barter Coin
Safe in use, then satisfaction left possible. Sample if you ask for it.
S. D. CHILDS & CO.
Chicago
We also make Time Checks, Stencils and Tag Hammers



SAVE YOUR MONEY
by using the
RED BOOK
Published Semi-Annually
in January and July
It contains a carefully prepared list of the buyers of lumber in car lots, both among the dealers and manufacturers.
The book indicates their financial standing and manner of meeting obligations. Covers the UNITED STATES and MANITOBA.
The trade recognizes this book as the authority on the lines it covers.
A well organized Collection Department is also operated and the same is open to you.
WRITE FOR TERMS.
Lumbermen's Credit Association
ESTABLISHED 1878
1405 Great Northern Building : CHICAGO
116 Nassau Street : NEW YORK CITY
MENTION THIS PAPER

GARLAND

Special Hardwood 7-ft. Band Mill



There are many good features about this mill that we will be glad to tell about.
Write for catalogue and descriptive circulars.

Simplicity, Capacity, Economy on Saws.
We manufacture a full line of Sawmill and Conveying Machinery.

A few hardwood sawmill machinery installations:

Kneeland-Bigelow Co.	Bay City, Mich.
Kneeland-Buell Co.	Bay City, Mich.
W. D. Young & Co.	Bay City, Mich.
E. C. Hargrave	Bay City, Mich.
Bliss & Van Auken	Saginaw, Mich.
Salling, Hanson & Co.	Grayling, Mich.
Johannesburg Mfg. Co.	Johannesburg, Mich.
Michelson & Hanson Co.	Lewiston, Mich.
Harbor Springs Lumber Co.	Harbor Springs, Mich.
W. H. White Co.	Boyne City, Mich.
Mud Lake Lumber Co.	Raber, Mich.
Engel Lumber Co.	Englewood, La.
Hardgrove Lumber Co.	Hardgrove, Mich.
Churchill Lumber Co.	Alpena, Mich.
Waccamaw Land & Lumber Co.	Wilmington, N. C.
Embury-Martin Lumber Co.	Cheboygan, Mich.

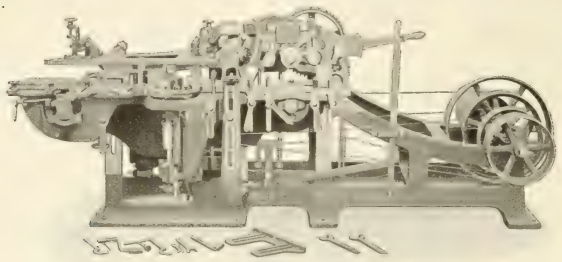
The M. Garland Co.

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN

SMITH of SMITHVILLE

New Profit Builder

SMITH of SMITHVILLE



No. 133-A. SEVEN INCH, FOUR SIDE HARDWOOD MOULDER

HARDWOOD manufacturers are constantly demanding machine tools of a more sturdy character. Many attempts have been made by machine builders to meet this need, resulting in added complications, with very slight improvements. We have, however, developed a moulding sticker of the 7-inch type that is both sturdy and simple, a machine that contains all of the elements of a very heavy large size moulder, yet it is only a seven-inch machine. Write us today for a special circular

Branches: NEW YORK, CHICAGO and ATLANTA

H. B. Smith Machine Co.

SMITHVILLE, N. J., U. S. A.

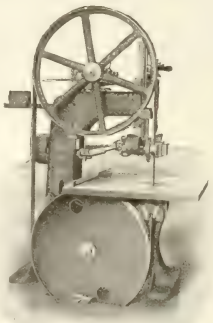
Branches: NEW YORK, CHICAGO and ATLANTA

OUR LATEST

In the way of Band Rip Saws

The Feed is very powerful, consisting of one in-feeding and one out-feeding roll, which are placed close together, enabling short stock to be worked to advantage. They can be raised by long lever to receive material 12″ thick. Has solid lower wheel which prevents the upper from over-running

We Guarantee this Saw to Stand Up to the Hardest Kind of Work



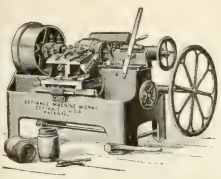
No. 180. Aut. Band Rip Saw

It is equipped with our Patent Sensitive Straining Device which permits of running the thinnest gauge blade at twice the speed of any other saw without danger of buckling or breaking. We can point you to cases where a single blade of 4" in width has been worn down to less than half its width without cracking or breaking

Write for Descriptive Circular Today

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.

414-434 W. Front Street
CINCINNATI - OHIO



No. 1. Automatic Hub Turning Lathe

For turning Wagon Hubs of all Sizes. Capacity 500 to 600 per day

Our No. 0 Hub Lathe will turn all kinds and sizes of carriage hubs at the rate of from 1000 to 1500 per day

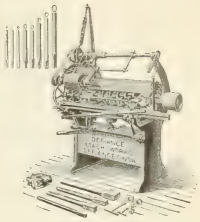
"DEFIANCE"
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

FOR MAKING

Hubs, Spokes, Wheels, Wagons, Carriages, Rims Shafts, Poles, Neck-Yokes, Single-Trees, Hoops, Handles of all Kinds, Spools, Bobbins, Insulator Pins and Oval Wood Dishes

INVENTED AND BUILT BY

The Defiance Machine Works
Defiance, Ohio

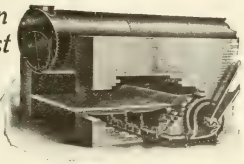


32" Spoke Lathe

For turning common, sarven and sharp edged Spokes. Will turn 2500 to 3000 per day

DO YOU LACK STEAM?
WE CAN HELP YOU.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate.



THE MOST EFFECTIVE DEVICE IN EXISTENCE FOR QUICKENING THE COMBUSTION OF SAW MILL REFUSE.

IT SAVES EXPENSE, because you can burn your sawdust and odds and ends of every description under your boilers.

IT INCREASES YOUR OUTPUT, because you are never short of steam.

IT MAKES IT EASIER TO FIRE, because the fuel burns freely and requires a minimum of attention.

IT IS ECONOMICAL—far more so than any draft grate, because the pipe and bars are always filled with a current of fresh air, and so last for many years without requiring repairs.

YOU TAKE ABSOLUTELY NO RISK, because we give thirty days in which to thoroughly test it. In the event of rejection, **WE** pay the freight **BOTH WAYS.**

Equally efficient in ordinary furnaces or Dutch ovens.—Adapted for any number of boilers, from one up.—No change in construction necessary. A hole must be made through the furnace walls for the pipe; aside from this, not a brick need be disturbed.—Can be put in over Sunday.—No difficulty about maintaining a fire at night, when the blower is idle, and no objection to so doing, as the bars are still filled with a current of air, due to natural draft.

Remember, we sell **ON APPROVAL.**

State how many boilers you have, and whether you have plain furnaces or Dutch ovens, and give width and length of grate surface or surfaces.

We also manufacture the celebrated

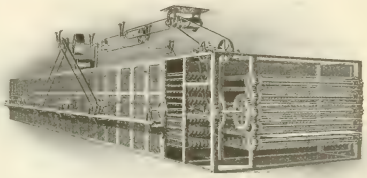
"TOWER" LINE OF EDGERS AND TRIMMERS

consisting of forty different sizes and styles.

GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE CO., Greenville, Mich.

VENEER DRYER
"Proctor System" Automatic Girt Conveyor Type

NO ROLLS TO JAM. NO APRONS TO ADJUST.



Dries quarter inch better than Roller Dryer.

Dries fortieth inch better than Apron Dryer.

SEND FOR NEW CATALOG AND LOT OF REFERENCES.

All good points in other Dryers embraced

All troublesome features in other Dryers eliminated.

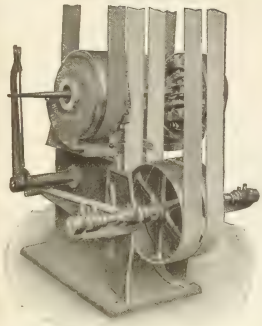
THE PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE MACHINERY CO.

Hancock & Somerset Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHEAPER LOGGING Means spending less money and getting out more logs. It is also the title of our handsome new catalogue, which is by far the most beautiful work ever issued on steam logging machinery. It is intensely interesting and instructive for any lumberman, as it contains over one hundred views (in color) of various operations, and clearly shows just what our machines can do and are doing for others.

IT'S FREE CLYDE IRON WORKS, Duluth, Minnesota.





The Nash Automatic Sander

FOR ALL ROUND STOCK WORK

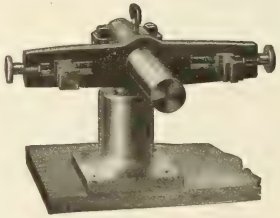
A wonderful labor-saving machine. Pays for itself in a short time. For particulars address

J. M. Nash 842-848 Thirtieth St. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Broom, Hoe, Rake, Fork and Shovel Handles, Chair Stock, Dowel Rods, Curtain Poles, Shade Rollers, WhipStocks, Canes, Veneered Columns, Ten Pins, &c.

Automatic

Knife Setting Device



Flooring Manufacturers should be especially interested in this device for setting knives on matcher heads. It does the work quickly and accurately. Used by the biggest and best factories. Let us tell you about it.

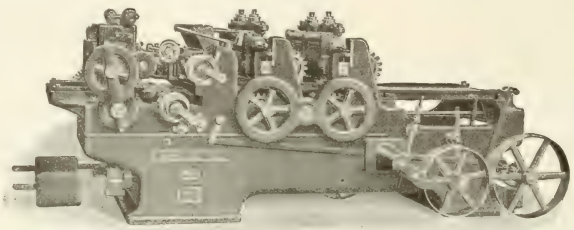
Cadillac Machine Co.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

CADILLAC, MICH.

An Up-to-the-Minute Surfacer

A single or double surfacer of great strength and rigidity. Fitted with Patented Sectional Rolls for simultaneously feeding several narrow strips. Equipped with our Patented Radial Knife Setting Gauge and Patented Knife Truing Device that practically eliminate knife marks. This is something new and should interest you. We recommend a feed of 80 to 100 feet per minute with this machine.



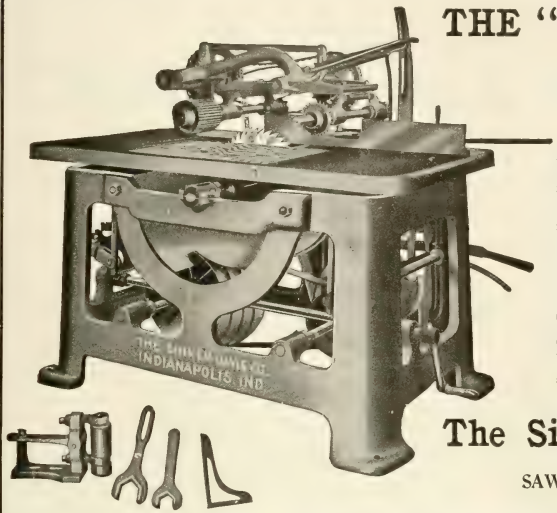
No. 53 Surfacer Single or Double. Works 9", 15", 18", 24" or 30" Wide by 6" Thick. Six Feed Rolls

S. A. WOODS MACHINE CO., Boston

SPECIALISTS IN PLANERS, MOULDERS AND KNIFE GRINDERS

811 Railway Exchange, Chicago
Jacksonville

617 Lumber Exchange, Seattle
Shreveport



THE "HOOSIER" SELF-FEED RIP SAW

The cut shows a front view of our Hoosier Self Feed Rip Sawing Machine; it has a square raising table, easily operated by a crank in front of the machine and is always firmly locked, at any point, thus preventing any jarring or falling down and doing away with all clamp bolts and screws. The machine has our patent feeding device, with two feed shafts, one in front of the saw with a thin star feed wheel and one in the rear with a corrugated roll, the advantage of which can be readily seen.

This machine will rip stock 6 inches thick and by using the saw on the outer end of the mandril will take in stock 17½ inches between guide and saw. It can be used with a gang of saws by the use of spacing collars on the mandril. It has no equal in the rapid production of slats, cleats and dimension material of all kinds. Price $175.00.

We also build the machine with a movable saw, at a slightly higher price.

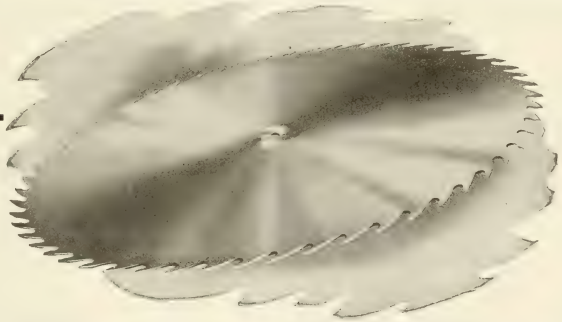
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Manufacturers of

SAW MILL MACHINERY

Indianapolis, Ind.



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THE STURDY — TRUSTY — QUALITY LINE OF THE WORLD

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.

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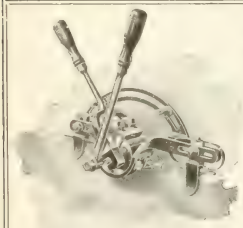
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Can quote special prices on
300,000 feet 4-4 Furniture Oak.
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Manufacturers and Shippers of **HARDWOODS**
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Standard for a Quarter Century

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We employ a **larger** force of **expert** timber cruisers than any other firm in the **world.** We have furnished **banks** and **trust** companies with reports on timber tracts upon which **millions of dollars** of timber certificates or **bonds** have been issued. We furnish **detailed** estimates which enables the buyer **to verify** our reports at **very little expense** and without loss of **valuable time.** Correspondence with bona fide investors solicited.

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We make a specialty of Bridge and Car Material. Can ship mixed cars of Pine and Hardwood—Manufactured exclusively by our own mills.

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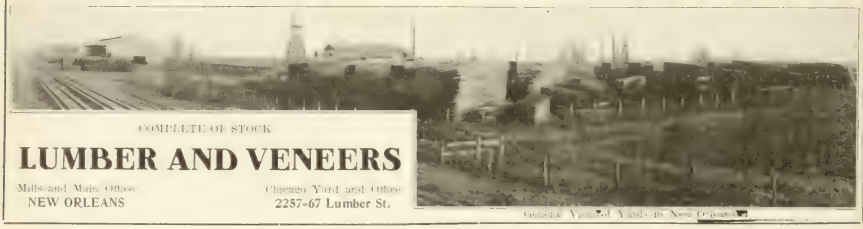
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How many cars?
All right. Will ship to-morrow, thanks.

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Poplar :: Oak :: Chestnut

High Grade, Well Manufactured Stock.

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We offer for sale the following:
200 M ft. 4/4" 1's and 2's Plain Oak.
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150 M ft. 4/4" S. W. Chestnut.
50 M ft. 6/4" S. W. Chestnut.
75 M ft. 4, 6/4" Common and Better Chestnut.
6 M ft. 4/4" Log Run Ash.
6 M ft. 6/4" Log Run Ash.
This stock is band sawed, dry, good widths and lengths. Send us your inquiries.

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Have for sale at all times desirable stocks of all kinds of West Virginia Hardwoods.

SPECIALLY: Sound Wormy Chestnut—Common and Better Chestnut—Common and Better Oak and Common Oak.

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Would be pleased to have your inquiries.

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ROUGH AND DRESSED

Mouldings and Finish. Poplar Siding a Specialty

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Stock List

3,000 ft. 4/4 Firsts and Seconds Red Birch, dry.
2,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Birch, dry.
4,000 ft. 4/4 Firsts and Seconds White Birch, dry.
4,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common White Birch, dry.
2 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common and Better White Birch, dry.
2 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
1 Car 6/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
2 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
1 Car 8/4 No. 2 Common and Better Oak, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 2 Common White and Red Oak mixed, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 1 Common White and Red Oak mixed, dry.
5 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.
3 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.
3 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.

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Oak and Yellow Pine Bills Cut to Order.

50M 4-4 Maple, L. R. M. C. O.
200M 8-4 " " " " "
50M 8-4 Mill Cull Hardwoods.
30M 8-4 Oak Mill Culls.
50M 4-4 S. W. Chestnut.
50M 4-6-8 and 12-4—1 and 2 Plain Sawed White Oak.
100M 8-4 6" and up 2d growth White Pine.
200M 2" Yellow Pine, 6" to 12".

Hickory Wagon Stock.
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PROMPT SHIPMENTS. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

All Lumbermen, Attention!

We do what you can't do.
We measure your stumpage correctly.
We make your maps correctly.
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We want to move at once

1 car 1 inch Log Run Black Walnut.
2 cars 1 inch to 2 inch Common and Better Chestnut.
1 car 1 inch 1st and 2nds Quarter Sawed Red Oak.
1 car 1 inch Log Run Beech.
2 cars 1 inch Mill Cull Poplar.

Please write us for delivered prices.

FOR SALE

250,000 ft. 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Log Run, mill culls out, maple.
300,000 ft. 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Log run, mill culls out, birch.
160,000 ft. 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Log run, mill culls out, beech.
200,000 ft. 4/4, No. 1 common plain white and red oak.
300,000 ft. 4/4, No. 2 common plain white and red oak.
400,000 ft. 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 sound wormy chestnut.
100,000 ft. 1x18" and up Panel and No. 1, Cottonwood.
150,000 ft. 1x13" to 17" box boards, Cottonwood.
60,000 ft. 1x8" to 12" box boards, Cottonwood.
110,000 ft. 1x13" to 17" 1sts and 2nds, Cottonwood.
140,000 ft. 1x13" to 17", No. 1 Common, Cottonwood.
170,000 ft. 1x6" to 12" 1st and 2nds, Cottonwood,
240,000 ft. 1x4" to 12", No. 1 Common, Cottonwood.
260,000 ft. 1x4" and up, No. 2 Common, Cottonwood.

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

Pittsburg, Pa.

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MINE LUMBER a Specialty.

For Sale Now
800,000 ft. 4 and 8-4 Oak
For Shipment on Grade
4 and 6-4 S. W. Chestnut
4-4 Log Run Ash

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CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Exporters

OAK—POPLAR—ASH—GUM—DIMENSION STOCK AND OTHER HARDWOOD LUMBER

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INCORPORATED

Long White Oak Timbers up to 55 Feet
Oak, Gum and Hickory Yard Stock

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QUARTERED OAK

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And Everything in Lumber

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Largest and best assorted stock of Dry Hardwoods in Western Pennsylvania.

Maple and Oak Flooring a Specialty

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Hardwoods, Hemlock, Pine, Cottonwood and Gum. All Grades for Quick Shipment. Kindly send in your inquiries.

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Car Stock and R. R. Timbers

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ESTABLISHED 1883

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POPLAR
SWEET GUM
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18-in Cypress Shingles, Cypress Tanks, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Moulding and Interior Finish.

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14,000,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber

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We can furnish you 2, 3, or 5-Ply Panels in Quartered Oak, Mahogany, Plain Oak, Ash, Elm, Birch, Maple or Basswood, and guarantee same in every respect. We use high-grade Glue in our work, and our Veneers are thoroughly dry and our Machinery up-to-date.

We manufacture high-class Panels for Commode and Dresser tops, Commode and Dresser end Panels, Drawer bottoms, glass backs, case backs, foot and head board panels for beds, etc.

If you wish to buy Panels that are **Right and Will Stay Right,** give us a chance to figure with you and submit samples and prices.

We do not claim to be lower in price, but we do claim our PANELS are cheaper in the long run as they will not come to pieces after they are in the furniture

THE CORHAM BROS. CO.
MT. PLEASANT, MICH.

Do you see the point
Submit your wants and let us make you happy

Phila. Veneer & Lumber Co.

OFFICE 817 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MILLS KNOXVILLE, TENN.

4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Chestnut. All grades.
4-4 Plain Oak. All grades.
4-4 Bass. Sell log run. M. C. O.
Sliced and Sawed Quartered Oak Veneers.

Can make prompt shipments having two railroads in our yard.

The Cadillac Veneer Company

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TWO, THREE AND FIVE PLY
PANELS
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WRITE FOR PRICES

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Red Gum Yellow Poplar Cross Banding Center Stock

PARK FALLS MANUFACTURING CO.

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Manufacturers of Rotary Cut Veneer and Thin Lumber, from Birch, Basswood, Elm and Maple Logs.
Write Us for Prices

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Montgomery Hardwood Lumber Co.

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OUR SPECIALTIES:
Indiana Quartered and Plain Oak. also Hickory.

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Manufacturers of Southern Hardwoods

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Big Stock Ready for Immediate Shipment

300,000 feet Bird's-Eye Maple Veneers
75,000 feet Circassian Walnut Veneers
430,000 feet Mahogany Veneers
325,000 feet Quartered Oak Veneers
500,000 feet Mahogany Lumber, all thicknesses

Large stocks of Crotches, Curly Birch and Figured Walnut

CAN SHIP IMMEDIATELY

Rotary Cut Birch, Poplar, Oak, Ash, Etc.

D. K. Miers & Company

Sawed and Rotary Cut

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AND
PANELS

Quarter Sawed Oak a Specialty

American Trust Building, CHICAGO

ST. LOUIS BASKET & BOX CO.

Panels, Backing, Bottoms

One, Two, Three and Five Ply. Any thickness.
Crossbanding, Core Stock and Veneer Wrapping.
We can give you the service you are looking for.

IT PAYS TO ENQUIRE. WE ARE FROM MISSOURI AND CAN SHOW YOU

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Underwood Veneer Co.
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VENEERS PANELS

We are the pioneers in the manufacture of Veneers and Built-up Wood and the largest producers of Native Wood Veneers in the State.

Owing to our long experience our grade is of the highest quality.

Three and five ply Panels a specialty.

Send us your specifications.

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Flat Panels, Tops
AND
Cross Banding

GOSHEN INDIANA

Mahogany

A carload of inch No. 2 Common, Mexican. Thoroughly dry—good lengths—good figure—and a low price. Write

Markley & Miller
CHICAGO

BIRD'S EYE MAPLE
Our Specialty

3,000,000 Feet — For 1908 — 3,000,000 Feet

At Reasonable Prices

MADE AND DRIED RIGHT AND WHITE
Samples Furnished on Application

MAHOGANY QUARTER SAWED OAK FIGURED WOODS

Let Us Quote You Prices

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STATION A. - - GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Great Lakes Veneer Co.
ROTARY CUT

VENEERS
AND THIN LUMBER

MUNISING MICHIGAN

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LARGEST HARDWOOD MANUFACTURING CENTER IN THE WORLD

SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO. (Inc.)
625-26 Memphis Trust Bldg.,
Memphis, Tenn.
Specialty: Thin Plain and Quartered Oak and Gum.

HYDE LUMBER COMPANY
Wholesale dealers in Oak, Ash, Cypress, Gum, Cottonwood and Elm. Main office, South Bend, Ind. Office and Yards, North Memphis.
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Florence Pump & Lumber Co.
(Incorporated)
Main Factory and Office — Memphis, Tenn. — Saw Mills: Memphis, Tenn. Mobile, Ala.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HARDWOOD LUMBER
Colonial Columns, Veranda Columns, Balusters, Spindles, Siding, Flooring, Ceiling, Mouldings, Trim, Finish, etc. All Kinds Rough and Dressed Lumber. Send us your orders for Bay Poplar; 1,000,000 feet bone dry and ready for market in all thicknesses and grades.

J. W. Thompson Lumber Co.
Manufacturers and dealers in
Southern Hardwoods
MEMPHIS, TENN.
We have following Hardwoods in various thicknesses and grades ready for shipment—December 1st stock list:

Ash	750,000 ft.	Pl. White Oak .	300,000 ft.
Qtd. White Oak .	100,000 ft.	" Red Oak . .	600,000 ft.
" Red Oak .	150,000 ft.	Cypress	500,000 ft.

EXPORT AND DOMESTIC
Band Sawed Hardwoods, Oak, Ash, Cottonwood, Poplar, Tupelo and Red Gum
SPECIALTY: THIN OAK and GUM
G. A. FARBER Tennessee Trust Building **MEMPHIS, TENN.**

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ROBERTSON-FOOSHE LUMBER COMPANY
Manufacturers and dealers in high grade HARD WOOD LUMBER. We make a specialty of mixed cars, rough or surfaced.
Office and Yards: N. SECOND ST. & I. C. R. R., MEMPHIS, TENN.

ANDERSON-TULLY CO.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
STOCK LIST, MARCH 10, 1908

COTTONWOOD.
55,620' 7/8"x8" & up. 1sts & 2ds
25,000' 4/4"x6" & 7" 1sts & 2ds
65,000' 4/4"x8" to 10". 1sts & 2ds
63,000' 4/4"x8" to 12". 1sts & 2ds
33,000' 4/4"x12" 1sts & 2ds
72,000' 4/4"x13" to 17". 1sts & 2ds
46,000' 4/4"x18" & up. 1sts & 2ds
36,000' 5/4"x6" & up. 1sts & 2ds
34,000' 5/4"x8" to 12". 1sts & 2ds
43,000' 5/4"x12" 1sts & 2ds
62,000' 5/4"x13" & up. 1sts & 2ds
41,000' 4/4"x8" to 12". Wagon Box Boards
110,000' 4/4"x13" & up. Wagon Box Boards
85,000' 4/4"x10" & up, No. 1 Com.
60,000' 4/4"x10" & up, No. 1 Com.
63,000' 4/4"x4" & up, No 1 Com.

ELM.
15,000' 6/4" Log Run
20,000' 8/4" Log Run

GUM.
44,000' 1 2" 1sts & 2ds. Red
6" & up.
65,000' 3/8" 1sts & 2ds. Red
6" & up.
50,000' 5/8" 1sts & 2ds. Red
6" & up
45,000' 3/4" 1sts & 2ds. Red
6" & up
62,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds. Red
6" & up
15,000' 6/4" 1sts & 2ds. Red
6" & up
45,000' 3/8" 1sts & 2ds. Sap
6" & up
40,000' 1/2" 1sts & 2ds. Sap
6" & up
80,000' 5/8" 1sts & 2ds. Sap
6" & up
35,000' 3/4" 1sts & 2ds. Sap
6" & up
98,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds. Sap
6" to 12"

76,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds. Sap
13" to 15"
46,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds. Sap
16" to 21"
65,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds. Sap
22" & up
42,000' 4/4" Wagon Box Boards
13" to 20"
60,000'4/4" No.1 Com.,Red 4"& up
82,000'4/4" No.1 Com.,Sap 4" & up
185,000'4/4" No.2 Com.,Sap 3" & up

MAPLE.
22,000' 5/4" Log Run
65,000'8/4" Log Run

PLAIN RED OAK.
31,420' 5/4" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
65,000' 1 2" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
87,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
12,000' 5/4" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
15,000' 6/4" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
47,000' 4/4" No. 1 Com., 4" & up
29,000' 5/4" No. 1 Com., 4" & up
4,000' 6/4" No. 1 Com., 4" & up
76,000' 4/4" No. 2 Com., 3" & up
Red & White.

PLAIN WHITE OAK.
40,000' 3/8" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
35,000' 1/2" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
79,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
12,000' 5/4" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
15,000' 6/4" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
47,000' 4/4" No. 1 Com., 4" & up
9,000' 5/4" No. 1 Com., 4" & up
4,000' 6/4" No. 1 Com., 4" & up
76,000' 4/4" No. 2 Com., 3" & up
Red & White

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.
18,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
12,000' 4/4" No. 1 Com., 4" & up

OAK COFFIN BOARDS.
15,000' 4/4"x12" & up

SYCAMORE.
17,519' 5/4" 1sts & 2ds
6,060' 6/4" 1sts & 2ds
1,350' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds

LEE WILSON & CO.
Wholesale Hardwood Lumber.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
We have in stock ready for shipment:
Cottonwood, 4/4 & 5/4, All Grades.
Gum, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Oak, Plain Red & White, 4/4 to 16/4 All Grades.
Oak, Quartered Red & White, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Sycamore, Plain Sawn, 4/4 to 6/4, Log Run.
Maple, 4/4 & 8/4, Log Run
Tupelo Gum, 4/4, Log Run.
Ash, 4/4 to 16/4, All Grades.
Poplar, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Elm, 4/4 to 12/4, Log Run.
Walnut, 4/4, All Grades.
Cypress, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
We cater to the factory trade especially.
Write us your wants; we answer all inquiries promptly.
Band Mills: Wilson, Ark.; Armorel, Ark.; Macked Tree Ark

Bennett Hardwood Lumber Company Memphis, Tenn.
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
GUM
In thicknesses of 3-8", 1-2" 5-8", 3-4".

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

E. R. ELLIOTT & COMPANY

Wholesale Lumber

General Offices: ROOM 4, KAISER BLOCK, MADISON, WISCONSIN

We have the following dry stock, which we wish to move.

1 Million ft. of 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in. 1st and 2nd Clear Plain Red Oak, Dry.
500 Thousand ft. of 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in. No. 1 Common " " "
500 " " " " " " " " 1st and 2nd Clr Quartered " " "
500 " " " " " " " " No. 1 Common " " "
250 " " " " 1st and 2nd Clear Quartered White " " "
1 Million " " " No. 3 Com. Plain Red Oak, for crating purposes.
1 " " " " No. 2 and 3 Com. Birch and Maple crating stock.
500 Thousand ft. of 1 in. No. 3 Common Soft Elm crating stock.

We also have all grades of 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in. birch. Write us for prices. Remember E. R. Elliott & Company are the people to buy your crating stock from. We make a specialty of cutting crating to lengths.

SAWYER GOODMAN CO.

MARINETTE, WIS.

Mixed Cars of Hardwood, Basswood, White Pine and Hemlock, Cedar Shingles and Posts.

We make a specialty of White Pine Beveled Siding and White Pine Finish and Shop and Pattern Lumber

Ingram Lumber Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.

We have the following amounts of thoroughly seasoned stock ready for immediate shipment

11,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 2 Common Plain Birch.
30,000 ft 1 in. First and Second Red Birch.
2,500 ft. 2 in. First and Second Red Birch
40,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
22,000 ft. 1 in. End Dried White Birch.
45,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
400,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
300,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
50,000 ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Plain Birch.
100,000 ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Maple.
45,000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 Com. & Bet. Soft Maple.
20,000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 Com. & Bet. Red Oak.
15,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Basswood.
15,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common & Better Bass.

Send Us Your Orders

RIB LAKE LUMBER CO.

HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

DRY BIRCH—ASH—ELM
MAPLE AND BASSWOOD

Write Us a Letter

Rib Lake = Wisconsin

"ROBBINS"
Rock Maple Flooring

When you buy Clear from us you get all the white the lumber will produce, as we do not make a grade of Clear White Let us send you samples and prices

ROBBINS LUMBER COMPANY
RHINELANDER, WIS.

Dells Lumber and Shingle Co.

Eau Claire, Wisconsin

Birch = Rock Elm = Basswood

Your Correspondence and Business Solicited

Write us today

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering **Red Birch** in **thicknesses, 1" to 2½" common and better,** also **Maple, Birch** and **one quarter sawed**

RED OAK FLOORING

Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Soo" Line.

Garetson-Greason Lumber Co.

1001 1015 Times Building
ST. LOUIS

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

ASH, OAK, GUM AND CYPRESS
LUMBER

SPECIAL STOCK CUT TO ORDER

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

Scheurman Lumber Co.
LIMITED
HARDWOOD HEMLOCK LUMBER
Saginaw :: :: Michigan

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE
BIRCH, BEECH AND BASSWOOD **LUMBER**
Shipments By Rail or Cargo
BOYNE CITY LUMBER CO.
Sales Dept. W. H. White Co., Majestic Bldg., DETROIT, MICH.

Sicklesteel Lumber Co.
Wholesale Hardwoods
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Dimension chair and furniture stock. Special dimension bills cut to order. Oak bill stuff and large timbers in Oak furnished promptly.

WRITE US TODAY

The North Shore Lumber Co.
THOMPSON, MICHIGAN
MANUFACTURERS
Michigan Hardwoods
HEMLOCK AND CEDAR PRODUCTS
Selected end-piled White Maple and Red Birch our specialty.
Rail and Water Shipments.

THE MANISTEE PLANING MILL CO.
Manufacturers
Maple Flooring

Our product is equal to the best that modern machinery can produce.
Try a sample car of our ¾ in. and 1¼ in. and you will be convinced that we can serve you to the best advantage.
Manistee, - - - Michigan

A. F. ANDERSON, CADILLAC MICHIGAN
Specialist in winter sawed, end-piled, under shed, clear
White Hard Maple
4/4 to 8/4 in thickness.
Good Stock. All Michigan Hardwoods.

GIBBS, HALL & ALLEN CO.
611 and 612 Murray Building
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

8/4 No. 2 Common and Better Beech
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Birch
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Basswood
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Soft Elm
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Maple
4/4 1sts and 2nds Maple
4/4 to 8/4 White Maple on grades
Thick Birch and Maple on grades
DRY PROMPT SHIPMENT



J. S. GOLDIE
Cadillac, :: Michigan.
Michigan Hardwood and Hemlock.
Correspondence Solicited Especially on White Maple.

LICKING RIVER LUMBER CO.
MANUFACTURERS
FOR SALE
190,000 ft. 2" Poplar
600,000 ft. 2" Plain White Oak
27,000 ft. Oak wagon reaches
ASHLAND, KY.
Band Sawed Lumber
OAK TIMBERS
Rough or Dressed

EXCELLENT DRY STOCK
MICHIGAN HARDWOODS
THE CHARLES DREGGE LUMBER CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

LOEVENHART & CO.
Nashville, Tenn.
POPLAR, ASH, OAK, CHESTNUT
LET US QUOTE YOU
Straight or mixed cars. We are not brokers.

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern
Hardwood Lumber

Main Office, Michigan Trust Company Building

GRAND RAPIDS : . . . MICHIGAN

"Chief Brand"
Maple and Beech Flooring

in 3/8, 1/2 and 13-16 and 1 1-16 inch Maple in all standard widths and grades, will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone

WRITE US, WE CAN INTEREST YOU

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

OUR SLOW METHOD Of Air Seasoning and Kiln Drying

I X L POLISHED

ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

Enables us to offer you an excellent and superior product—One which has stood the test 20 years.

WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES AND BOOKLET

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.

Hermansville, Michigan

SALLING, HANSON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

J. S. WEIDMAN

MANUFACTURER OF

Hemlock and Hardwoods

WEIDMAN, MICHIGAN



BRIGGS & COOPER CO. LTD.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

OUR SPECIALTIES

ELM	ASH	BIRCH
OAK	BEECH	GUM
MAPLE	POPLAR	BASSWOOD
	COTTONWOOD	

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

McCormick-Hay Lumber Co.

Hardwood Lumber

Yards { Saginaw, W. S., Mich. / Little Rock, Ark.

Office: **Saginaw, W. S., Mich.**

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.

SAGINAW BRAND

MAPLE FLOORING

SAGINAW, MICH.

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

KELLEY, MAUS & CO.

Have an especially fine lot of

DRY HICKORY

which they desire to move quickly.

SPECIAL PRICES

50,000 feet 1¼ inch 1sts and 2nds.
30,000 feet 2 inch 1sts and 2nds.
20,000 feet 3 inch 1sts and 2nds.

YARDS AND OFFICES:
ASHLAND AVENUE AND 24th STREET

The John Gillespie Lumber Co.

Lumber and Seward Streets

NORTHERN HARDWOODS

FOR SALE NOW 300 M. Ft. 4-4 Log Run Birch.
100 M. Ft. 6-4 Log Run Basswood.

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oak, Ash, Gum, Cottonwood, Wagon Stock and Other Hardwoods

In the market for round lots of Hardwood and Wagon Stock. Write us before selling.

Fisher Building, CHICAGO

P. G. DODGE LUMBER CO.

CHICAGO

WE WANT TO MOVE

100,000 feet 5-4 Common and Better Red Oak
100,000 " 6-4 " " " " "
50,000 " 4-4 Sap Poplar.

MILLS AND YARDS IN TENNESSEE

McCauley-Saunders Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

BAND SAWED LOUISIANA GULF COAST RED CYPRESS

Products Exclusively

Telephone Harrison 4930 1703 Fisher Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

F. Slimmer & Company

Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yard:
65 W. Twenty-second St. CHICAGO

E. D. MATTHEWS LUMBER CO., CAIRO, ILL.

MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

Lumber Cut to Order for Future Delivery

Inquiries Answered Promptly.

CHERRY

Is the lumber we wish to move this month to make room for more of the same kind on the way.

2 Cars 1 " 1st and 2nds
1 Car 1¼" " "
1¼ Cars 1½" " "
4 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
1½ Cars 1¼" No. 1 Common
1 Car 1½" " "
6 Cars 1", 1¼" and 1½" No. 2 Common.

Maisey & Dion

22nd and Loomis Sts. Chicago

The Pratt-Worthington Co.

CROFTON, KENTUCKY

MANUFACTURERS OF

SAWED FELLOES AND HOUNDS

Send us your 1908 Want List.

CINCINNATI
THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

THE
MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.
Always in the Market for
BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
CINCINNATI, : : : OHIO

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON
SPECIALISTS IN
OAK—ASH—POPLAR
ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR
ROUND LOTS OR MILL CUTS
OFFICE AND YARDS
SIXTH ST., BELOW HARRIET CINCINNATI

The Wm. H. Perry Lumber Co.
HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS
Oak, Chestnut, Poplar, Ash, Hickory, Etc.
ALSO YELLOW PINE AND OAK TIMBERS
Mills in Tennessee and Alabama Offices, 1821 Gilbert Ave., CINCINNATI

BENNETT & WITTE
Manufacturers of Lumber
Oak—Ash—Elm—Gum—Cypress
and Cottonwood
Branch MEMPHIS, TENN. Main Office CINCINNATI, O.
We have a stock and ship Straight Grades
Domestic and Export

THE K. AND P. LUMBER CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Buys and Sells: Walnut, Oak, Poplar, Chestnut

WANTED
POPLAR and GUM
SEND LIST OF DRY STOCK. WILL CONTRACT FOR MILL CUTS.
KENTUCKY LUMBER COMPANY
CINCINNATI, OHIO

T. B.
STONE
LUMBER CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
BUYS AND SELLS ALL KINDS AND GRADES OF
HARDWOODS

The Bayou Land & Lumber Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Hardwood Lumber and
Timber Lands
Your Correspondence Solicited.

DO NOT SEND US ANY ORDERS FOR
DRY GOODS
WHAT WE HANDLE IS
DRY HARDWOODS
FOR DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS
The Ferd. Brenner Lumber Co.
514 First National Bank Building, CINCINNATI, OHIO

"BUY GUM"
We are in the market to buy Dry Gum Lumber in any quantity, from a single car load to a million feet. Will take all grades and thicknesses. We receive lumber at shipping point, pay cash and are liberal in inspection.



THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY
General Office, Yards and Planing Mills, Dry Kilns, Cincinnati, Ohio
Purchasing office, Randolph Building, Memphis, Tenn.
Cypress Red Gum Oak

INDIANA

WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

Black Walnut & Plain Oak

C. J. FRANK LOGANSPORT, IND.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

For choice lots of hardwoods.
Walnut our specialty.
Inspection at Mill Points.

The Walnut Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

MAY STOCK LIST

75,000 ft. 1 in. C. & B. Plain Red Oak
50,000 ft. 5-4 C. & B. Plain Red Oak
60,000 ft. 6-4 C. & B. Plain Red Oak
100,000 ft. 2 in. C. & B. Plain Red & White Oak

Long-Knight Lumber Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

MAY STOCK SHEET

J. V. STIMSON, Huntingburg, Ind.

J. V. STIMSON & CO., Owensboro, Ky.

Plain White Oak,	5/8 to 12/4	thick
" Red "	4/4 to 8/4	"
Qtd. White "	3/8 to 8/4	"
" Red "	4/4 to 8/4	"
Red Gum,	4/4 thick, all grades.	

Elm, Hickory, Ash, Cherry, Poplar, Maple and Cottonwood, bone dry. Write us any time.

D'Heur & Swain Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

C. I. Hoyt & Co. PEKIN INDIANA

May Stock Sheet

1 car 4-4 1 and 2 Plain Red Oak.
3 cars 4-4 mill cull Oak
1 car 4-4 Poplar, panel and No 1, 18 to 23 inches
1 car 4-4 Poplar, panel and No. 1, 24 and up
3 cars 8-4 Poplar, No. 2 common and better
1 car 4-4 Poplar, Box Boards, 13 and up
1 car 4-4 Chestnut, No. 1 common and better
2 cars 4-4 Log Run Ash
1 car Oak dimension stock 1¼x1¼, 16-28-30 and 32

THIS STOCK IN GOOD SHIPPING CONDITION. WRITE US

Three Mills in Indiana

FORT WAYNE INDIANAPOLIS LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

HARDWOOD SPECIALTIES
Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - - INDIANA

GREER-WILKINSON LUMBER CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

DRY STOCK, APRIL 1st.

38,000 ft. 4/4,	Quartered	white	oak
760,000 ft. 4/4,	Plain	"	"
520,000 ft. 4/4,	"	red	"
50,000 ft. 5/4,	"	"	"
36,000 ft. 6/4,	"	"	"
1,200,000 ft. 4/4,	Sap gum		
340,000 ft. 4/4,	Red "		
38,000 ft. 5/4,	"	"	

All Band-sawn, Four to Eight Months Old.

BUFFALO

THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Ash
White and Brown

Basswood

Birch
Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm
Soft and Rock

Gum
Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple
Hard and Soft

Red Oak
Plain and Quarry

White Oak
Plain and Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood
Poplar

ORSON E. YEAGER

Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

902 ELK STREET

BEYER, KNOX & COMPANY

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

Office and Yards, 69 LEROY AVENUE

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

We want to buy for cash:
Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

P. O. Box 312, MEMPHIS, TENN.

940 SENECA STREET.

FRANK W. VETTER

Dealer in all kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER.

1142 SENECA STREET

G. ELIAS & BROTHER

BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY

Our Specialty: QUARTERED WHITE OAK

940 ELK STREET

ANTHONY MILLER

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

880 EAGLE STREET

SCATCHERD & SON

HARDWOODS ONLY

Yard, 1555 SENECA STREET Office, 886 ELLICOTT SQUARE

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT

1075 CLINTON STREET

I. N. STEWART & BROTHER

Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK

892 ELK STREET

T. SULLIVAN & COMPANY

Specialties: BROWN ASH, BIRCH, PACIFIC COAST FIR AND SPRUCE

50 ARTHUR STREET

Vansant, Kitchen & Company

MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
SPECIALTY

Ashland, Kentucky

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN HARDWOOD COMPANY GUIRL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM AND CYPRESS

MAIN OFFICE: 720 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Three Band Mills { Memphis, Tenn. / Chancy, Miss. / Stover, Miss.

Our Specialties { Well Manufactured Stock / Good Grades / Prompt Shipments

GILCHRIST-FORDNEY CO.

Everything in Mississippi
Long Leaf Yellow Pine

Mills: Laurel, Miss. SALES OFFICE 1406 TENNESSEE TRUST BLDG. MEMPHIS, TENN.

YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED
POPLAR
LUMBER

ALL GRADES
DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath & Squares
SPECIALTY, WIDE STOCK

Coal Grove, Ohio, U. S. A. LUMBER CO.

Hardwood Record

Thirteenth Year. Semi-monthly.

CHICAGO, MAY 25, 1908.

Subscription $2. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

LARGEST VENEER PLANT IN THE WORLD

C. L. WILLEY

MANUFACTURER OF

Mahogany, Veneer

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office, Factory and Yards: **1225 Robey St.,**

BAND MILLS MEMPHIS, TENN. (Telephone Canal 930) **Chicago**

FOR MR. Manufacturer, Everywhere
DATE April 15/08 No. 1476

℞ Perfect Manufacture 50%
Thorough Testing 30%
Careful Inspection 15%
Prompt Shipments 05%
100%
Mix well

SIG: To be taken for all Kiln Gum complaints.
Dr. Satisfaction

THIS PRESCRIPTION WILL BE PROPERLY FILLED BY
HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER CO.
MOREHOUSE, MO.

The Davidson-Benedict Company
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Everything in

Southern Hardwoods

POPLAR, CHESTNUT, ASH, OAK
(Plain and Quartered.) Straight or Mixed Cars.

DRESSED POPLAR ANY WAY YOU WANT IT.

YOU GET WHAT YOU BUY FROM US. ASK FOR OUR DELIVERED PRICES, ANY RAILROAD POINT.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO.
2 Kilby St., BOSTON

Would like to talk to you about their large stock of Plain and Quartered

WHITE OAK

TENNESSEE RED CEDAR, THIN POPLAR AND POPLAR SIDING

ASK US WHAT WE CAN DO FOR YOU.

Poplar
and
Hardwoods

BRANCH OFFICES:
Philadelphia, Land Title Bldg.
New York, No. 1 Madison Ave.

CHERRY RIVER BOOM AND LUMBER CO. — THE BEST LUMBER — SCRANTON PA.

Hemlock
and
Spruce

BAND MILLS:
Richwood, Camden-on-Gauley,
Holcomb, W. Va.

A Very Substantial Cash Saving for Every Policy-Holder
The stock companies specializing in lumber insurance are—

Lumber Insurance Co of New York
84 William St., New York

Adirondack Fire Insurance Co.
84 William St., New York

Toledo Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
Sandusky, Ohio

COMBINED ASSETS OVER $1,000,000
For particulars address "Headquarters for Lumber Insurance" Lumber Insurers General Agency, Underwriting Managers, 84 William St., New York

Ash Bass Beech Birch Cherry Chestnut
Walnut Cypress
Shingles Elm
Oak Gum
Pine Hickory
Spruce Redwood Poplar Mahogany Hemlock

J. GIBSON McILVAIN & COMPANY

1420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Spring clean-up shows that we have a much larger stock of HARDWOODS in our Philadelphia distributing yards than we desire to carry; in order to alleviate this condition, we have decided to name the lowest possible selling price and we assure you that this is LOW, when the condition and grade of this stock is taken into consideration. If you are in the market now for present or future requirements, it will mean money in your pocket to take advantage of this extraordinary offer. Let us have your inquiries and see for yourselves.

McILVAIN'S LUMBER NEWS for May is ready for mailing; if you are not on the list, now is a good time to send us your name and address.

CLOSE PRICES

ON THE FOLLOWING:

13 M 1¼″ No. 1 common and better Basswood.

17 M 1½″ 1sts and 2nds Basswood.

20 M 2″ No. 1 and 2 common Basswood.

20 M 1x4-1x5 No. 1 and 2 Birch strips.

150 M 1″ No. 1 common Birch.

30 M 2½″ 1sts and 2nds and No. 1 common Rock Elm, 14′ and 16′.

75 M 2″ Sound common D.

G. W. Jones Lumber Co.

Appleton, Wis.

W. D. YOUNG & CO.

MANUFACTURERS

FINEST MAPLE FLOORING

KILN DRIED, HOLLOW BACKED
MATCHED OR JOINTED
POLISHED AND BUNDLED

Hard Maple, Beech and Birch Lumber
1 TO 6 INCHES THICK WRITE FOR PRICES
BAY CITY :: MICHIGAN

CADILLAC

CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK

Michigan Trees and Mitchells Products

¶ Under this title we have made a booklet to show by illustrations the principal varieties of trees in our forests, to describe the character and uses of the different woods, and to explain our products and the form in which they are offered to the trade. We want to send you a free copy of the book and also our dry stock list of Michigan hardwoods.

Please Write Us

Mitchell Brothers Company
Cadillac, Mich.

CHERRIES?

NO
NOT CHERRIES
BUT

CHERRY LUMBER

AN UNUSUALLY FINE STOCK OF

4/4	No. 2 Common and Better	30 M
5/4, 6/4, 8/4	No. 2 Common and Better	45 M
4/4	No. 3 Common	30 M

THIS STOCK IS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE
THOROUGHLY AIR-DRIED AND READY FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

Also have a Good Assortment of Hard Maple, Beech, Birch and Soft Elm.

CUMMER-DIGGINS CO.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

We Offer For Sale

3 cars 4-4 Soft Elm, No. 2 Com. and Better. Dry.
1 car 6-4 Beech, No. 3 Com. Dry.
7,000 ft. 4-4 Birds Eye Maple, guaranteed 75% 1sts and 2nds.
5 cars 4-4 x 6-inch Maple, No. 3.

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14, 4, 16/4
GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
BASSWOOD—4/4
BIRCH—5/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

MICHIGAN MAPLE

DRY HARD MAPLE

750,000 feet 4/4 Firsts and Seconds
1,500,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 and 2 Common

This lumber was manufactured during the fore part of 1907 and is now thoroughly seasoned.

It is a superior lot, good widths, and the lengths run from 60% to 70% 14 and 16 feet.

A more definite description, with prices, will be furnished upon request.

COBBS & MITCHELL
(INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

PAEPCKE-LEICHT LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTONWOOD
GUM AND OTHER HARDWOODS

Large stocks of well seasoned Lumber always carried at our yards and mills.

General Offices: 140 W. Chicago Ave., CHICAGO. Mills: Cairo, Ill., Marked Tree, Ark., Greenville, Miss., Arkansas City, Ark., Blytheville, Ark.

SWANN-DAY LUMBER COMPANY

CLAY CITY, KENTUCKY

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Bevel Siding, Drop Siding, as well as Wide Poplar

Always a Large Stock on Hand **Prices are Yours for the Asking**

WEST VIRGINIA YELLOW POPLAR
NORTH CAROLINA CORK WHITE PINE
AND HARDWOOD

DRY KILNS AND PLANING MILLS. ALL OUR MILLS RUN THE YEAR ROUND.
SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES AND ORDERS.

W. M. Ritter Lumber Co.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Saw and Ship 100,000,000 Feet Yearly

Philadelphia Office, 1402 Land Title & Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

E. L. EDWARDS

Dayton, Ohio—Main Office

Walnut Plain and Poplar
Cherry Quartered Oak Chestnut

GEST AND DALTON AVE.
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YOUR CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Experience teaches that you can get **best** values by dealing direct with the manufacturer. Ask us for prices on any part of ten million feet of dry Tennessee Red Cedar, Hickory, Quartered and Plain Red and White Oak, Chestnut, Poplar and Ash

We are **keen** to sell

Love, Boyd & Co.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Louisiana Central Lumber Co.

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OAK, GUM and HICKORY

Stock cut to order. We make a specialty of Bridge and Car Material. Manufactured stocks by our own mills. Write us for prices.

Quartered Oak Flooring

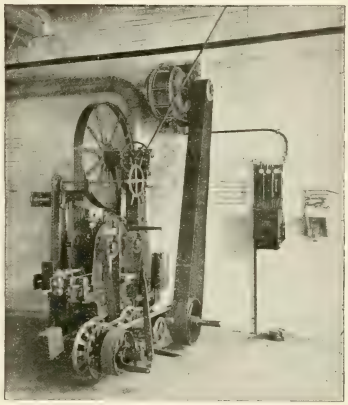
Manufactured for

HIGHEST CLASS of trade only.
Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring.
The name ***DWIGHT*** on flooring is a guarantee of its excellence.
DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the only suitable thin flooring to lay. Write for Sample.

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN

General Electric Company

The Less Attention the Motive Power Takes, the More the Product Receives



Band Resaw Driven by General Electric Motor.

General Electric Motors
do not require watching.

Put them where you
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They are ready when
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1570

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Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Oak, Poplar, Ash, Maple
Chestnut, Gum, Bass

ASSOCIATE COMPANIES:
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Maple and Oak Flooring

We desire to move promptly a large quantity of

13-16x1¼" Clear Quarter Sawed White Oak Flooring.
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Please write us for special delivered prices on the above lots.

ALBERT HAAS LUMBER CO.

BAND SAWED
OAK AND RED GUM
POPLAR AND YELLOW PINE
ATLANTA - - - - GEORGIA

We have a large stock of dry **Oak, Maple, Birch, Ash, Poplar, Basswood, Chestnut and Cherry** at our Dunlevie, W. Va., Mills.
...Inquiries Solicited...

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Car and Railroad Timbers

Yellow Poplar
Oak, Chestnut & Basswood

Oak Cooperage

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Modern mills and perfect manufacture.

We make a specialty of getting out high grade Soft West Virginia Panel Poplar and are in position to ship either straight or mixed cars of lumber. We also get out a Sound Wormy grade of Chestnut, suitable for veneer purposes. We will load cars to suit the requirements of our customers. We seek the trade of wood-working factories who want a dependable lumber supply and fair treatment.

Write us for prices on Chestnut, all grades.

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FINEST FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWOODS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

CHOICE INDIANA WHITE OAK

A GOOD STOCK. PROMPT SHIPMENTS.

Personal supervision from timber purchase to delivery of your kind of Stock

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Mahogany Lumber and Veneers **LOUISVILLE, KY.**



Loading a Mahogany Log at Mengel's Honduras Works.

LOUISVILLE
DISTRIBUTING CENTER FOR FAMOUS KENTUCKY HARDWOODS.

W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co.

HAVE PLENTY OF

Dry Ash, Poplar, Chestnut
Plain Red and White Oak
Quartered Red and White Oak

Prompt Shipments—Mixed or Straight Cars

Let us have your inquiries

Louisville, Ky.

E. B. NORMAN, Prest. & Treas. | R. CARNAHAN, V. Prest. & Sec'y. | A. E. LANNING, Superintendent.

E. B. NORMAN & COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)

BAND MILL MANUFACTURERS OF **HEAVY DIMENSION OAK**

We are prepared to get out White Oak Timbers in any size and length. We solicit orders for this class of material, and will be pleased to quote prices for quick delivery

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Shelby & Fulton Streets, :: :: LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE

MATCHLESS HARDWOOD FLOORING, VENEERS AND PANELS.

KENTUCKY VENEER WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS **VENEER** QUARTER SAWED AND SLICED CUT

and Hardwood Lumber

SPECIALTY: FIGURED AND PLAIN MAHOGANY VENEER

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

The Norman Lumber Co.

(INCORPORATED)

We Want to Move

50,000 feet 4/4 to 16/4 White Ash.
100,000 " 4/4 log run Chestnut.
50,000 " 6/4 " " Beech.
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500,000 " 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 Plain Red and White Oak.
200,000 " 4/4 Quarter-Sawed White Oak.
100,000 " 3/4 " Red Oak.
10,000 " 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 Poplar.
50,000 " 4/4 log run Black Walnut.

Office and Yards
Third Street, H to K Streets

LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Louisville Veneer Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENEERS
THIN LUMBER
PANEL STOCK

LOUISVILLE KENTUCKY

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1860

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WE OFFER TRACTS OF VIRGIN TIMBER IN LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA, ALABAMA AND ALSO ON

PACIFIC COAST

We employ a **larger** force of **expert** timber cruisers than any other firm in the **world.** We have furnished **banks** and **trust** companies with reports on timber tracts upon which **millions of dollars** of timber certificates or **bonds** have been issued. We furnish **detailed** estimates which enables the buyer **to verify** our reports at **very little expense** and without loss of **valuable time.** Correspondence with bona fide investors solicited.

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JAMES D. LACEY, WOOD BEAL, VICTOR THRANE.

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LARGEST TIMBER DEALERS IN THE WORLD

507 Lumber Exchange, SEATTLE
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PHILADELPHIA
THE HARDWOOD CENTER OF THE EAST

LITTLE RIVER LUMBER CO.

CLEARFIELD LUMBER CO., Inc.

PEART, NIELDS & McCORMICK CO.

Specialists in the Production of -

Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Hemlock and North Carolina Pine

Address Sales Offices:

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JOHN W. COLES
Hemlock, White Pine, Spruce
WHOLESALE HARDWOODS
Yellow Pine, North Carolina Pine
Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia

TOMB LUMBER COMPANY
Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia
4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
4/4 Common and Better Chestnut
4/4 Log Run Red Oak
OAK CUT TO ORDER

H. H. MAUS & CO., INC.
MANUFACTURERS
HARDWOOD and YELLOW PINE.
Write us if you wish to buy or sell.
420 Walnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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HARDWOODS, CYPRESS AND OTHER WOODS
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RIGHTER-PARRY LUMBER CO.
Write us for prices on plain and quartered Oak, Cypress, Red Gum, Sap Gum, Hickory, Ash, Poplar, Chestnut, Maple, Birch, Beech, Basswood and Cottonwood.
LAND TITLE BLDG., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HARDWOOD RECORD
Not only the ONLY HARDWOOD PAPER but the BEST LUMBER PAPER published

KIRBY & HAWKINS COMPANY
Everything in Hardwoods
PHILADELPHIA

H. C. CREITH & CO.
Hardwood Lumber
Can quote special prices on
300,000 feet 4-4 Furniture Oak.
100,000 feet 6-4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.
50,000 feet 4-4 Log Run Birch.
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COLUMBUS, OHIO.

THE FRANK SPANGLER CO.
TOLEDO, OHIO
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF
POPLAR, OAK GUM AND ASH
OUR SPECIALTIES
Cypress, Bay Poplar and Yellow Pine
Shipments Direct from Mill Write for Prices

THE EAST

LEADING MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS

R. E. Wood Lumber Company

¶ Manufacturers of Yellow Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Hemlock and White Pine.
¶ We own our own stumpage and operate our own mills.
¶ Correspondence solicited and inquiries promptly answered.

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White Oak Timbers

Special Bills in any Size Cut to Order

Chestnut — Poplar — Red Oak

A Good Supply of Dry Lumber in Stock

WRITE FOR PRICES

Thomas F. Smouse
Cumberland, Md.

WEBSTER LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF ADIRONDACK

BIRCH BEECH MAPLE
CHEERY AND HEMLOCK

Dimension Stock and Hardwood Timbers

Mills and Office: Newton Falls, N. Y.

SOBLE BROTHERS

WHOLESALE LUMBER

Mills: Honaker, Va., Okeeta, Va.
Specialties: Quartered White Oak, Poplar.

No. 1 Madison Ave., New York City

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MASON BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

Specialist in Hardwoods

Manufacturers are requested to supply lists of stock for sale

JOHN L. ALCOCK & CO.

BUYERS OF BLACK WALNUT LOGS
BOARDS AND PLANKS

Inspection at point of shipment. Spot cash.

Baltimore, Md.

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No. 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK

Southern and Pennsylvania Hardwoods—Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Maple and Birch

BRANCH OFFICE: No. 88 BROAD ST., BOSTON

H. D. WIGGIN

89 STATE STREET BOSTON, MASS.

Whitewood, Oak, Chestnut, Elm, Basswood
Maple and Birch.

SEND ME YOUR LIST OF OFFERINGS FOR SPOT CASH

OWEN BEARSE & SON CO.

OUR SPECIALTY

MAHOGANY LUMBER

33 Broad Street — Boston, Mass.

THE BUFFALO MAPLE FLOORING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE AND OAK FLOORING

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Wanted—Dogwood and Persimmon

Send for Specifications

Indiana Quartered Oak Co.
7 E. 42nd Street, New York City

OAK FLOORING

Kiln Dried
Bored
Polished

HARDWOOD LUMBER
CARRIER LUMBER & MFG. CO.
SARDIS MISS.
BENT WOODWORK
ROTARY CUT VENEER
DOOR PANELS
BOX SHOOKS

Hollow Backed and Bundled

Successful Business Men

owe their prosperity largely to the fact that they keep in close touch with every phase of their business. We make it part of our business to systematize book-keeping methods so as to save labor and time and place you in easy touch with the conditions of any department. We solicit correspondence and will be pleased to give any information desired about our service.

The International Audit Co.
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"Ideal" Steel Burnished Rock Maple Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery from carefully-selected stock and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular its name—"IDEAL."

Rough or Finished Lumber—All Kinds

Send us Your Inquiries

The I. Stephenson Company
WELLS, MICHIGAN

LUMBERMEN

GIVE US SOME OF YOUR

FIRE INSURANCE

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID—RIGHT RATES

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
(ONLY OFFICE)

"NONE-LIKE-IT"

"ARTHUR BRAND"
MEMPHIS-MADE
"IT'S A LITTLE BETTER"

ARTHUR HARDWOOD FLOORING CO.
MEMPHIS, TENN.

"ALL-LIKE-IT."

"Michigan" Maple Flooring

Our model factory is equipped with the highest class tools and appliances made for Flooring production.

We produce our lumber from the best rock Maple area in Michigan and have 20 years' supply.

Our brand "Michigan" is a guaranty of quality. Perfect mill work and excellent grades distinguish our Flooring and our prices are reasonable.

WARD BROS., Big Rapids, Mich.

Goodlander Robertson Lumber Co.

Hardwood Lumber

Memphis, Tennessee

IF IT'S HARD TO GET, WRITE US

500,000 FEET

4/4 1s and 2s

PLAIN OAK

Ready for Immediate Shipment.
Can "Kiln Dry" it if wanted.

THE M. B. FARRIN LUMBER CO.
CINCINNATI

Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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Telephone Harrison 4960

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Pittsburg . . H. A. Lane, 906 Wabash Building
Central Territory . F. M. Clutter, 355 Dearborn St. Chicago

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Coming Association Meetings.

NATIONAL VENEER & PANEL MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association will meet at the Ponchartrain Hotel, Detroit, Mich., Tuesday and Wednesday, June 9 and 10.

NATIONAL HARDWOOD LUMBER ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association will be held at Milwaukee, Thursday and Friday, June 11 and 12.

NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

On June 16, 17 and 18 the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association will convene for its annual meeting at Minneapolis, Minn.

General Market Conditions.

The times are admittedly peculiar. Bank clearances are standing up pretty well to normal and in some lines there is a large average of business moving. At the same time it is equally undeniable that from general merchandising to the iron trade business is being done on a declining market and at a very close margin; in fact the margin is so close as to render business unsafe and undesirable. Yellow pine, hemlock and the Pacific coast woods seem to be hardest hit in lumber lines. Prices are certainly ruling very low—so low in fact that very little can be figured for stumpage at prevailing values.

Hardwoods are standing up better than anything else in lumber and with a few exceptions do not show declining values to exceed $2 a thousand, and in most cases not over 50 cents to $1, if at all. In fact standard stocks are on the upward trend. The good end of poplar and quarter sawed oak are still strong, at about the values of a year ago. Plain oak is being offered at a good $3 less than last autumn's prices, while gum is dragging at better than $3 off.

Northern woods are keeping up well, although the coarse end is suffering to the extent of $2 or $3 a thousand below autumn prices. It would almost seem that there is concerted effort on the part of buyers to "bear" the market. Such a combination is claimed in some quarters, but there is no truth in any such statement. As a matter of fact buyers are trading one anxious seller off against the next one, and on what lumber they buy are getting just as good a trade as they can, and from the very fact that they are occasionally digging up a soft spot are satisfied that lumber is going still lower and are buying only in homeopathic quantities.

However, the average manufacturer and jobber looks upon the situation very optimistically and apparently is satisfied with forty to fifty per cent of normal trade, and is not hugging any glorious prospects of a full volume of business until after elections are over. It is believed that even a month's normal demand would clean up surplus lumber, and that the year will finish in very good shape in both volume of business and in price schedule.

Reports from all over the country indicate a very spotted situation. A seller will get a million feet order today and for the next week only scattering odd quantities. The eastern situation is still far from reassuring although in the aggregate there is considerable lumber moving. Pittsburg is still quiet and the Chicago trade is far from satisfactory; in fact these markets and the chief Atlantic coast cities represent the hardest situation that there is in the hardwood trade at the present time.

The secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association reports that very few mills are running in the mountain districts, and practically none on full time. Some few are running on lumber contracted for. In the river sections where hertofore production has been largest, arrangements are being made to "dead-pile" a large quantity of stock being produced this year and hold it in this form till the market will take care of it. The secretary avers that production shows a tremendous falling off in output for the year, and that very little logging is taking place to provide stock for next year.

In the south and southwestern hardwood section output is generally down to fifty per cent of normal, and about the same situation prevails in Michigan and Wisconsin hardwood belts. Comparatively little is being manufactured in the Pennsylvania, Adirondack, Vermont and New Hampshire districts.

Veneer manufacturers claim that their orders are still of the hand-to-mouth variety and most of them are running only half or less time, or with only part of their equipment in operation.

Both maple and oak flooring plants are generally running on slightly shortened hours, but are still having a fair trade at slightly reduced prices.

The foreign woods trade, with cherry and walnut, is comparatively slow, considered in relation to that of a year ago, but prices are fairly well maintained.

Handle producers contend that there is only about forty per cent of normal business in sight and a good many have shut down, while the remainder are running on short time and with limited output.

Selling Lumber in Times Like the Present.

It is not easy to make advantageous sales of lumber in liberal quantities at the present time. A good many lumbermen seem to be convinced that it is impossible to crowd sales, and are merely "lying low" without making any serious effort to do much business. Probably fully half the traveling lumber salesmen are laid off. Letter writing has gone into "innocuous desuetude" and about three lumbermen out of four are showing up at their offices very late in the morning and going home very early in the afternoon, spending the rest of their time playing golf or seven-up.

On the contrary the energetic industrious minority have doubled their efforts and are working like the deuce to secure trade, and being rewarded to a considerable extent. The experience table of the editor of the HARDWOOD RECORD demonstrates that the average cost of calling on a prospective customer to sell lumber is approximately $2 a visit. This table also shows that the average duplicate letter, including postage under a two-cent stamp costs five cents. It can therefore be easily figured out that a lumberman can reach by mail forty prospective customers at the same cost entailed in reaching one prospective customer with a salesman. There is no gainsaying the fact that the visit of an intelligent salesman is more effective than any letter, but the chances of effecting a sale from forty intelligent, forceful, convincing letters are greater than the possibilities of one call made by the average traveling salesman.

Therefore it is that the alert minority of hardwood manufacturers and jobbers are pretty thoroughly experimenting at the present time in selling lumber by mail, and only personally visiting regular favorite customers occasionally. They are utilizing the HARDWOOD RECORD'S list of wholesale consumers, and sending out ten, fifty, a hundred or five hundred letters daily about particular woods which they are desirous of moving, and which they know by the evidence at hand are ordinarily consumed by the houses to whom they write. These people report that they are digging up a considerable quantity of new trade at very fair prices.

The project of securing business by mail is no new one, but very few lumber sales managers have ever evolved a comprehensive and accurate system of letter writing on the "follow-up" plan. The HARDWOOD RECORD'S regular bulletin service of buyers is at the disposal of every lumber advertiser in the paper, including specific suggestions covering letters to be issued in duplicate form, which cannot be recognized as of a circular nature.

Why Is It?

For some unknown reason all forestry legislation introduced into Congress has met with determined opposition. In spite of the powerful and intelligent adherents which the cause has gradually enlisted, every step of the reform movements advocated so earnestly by President Roosevelt, Hon. Hoke Smith and others, have been fought "tooth and nail." Repeated attempts have been made to discredit the work of the Forest Service. Senators Heyburn, Clark, Carter, Patterson and others have been ringleaders in this opposition, while in the House Speaker Cannon has been openly and frankly opposed to further forest legislation, declaring that we've always had timber enough to cover us and keep us warm, so he "guesses" we always will; anyhow, he doesn't believe in "borrowing trouble."

It is evident that the only way in which great forestry movements may be carried forward to ultimate success is by enlisting a superabundance of popular sentiment in support of them. The movement should be given an immense impetus by the recent remarkable conference of executives held at Washington to consider the perpetuation of our national resources. This great work will largely devolve upon the press of the country, and will take constant, steady hammering away to accomplish it. Stuart Edward White had a recent forceful article on "The Fight for the Forests," in the American Magazine; and Emerson Hough, writing in May Everybody's on "The Slaughter of the Trees"—will no doubt succeed in opening the eyes of a large number of intelligent citizens to a series of important and indisputable facts regarding the timber supply, though sundry statements toward the close of the article, to the effect that certain lumbermen are heavily scored, must be flatly and honestly denied.

However, the people must be made to realize the importance of this forestry legislation and work, that they may instruct their senators and representatives in no uncertain terms, to pursue a rational course. Then and only then will measures introduced at Washington be permitted to meet ultimate fulfillment.

Fire Losses.

The recrudescence of fire losses is noted in every period of business depression, and the present one is no exception. Every day records the destruction of some sawmill or woodworking plant. The frequency with which these fires occur would almost lead one to concede that the moral hazard is a pretty serious one in times of business depression, but this fact is far from true in the lumber and general woodworking industries. The chief reason for disastrous fires lies in the fact that many plants are idle and watchmen's efforts are relaxed or in some cases dispensed with entirely, for the sake of reducing the cost on idle mills. Again, during a time when plants are not run, or are running short hours with diminished labor crews, the "housekeeping" becomes bad and the opportunity for fire increases. In all the sawmill, lumber and woodworking plant fires of the last three months there is scarcely a suspicion attached to one of them that it was of incendiary origin. Fire losses during dull periods seem to come about "just naturally."

Report of the Forester.

The report of the United States Forest Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, together with an outline of plans for the work of the current year, has been issued by Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester.

The Service has succeeded in effecting a far more active and intelligent realization on the part of people throughout the entire country of the practical importance of forest preservation and the necessity of concerted action to avert the calamity of an exhausted timber supply; and it has awakened in the mind of the general public a growing discernment of the great principle that our national welfare demands the conservation of all natural resources, including the forests themselves, of water for agriculture, domestic supply, power, and navigation, which the forests greatly influence, and of the soil which the forests hold in place.

Had the Forest Service failed to accomplish a single other thing, its work for the year would have been a great one, but in addition to this educational campaign which it has vigorously conducted, it has promoted a marked growth in the support of the national forest policy by the people of the West, who have taken hold of it and made it their own; an increase of the national forests now held and managed by the government to serve the best interests of the people, not only now but in the future—from 107,000,000 to 150,000,000 acres; the extension and improvement of the system of inspection of existing national forests and others, through which the office of the Forester is kept informed as to the efficiency of work in the field; six inspection districts with headquarters at Missoula, Denver, Albuquerque, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Portland; a radical change of organization which insures closer coöperation of allied lines of work, and better control by the chief forester through a large reduction in the number of administrative heads reporting directly to him; closer touch between office and field work in that supervisors are now brought from their forests to fill for definite periods the positions of the six district foresters at Washington. Notable success has been achieved in the control of grazing in forests, with satisfaction to owners of stock entitled to use the ranges and to the protection and improvements of the tracts; there has also been a striking reduction in fire loss, and better methods for securing reproduction after lumbering have been applied; experiments in seasoning and treating chestnut and arbor vitae poles have been conducted in coöperation with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and hemlock, tamarack, fir, larch, and other ties have been treated and laid in coöperation with several railway companies, while fence posts and wood paving have been studied in most practical and systematic ways.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

The White Mountains.

Stern of visage, gaunt of form,
Monarchs grim in realm of storm—
All the fleet of nebulous boats;
Every craft-of-cloud that floats,
Heaped high with vaporous cargo,
Renders toll to your embargo.

Stern of visage, gaunt of form,
Spinners clad in cloaks of storm—
From your distaves wrapped with mist,
Tirelessly ye twine and twist.

Winding out in glistening skein,
Slender filaments of rain.

Stern of visage, gaunt of form,
Weavers on the looms of storm—
Dashing streamlets now ye braid,
From silvery strands so deftly made;
Binding all these fluid fibers
Into power-producing rivers.

Stern of visage, gaunt of form,
Wresting strength from out the storm;

Pouring wealth on plains below,
Where your cloud-wrought rivers flow,
Turning mill-wheels as they glide
To meet the ocean's brimming tide.—

Pause ye not from toil, we pray,
Ere our race has lived its day!
Masters of the wind which rages,
Reign ye on through endless ages;
Enthroned eternal midst the storm,
Stern of visage, gaunt of form!

—Forestry and Irrigation.

If We Get There.

In the light of Heaven we will find the greatest heroes have been hidden from earth.

A Toast.

May we kiss whom we please, and please whom we kiss.

Not Guilty.

He—I'll have you know, madam, that no woman ever made a fool of me!

She—Who did it then?

Which Won?

Two boys started out in life together as bootblacks—one blacked other people's boots; the second kept his own blacked; one of them made a success.

Useful.

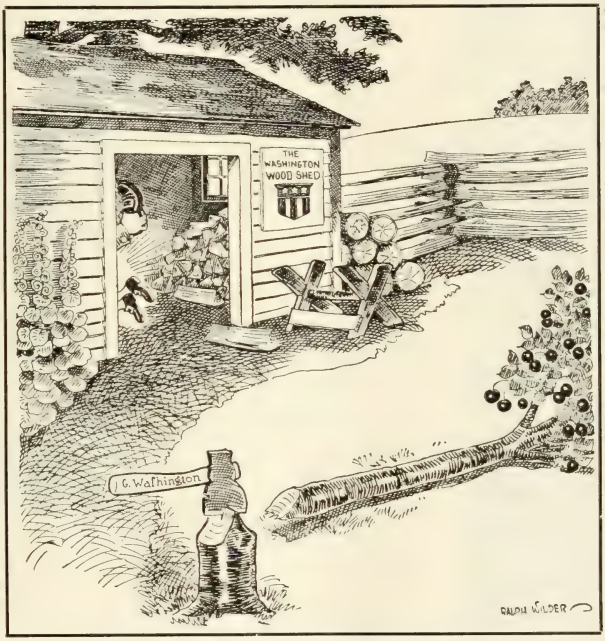
Stella: "I see somebody has invented a device to keep your shoe laces tied."

Bella: "How foolish; what's the matter with the men?"—Puck.

The Installment Plan

Under the credit system Poverty knocks at the door and is brusquely bidden by Love to call again.

Mr. Roosevelt's Precedent.



The First "Save the Trees" Conference Occurred About 1740.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

Keeps 'Em All Busy

Half the world struggles to straighten out what the other half does wrong.

A Paradox.

Brace up, but beware of the bracer.

Tame.

"Your husband is a fine chauffeur. I suppose he never runs over anything?"

"No; he won't even run over the speed limit."

Her Privilege.

It is rare that after having given the key to her heart a woman does not change the lock the day after.

Two Effects.

Solitude either develops the mental powers, or renders men dull and vicious.—Hugo.

Don't Censure—Pity.

Men who are proud of being wicked are only weak in the head.

Sees It Differently.

A man is likely to quit talking about magnates as soon as he buys his first block of stock.

To Be Sure.

Rufus Choate once endeavored to make a witness give an illustration of absent-mindedness.

"Wal," said the witness cautiously, "I should say that a man who thought he'd left his watch to hum, an' took it out 'n his pocket to see if he had time to go hum to get it—I should say that that feller was a *leetle* absent-minded."

A New One on Him.

A well-known actress was boarding at a hotel, and, desiring to iron out some handkerchiefs, she called up the bellboy. "Send me up a hot iron," she ordered.

She waited quite a while, and finally the boy returned. "Did you get it?" she asked.

"Naw," replied the boy; "the bartender don't know how ter mix it."

Waldo B. Wallis.

Works Both Ways.

On this page recently appeared the following, under the title, "Father Time Getting Busy": "When a man does not turn around to look after a pretty girl the undertaker may get ready for an early call."

A cynical subscriber sends in the following retort: "When the pretty girl does not glace backward to see if the man has turned around, the undertaker may expect a second job."

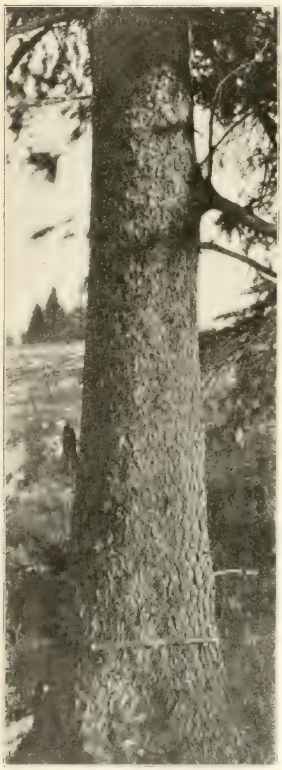
AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

SEVENTY-FIFTH PAPER.

White Spruce.

Picea canadensis—Mill.

The range of growth of white spruce is from Labrador nearly to the shores of the Arctic Ocean, extending to sixty-six degrees north latitude and westward to the shores of Bering Strait; the species extends southward along the Atlantic Coast as far as the



TYPICAL FOREST GROWTH WHITE SPRUCE, ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, NEW YORK.

northern New England states and New York; westward along its southern boundary in Michigan, Wisconsin, Dakota, along the Rocky mountains of northern Montana and up into the interior of Alaska. The tree is often planted for ornamental purposes in the northern states and Canada, but if taken much further south perishes from heat and dryness.

Its preferred habitat is the shores of lakes and streams, and along ocean cliffs; in the far north, the rocky slopes of foot-hills. Along the southern boundary it requires considerable moisture, and near the coast line of southern New England and New York it is found thrifty and well developed in many a swamp and bog. Under favorable conditions and with ample space around it, it forms a symmetrical, pyramidal head with dense foliage, but when in the heart of the forest it attains a much greater height, and of course shows less tendency to branch out. In the latter case it sometimes reaches a height of 150 feet, with a trunk three to four feet in diameter, but such specimens are rare.

White spruce is the common name applied to the tree in Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and Ontario; it is known as single spruce in Maine, Vermont and Minnesota; as bog spruce in New England; as skunk spruce in other parts of New England, Wisconsin and Ontario—the latter name being applied to it because of its ill-smelling foliage and twigs; it is also known as cat spruce and double spruce in New England, and as pine in the Hudson Bay district.

The bark of white spruce is grayish brown, breaking up into scaly discs. The leaves are a light olive green, needle shaped, and sharply pointed; half to three-quarters of an inch long, pubescent and glaucous when young.

The staminate flowers are a dull red, soon appearing yellow from their dense coating of pollen; the pistillate flowers are pale red. The fruit is a cone from one to two inches long, of a pale green color, later turning to a tan, and shed almost as soon as opened; it is terminal, growing at the ends of the branchlets.

The wood of white spruce is light, yellow, brittle, soft and not very strong; it is straight-grained and the sapwood can hardly be distinguished from the heart; in the eastern provinces of Canada and to some extent in Alaska it is manufactured into lumber, but used only as a handy substitute for more desirable species; occasionally, however, it is employed as interior finish, and good specimens have been compared to satinwood in appearance.

The pale bark and light foliage and wood easily account for the name white spruce, and by these features and its ill-smelling leaves and twigs, it may be easily known. In distinguishing the tree from other conifers, Lounsberry says: "As the tall shaft of the white spruce raises itself above the level of surrounding things and spreads its branches until they form a cone-shaped outline, it stands distinct and clear against the monotonous sky-line. Nature shows us many little differences; nothing to her is insignificant. We notice therefore that the needles of the spruces have fine and sharp points, and that they are arranged all about and on every side of the little branchlets. The fir trees have blunt-pointed needles, and the under sides of their twigs are not covered by them. That this tree may not be confused with the black spruce, its bark and foliage are both lighter in coloring; and the scales of its cones are thinner and more papery to the touch than either those of the black or red spruce."

The inferiority of white spruce lumber for commercial purposes has been the means of saving it for a comparatively new industry, paper pulp manufacture. While large quantities have been lumbered for this purpose, the tree readily reproduces itself, and cut-over mountain sides, if not burned, come up



FOLIAGE AND CONE OF WHITE SPRUCE.

densely to spruce and fir, and elsewhere reproduction is good as a rule.

A trained forester at present in the employ of a large eastern concern engaged in the pulp industry relates that when placed in charge of the company's spruce tracts in Maine and New Hampshire he was astonished at the great and needless waste in logging, and doubtless the methods of this company are similar to those of a great many others in this respect. Economy had been given little thought, and strange to say the worst offenders were some of the company's most valued men. The amount of effort necessary on the part of the forester to get them to pick up small items was amazing. For years they had been judged mainly by the cost of their logging. "Cheap logs, cheap logs," had been dinned into their ears until they



BURDIS ANDERSON

MUNISING, MICH.

could hardly recognize any other tune, and consequently it took two years of steady hammering before they could be made to realize that the company was actually willing to go to extra expense to pick up inferior material. The waste of logging occurred in the high stumps left standing; in large tops left in the woods; in dead or fallen trees, part of which were available, not being taken, and in merchantable logs being used for skidways and camps. The forester in charge of the operation, after two years' enforcement of a rigid policy, found that the total loss and waste in 15,600,000 feet cut by six crews was 250,000 feet, or 1.47 per cent. The gross gain from close inspection alone, without reference to written orders, he believes to have been at least 1,000,000 feet out of the 15,600,000 feet above referred to, which in a cut of 70,000,000 would represent a stumpage value of $25,000.

This experience only serves to show what a vast saving might be effected in many logging operations, not confined by any means to spruce timber, and that such economy is not only desirable but necessary will not be disputed by any one in these days of our rapidly decreasing timber supply. In considering the advisability of conservative cutting the company referred to took into consideration all factors for and against it, and formulated in their own minds what they believed was the best policy to pursue in their logging work. Certain tracts where the fire risk was great, especially bordering railroads, they determined to cut clean. Land very expensive to operate they disposed of in the same way. Other tracts not seriously jeopardized by fire, and where drivable streams and the lay of the ground made lumbering fairly cheap, they determined to cut more lightly, with a view to a second crop, and perhaps later ones. This policy was the company's own, and to every one qualified to judge it seemed before trial, as it seems now, a sound one, and one which may well serve as a matter of careful study and emulation by lumbermen who are able and willing to take some active part in the conservative policy necessary for perpetuating the timber supply.

The illustrations accompanying this article are from Hough's Handbook of the Trees, and were made in the Adirondack Mountains of New York.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER LXVII.

Burdis Anderson.

(*See Portrait Supplement.*)

A commercial organization which, though a comparatively new one, has nevertheless done wonders for men engaged in a special phase of the lumber business, is the National Veneer and Panel Manufacturers' Association. Though only about three years old, the association is composed of sincere, well-posted men who have the good of their industry at heart, and who are willing to sacrifice no end of time and money toward making it a live up-to-date organization, and a power in the general lumber trade.

One of the prime movers in this work, and one to whose efforts much of the success already attained may be attributed, is Burdis Anderson, chairman of the first meeting ever held by single-ply veneer manufacturers in February, 1906, and now president of the National Veneer and Panel Manufacturers' Association, whose portrait is herewith presented in supplement form to the readers of the RECORD. Mr. Anderson is a lumberman in the strictest sense, having been trained for that work exclusively and having made it his "calling" since a very young man.

He was born at Paw Paw, Mich., Feb. 27, 1869, and is justly proud of his ancestry; he is a direct descendant of the Scotch house of Douglas and the lords of Kilbourne Manor, Yorkshire, England. His father is the Rev. D. R. Anderson, pastor of the Congregational church of Two Rivers, Wis., a man well known in religious work in the middle West, having been state evangelist of Illinois for several years.

Mr. Anderson attended high school at Racine, Wis., and later went to Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., for two years. During his school days he studied vocal and instrumental music at the Racine School of Music, under well-known Chicago and New York instructors, so that he was able while in college and afterward, to turn his ability to considerable account financially by singing and playing the pipe organ in church, managing concerts and like work.

In 1891, soon after leaving the university, Mr. Anderson began his preparatory training for the lumber business, going to Boardman, N. C., to take a position with the Butters Lumber Company, which had one of the largest and most complete plants in the South for the manufacture of rough and dressed lumber. In four months he was made manager of the company's large general store, and a year later was given control of the general office and the buying of all materials and supplies.

His various duties placed the young man in a position to take advantage of many conditions and circumstances, which enabled him to learn the practical side of the business, scaling logs, inspecting lumber, etc., and he made the problem of costs in every department from stump to car a matter of careful study.

In 1895 the Butters interest sold out to Boston capitalists, and Mr. Anderson remained with the new owners seven years. At the end of 1902, after having spent eleven years in the lumber business, he resigned to undertake the development of some rice lands near Wilmington, N. C. A superabundance of rains, high tides, and the competitive Texas product soon convinced Mr. Anderson that Carolina rice lands were not the bonanza he had imagined, and in May, 1904, he decided that his wisest course was to remain in the lumber trade. Accordingly he accepted an offer to go to Grand Marais, Mich., and act as trustee for the Walker Veneer & Panel Works, an enterprise which was at that time in financial distress.

Under Mr. Anderson's capable management this company was reorganized as the Great Lakes Veneer & Panel Company, continuing to operate under that name until the autumn of 1906, when Mr. Anderson organized the Great Lakes Veneer Company, with increased capital, which purchased all rights and property of the old company. The business was transferred to Munising, Mich., where abundant timber supply and more favorable freight rates were to be had, and an up-to-date veneer plant was erected at that location.

The company's timber supply is secured by long-term contract with the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, one of the largest holders of hardwood timberlands in this country. The desirable logs are taken out by Mr. Anderson's woodsmen, ahead of the choppers for the iron company's furnace operations. The company manufactures the chief species of northern hardwoods, both the plain and figured varieties, into high-class face veneers, panel centers, cross-banding, drawer bottoms, pin blocks, lining stock, etc., for the piano and furniture trade. It makes a specialty of bird's-eye maple, and was awarded a medal for this stock and birch veneers at the Jamestown Exposition. The company has large contracts for bird's-eye maple stumpage, and three solid concrete kilns for bleaching and drying this special product. The plant is equipped with three rotary machines, two Proctor automatic dryers, barking machine and all other necessary appliances for turning out the very best kind of material.

The officers of the Great Lakes Veneer Company are William Chandler, president; E. L. Stanley, vice president; Burdis Anderson, secretary, treasurer and manager; these officers, with George Kemp, M. J. Weaver and S. T. Handy, form the board of directors, and are all residents of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., with the exception of Mr. Anderson, who is in active charge of the plant at Munising.

Mr. Anderson married a daughter of the late Horace Butters of Ludington, Mich., and has three children. He is a Knight Templar, and very prominent socially, being known to a large circle of acquaintances in and out of the lumber trade as a famous host and clever entertainer. Although extremely fond of outdoor sports, as evidenced by the fact that he is president of the Grand Island Rod and Gun Club, he is equally fond of study and has a fine private library, in which he spends much of his spare time.

Mr. Anderson makes an ideal presiding officer, and in his association work as well as in the management of his business, is a believer in thoroughness and taking infinite pains with even the minutest details of the work at hand, a trait which makes his authority count wherever it is exerted. With regard to personality, Mr. Anderson is unique and wonderfully attractive in that he possesses to a marked degree the rare combination of practical, hard-headed business ability with versatility and the æsthetic sense.

The Utilization of Hardwoods.

ARTICLE V.

The Manufacture of Carriages.

The carriage doubtless developed from the chariot, or some other form of primitive cart. Thus it was probably the necessities of war that brought "man-carrying" vehicles into use. Chariots were used in Egypt at a remote prehistoric period, but it was among the Romans that carriages began to gradually assume a practical form. They were supposed to belong exclusively to the nobility, just as today the closed carriage gives its owner a certain degree of social distinction in the eyes of the less fortunate. The Roman carriages were often decorated with gold and precious stones, and the covered vehicle dates back to the Cæsars.



EXTENSION BROUGHAM OR DEMI COACH

Ash is employed extensively for the framework of carriages and the great majority of light vehicles. This is not the case with heavy vehicles, where ash is now little used, and of course the construction of the carriage differs from them in several other essential particulars. Great bulk is undesirable, and therefore framework and panel construction is used in the body or "box" instead of the solid board construction seen in the farm wagon. This construction is also used in the light delivery wagons—that is, the covered wagon type so common among retail merchants. But there are secrets in the art. One of these is the manner of making side panels. These, when properly made, are shaped up to vary slightly from the straight edge, having an outward "bellying" to offset the effect of shrinkage, which would otherwise give the side of the vehicle a crestfallen look. Carriage panels are from three-eighths of an inch to one and one-quarter inches thick; sills and body pillars deeper.

The woods selected for buggies and light vehicles generally are quite different from those employed in heavy wagons. Longleaf pine, almost universally in use for the bottoms of heavy wagons, is never utilized; again, oak, which in heavy vehicles is the timber most widely employed for all parts of the gear except axles, is altogether unavailable for that purpose in the making of light vehicles.

Odd as it may seem, there is hardly a point of similarity in the choice of woods for the various parts of light and heavy vehicles. As the bodies are generally altogether different as to method of construction so they are as to materials. As already stated, ash is the favored timber for carriage framework. This wood, because of its toughness, elasticity and comparative lightness, has always been rightly regarded as invaluable in carriage building, and was formerly used for framework to the practical exclusion of all other timbers; but nowadays, on account of its scarcity and high price, substitutes are much utilized, among them maple, oak, beech, red gum, rock elm, white elm, hackberry, butternut and pecan.

For panels poplar is now the standard wood, its lightness recommending it, since it is sufficiently strong for the purpose. Its increasing scarcity, however, is causing many carriage builders to look elsewhere for panel stock. Cottonwood is very widely employed as a substitute; other timbers so utilized are red gum, basswood, silver maple and buckeye. Red gum is much used for buggy bottoms. Metal panels have been tried by some manufacturers, but are declared to hold paint poorly and to dent easily, thus being quite unsatisfactory. Steel panels have been used with apparent success in some makes of automobiles and therefore it would seem that a metal carriage panel need not necessarily prove a failure.

In former times, indeed up to twenty-five years ago, carriage panels of Honduras mahogany were made in England, but in the United States mahogany and rosewood are nowadays seldom impressed into the service by the manufacturers except when carriages of state are made; then woods of great value are turned to account, and rich carvings and ormolu trimmings, together with the best skill of the painter on wood, are lavished upon the body of the vehicle; however, the making of state carriages is mainly confined to Europe.



PARK DRAG.

When ash was plentiful it was much used in the gear work of carriages, but at present hickory is practically the only timber utilized, except in the hubs and axle caps. For the hubs the favorite wood is rock elm, whose elastic toughness, coupled with a certain degree of hardness, has given it the preference for light work. These qualities allow the spokes to settle in the hub so that a close union is formed without the crushing of fibers. Black locust has these characteristics to a lesser degree, and persimmon, black birch and dogwood have been found to be fairly satisfactory substitutes. For the axle caps maple has been largely substituted for hickory because it is cheaper and more plentiful.

The rest of the vehicle, as stated, is almost always exclusively hickory, including poles, shafts and spokes. The merits of this wood are well known, and it seems to be indispensable to the making of the modern American carriage. The needs of this great industry furnish one important reason for the careful conservation of our hickory supply. Results of the government's recent tests of hickory buggy spokes and hickory and red oak buggy shafts showed that a large proportion of the red and mixed spokes undeniably belong to the highest grades and that the prejudice against red hickory is without foundation. Weight for weight, the red, white and mixed spokes were found to be of equal strength and toughness, at least in clear stock. The shaft tests showed that red oak may be substituted for hickory of the lower grades in shaft manufacture.

The felloes or individual sections of the wheel rim may be either bent or sawed, but the former are generally preferred where wooden wheels are used.

Hubs are either entirely of wood or fitted with a metal armor. Racing carts have cycle wheels, where wood is not used, except sometimes for the rim. Carriage axles are often of steel, and this is said to give complete satisfaction in certain forms.

The painting of a carriage is a matter of great importance, far more so than is the case with the wagon, where it is nevertheless an essential part of the work, at least in the higher class vehicles. But where three or four coats are deemed sufficient for the best farm wagon the good carriage maker will sometimes put on as many as seventeen coats or more; in England manufacturers are very thorough in this particular. The durability of the vehicle itself is prolonged by this extreme care, but the chief cause is the fact that the highest possible polish is demanded in most types of carriages, and if such a polish is to withstand time and exposure it must be durable indeed. The number of coats is simply a matter of experiment and tests.



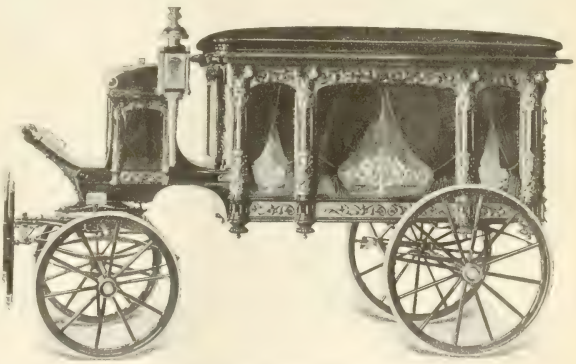
LIMOUSINE CLOSED BODY.

Practically all funeral cars are more or less heavily carved, and no portion of the box itself escapes the machine or the artisan's tool. In the best vehicles of this type all carvings and mouldings that form part of the body are cut out of solid wood and hand-finished. They are not glued on nor screwed on, but form a solid and component part of the body. A regular stock style, manufactured by Jas. Cunningham, Son & Co., may be described as an example. Each side has four delicately carved pillars, and the top and bottom frames of the windows, between the pillars, are likewise heavily carved. The "boot" or compartment under the coachman's seat has windows on either side, each one being framed between two pillars and top and bottom mouldings. Even the coachman's foot-rest is carved. The lamps also are of superb design, about three feet high.

The cuts of the carriage, automobile and park drag accompanying this article were loaned by C. P. Kimball & Co. of Chicago and show a few of the high-class types of vehicles put out by this concern.

From the funeral car to the two-wheeled road cart the varieties of carriages now in use number forty or fifty, and it is not every one who can tell the difference between a cab and a coupe, or between a brougham and a landau.

CHARLES KLAUBER.



BEAUTIFULLY CARVED FUNERAL CAR.

New Credit Rating Book.

W. F. Biederman, superintendent of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Credit Corporation, St. Louis, has just issued the ninth volume of its credit rating book containing a classified list, with capital and pay ratings, of all manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers in lumber, as well as of factories which buy in carload lots. As usual, the utmost care has been taken to make the list as complete and accurate as possible. Reliability and conservatism are features of it which lumbermen will appreciate, and corrections, business changes, new concerns, failures, etc., are taken care of in the weekly correction sheet.

Accuracy and thoroughness have characterized all previous issues of the credit rating book, as they do the operations of all departments of the corporation. The names of officers at the head of it are a sufficient guarantee of merit for any publication issued from the home office. They are Wm. Irvine, Chippewa Falls, Wis., president; R. A. Long, Kansas City, Mo., vice president; J. A. Freeman, St. Louis, treasurer; Geo. K. Smith, St. Louis, secretary.

An Electrically Driven Woodworking Plant.



FIG. 1—15 H. P., 900 R. P. M. INDUCTION MOTOR DIRECT CONNECTED TO H. B. SMITH DOUBLE END TENONER, CUT-OFF AND ROUNDING MACHINE.

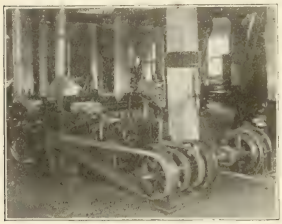


FIG. 2—20 H. P., 900 R. P. M. INDUCTION MOTOR DIRECT CONNECTED TO COUNTERSHAFT OF H. B. SMITH NO. 108 9" MOULDER.



FIG. 3—20 H. P., 1,200 R. P. M. INDUCTION MOTOR BELTED TO MERRITT TABLE LEG MACHINE.



FIG. 4—4 H. P., 900 R. P. M. INDUCTION MOTOR DIRECT CONNECTED TO COUNTERSHAFT OF H. B. SMITH NO. 185-B DOUBLE SPINDLE SHAPER.

The new plant of the Virginia Table Works at Marion, Va., affords many opportunities for a study of modern woodworking methods. This factory is completely equipped with electrically-driven woodworking machines, and illustrates thoroughly the advantages of the electric drive for this class of machinery.

The Virginia Table Works manufactures both medium and high-grade hardwood tables exclusively, and has a well-founded and growing business in this class of furniture. Marion is in the center of the Virginia hardwood section, and being located on the main line of the Norfolk & Western Railway has excellent shipping facilities. This, together with an abundance of labor and raw material, was the determining factor in the location of the plant.

The main building is a two-story structure. On account of the fact that all the machinery is on the first floor it was thought advisable to make this part of the factory fireproof. Consequently reinforced concrete and brick were used exclusively in the construction of this part of the building. Should future conditions warrant the extension of the plant, the design will allow the fireproof construction to be extended to the other stories. The second floor, which is of ordinary frame construction, contains the carpenter and cabinet shops in which the tables are assembled before shipment.

Besides the main building there are two wings: one, a single-story structure, containing the boiler room and dry kilns; the other, a two-story building, containing on the second floor the varnishing and finishing rooms, and on the first floor the offices and shipping departments. The boiler room contains a sixty horsepower boiler, which furnishes low pressure steam for the heating system and dry kilns. The fuel, consisting of waste material from the shops, is conveyed to the boiler room by an exhaust system, further details of which are mentioned in another part of this article. The Jas. D. Lalor Engineering Company, Washington, D. C., were the engineers in charge of the design and general layout.

In deciding upon the adoption of the electric drive for this plant many factors were taken into consideration. The company desired to obtain a maximum output from a minimum operating space. It was found that with the electric drive more space could be utilized and the machines located to better advantage as regards lighting and the proper sequence of manufacturing operations. The elimination of all heavy line shafting with high friction losses and attendant annoyances from broken belts and obstructed light, and the reduced fire risk were all taken into consideration.

The initial cost of both the electric drive and the mechanical drive was found to be approximately the same, but when the company learned that power could be purchased from the local lighting company at two cents per kilowatt-hour they figured that with the adoption of the electric drive there would result a large saving in the power cost. This point has been borne out, now that the plant has been in operation for several months.

In this connection it might be well to mention the fact that the president and general manager of the Virginia Table Works is also a large manufacturer of heavy wagons. In the wagon plant, where the mechanical drive is used, the cost of power, not including re-

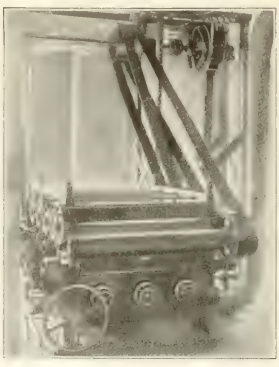


FIG. 5—25 H. P., 720 R. P. M. INDUCTION MOTOR DIRECT CONNECTED TO COUNTERSHAFT OF FAY & EGAN TRIPLE DRUM SANDER.

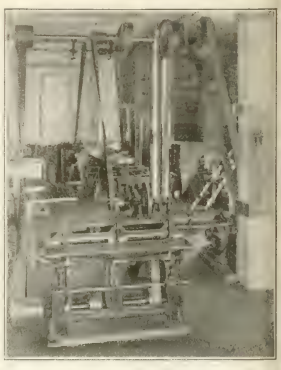


FIG. 6—40 H. P., 1,200 R. P. M. INDUCTION MOTOR, DRIVING GROUP OF NINE MACHINES.

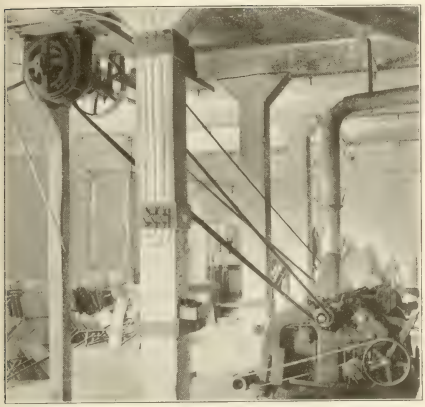


FIG. 7—15 H. P., 900 R. P. M. INDUCTION MOTOR, DIRECT CONNECTED TO COUNTERSHAFT OF H. B. SMITH NO. 34-A 36" CABINET SURFACER.

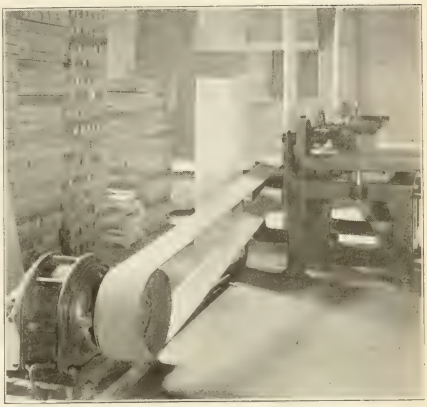


FIG. 8—10 H. P., 1,200 R. P. M. INDUCTION MOTOR, BELTED TO H. B. SMITH NO. 336 SELF FEED RIP SAW.

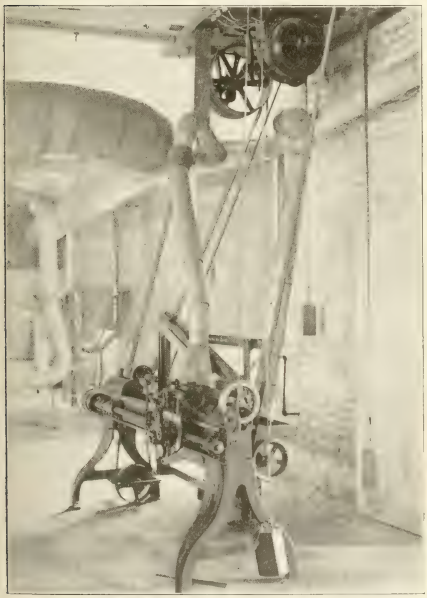


FIG. 9—7½ H. P., 1,200 R. P. M. INDUCTION MOTOR, DIRECT CONNECTED TO COUNTERSHAFT OF AMERICAN WOODWORKING MACHINERY CO., NO. 1037-2, 40" BACK KNIFE LATHE.

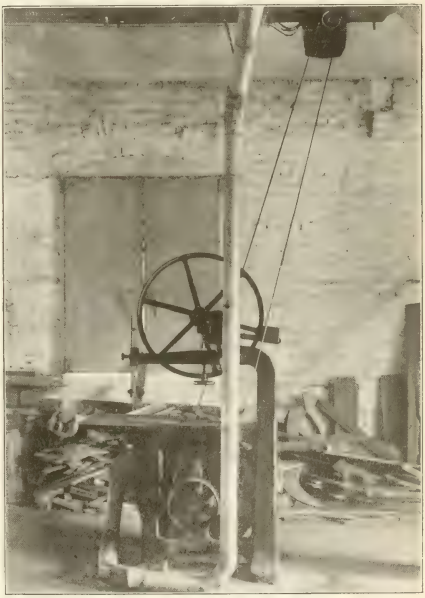


FIG. 10—3 H. P., 1,800 R. P. M. INDUCTION MOTOR, BELTED TO FAY & EGAN NO. 192 BAND SAW.



FIG. 11—3 H. P., 1,800 R. P. M. INDUCTION MOTOR, BELTED TO H. B. SMITH 16" JOINTER.

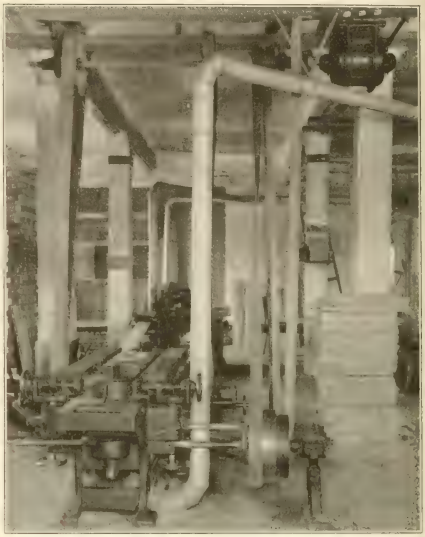


FIG. 12—10 H. P., 900 R. P. M. INDUCTION MOTOR, DIRECT CONNECTED TO COUNTERSHAFT OF FAY & EGAN GLUE JOINTER.

newal of belts, amounts to $200 per month and over. When it is considered that the monthly cost of power in the table works averages only about $130, and that the number of machines in service in both plants is about the same, it will be seen that the electric drive accomplished that which is desired by every manufacturer—reduction of operating expenses.

The total capacity of motors installed throughout the plant is about 175 horsepower. They are of the induction type manufactured by the General Electric Company. These motors have long been looked on with favor in woodworking plants on account of their simplicity and ruggedness. The absence of all moving electrical contacts in this type of motor and the consequent reduction of the fire hazard is also an important point in their favor.

The fact that in this type of induction motor the starting resistance is contained within the revolving member, thus eliminating the separate starting compensator, contributes to a wiring arrangement that is remarkably free from complication. A main switch with the necessary fuses is all that is required. The wiring throughout the plant is done in a neat and substantial manner.

The electrical transmission throughout the mill is at 220 volts; three-phase, sixty-cycle alternating current being supplied by the local lighting plant. In this connection it is interesting to note that although the total generating capacity of this plant is only 100 kilowatts, or about 134 horsepower, power is supplied not only to the table works but also to several small factories in the town. While this, of course, can be accounted for by the fact that all of the machines in the different factories are rarely in operation at the same time, still it is an excellent illustration of the inherent reliability and that desirable characteristic of modern electrical machinery, viz., the capacity for temporary heavy overloads.

With one exception the individual drive is used throughout. In many cases the motor is direct connected by means of flexible couplings, either to an extension of the machine shaft or to countershaft contained within the machine. Where this method is impracticable the motor is either connected to a countershaft to which the machine is belt-connected, or it directly drives the machine by means of a short belt connection.

Figs. 1 and 2 are excellent examples of the direct drive. In Fig. 1, which shows a double-end tenoner, cut-off and rounding machine driven by a fifteen horsepower motor, the motor is connected direct to a countershaft contained within the machine. A short belt shown in the illustration drives the cut-off saw attachment. In Fig. 2 a twenty horsepower motor is shown driving an H. B. Smith Machine Company's No. 108 nine-inch molder. It will be noted that the bedplate of the machine is extended to carry the countershaft, which is direct connected to the motor. The feed rolls and cutters are belt driven from the countershaft. This method of connection results in a compact and easily accessible unit with an abundance of head room. The absence of overhead belting contributes also to a better lighting arrangement.

A typical illustration of the belt drive without countershafts may be seen by referring to Fig. 3. A twenty horsepower motor is here shown driving a Merritt table leg machine. A direct connected motor could not be used in this case on account of the high speed of the cutter head. This same method was applied in a similar case involving the operation of a double spindle shaper by a four horsepower 900 R. P. M. motor connected to short countershaft, as shown in Fig. 4.

The Fay & Egan triple drum sander shown in Fig. 5 is driven by a twenty-five horsepower motor. The method of connecting the motor directly to the countershaft, as shown in this illustration, is used throughout with the one exception of the group drive shown in Fig. 6. The ten horsepower motor, which is just visible in the right of the illustration, drives a countershaft from which the following machines are belt driven: Two hand lathes, one spindle carver, one dove-tail machine, one combination saw, two emery grinders, one post borer and a belt sander. These machines are all small and the arrangement compact.

All sawdust and shavings are effectually removed from the machines by an exhaust blower direct connected to a twenty horsepower motor. Exhaust pipes carried directly to the floor afford an easy and effective method of disposing of the sweepings. As stated before all refuse material is carried directly to the boiler room, where it serves as fuel.

Among the motor-driven machines not mentioned are a swing cut-off saw, glue jointer, cabinet surfacer, band saw, etc. The following list gives the types of machine in use driven by General Electric motors and the horsepower of motor required:

	H.P.
Swing cut-off saw	5
Self-feed rip saw	10
Jointer (16-inch)	3
Glue jointer	10
Cabinet surfacer (36-inch)	15
Moulder (9-inch)	20
Tenoning, rounding and cut-off machine	15
Triple drum sander	25
Double spindle shaper	4
Table leg machine	20
Back knife lathe (40-inch)	7½
Band saw	3
Group drive	10

The operation of the plant has been satisfactory in every respect, and no trouble whatever has been experienced. The factory superintendent states that he finds the electric drive to be more satisfactory in every way than the mechanical drive, giving as his reasons that the machines are located to better advantage than would be possible with long line shafting, and that the flexibility of control is greater.

The president of the concern aptly expressed his views of the electric drive when he stated, "We are very much pleased with the motor drive and everything is going along successfully. I do not hesitate to say that I would not change to any other drive I knew of, even at much less cost."

The Fight Against the Railroads.

Pursuant to a call issued by the shippers of the Middle West for a mass meeting to protest against the proposed increased freight tariff, representatives of more than fifty commercial and industrial organizations throughout the country, covering a wide variety of trades, met at the Auditorium Annex on May 15 to commence an organized battle against the railroads.

Frederick W. Upham, one of Chicago's well known lumbermen and president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, which inaugurated the movement, occupied the chair, and even in the presence of prominent representatives of the railroads at fault, did not hesitate to attack them in no uncertain terms. Considerable excitement and bitter feeling was manifest in the addresses made and Mr. Upham himself, in introducing W. C. Brown, senior vice president of the New York Central lines, the chosen agent of the eastern railway interests, said:

"It did occur to the railroads to hear the shippers when they were arranging for an increase in freight rates, but we shall be glad to extend a courtesy to the railroads which was denied us by them."

Mr. Brown delivered a remarkable address, strong in its appeal for sympathy and lenient treatment, delivering his ultimatum in the following words, in which he places the railroads on a platform of their own, standing midway between capital and labor, and while virtually admitting that they cannot stem the tide of shippers' organized opposition, they can and will give shippers the only alternative of accepting the policy of the roads or bringing down upon themselves and the country far harder times than are being experienced and the frenzied opposition of organized labor:

"The issue is in the hands of the business men of the country. You are the masters. If the business interests of the nation say that railroad rates shall not be advanced, I doubt if it can be done; but it should be understood clearly, definitely and beyond all question of doubt that in saying this the railroads say just as clearly



FREDERICK W. UPHAM, CHICAGO, ONE OF THE LEADERS IN THE MOVEMENT.

and definitely that the wages of the great army of 1,500,000 railroad employes shall be reduced and that they must accept their full measure of responsibility for the results which will follow."

Mr. Upham insisted that shippers had always coöperated with the railroads when there was any justice or open dealing on the part of the latter. He gave figures to show that they had not suffered the recent financial depression as much as they wished the people to believe.

Levy Mayer, attorney for the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, said that the railroads "in secret chambers, for reasons real or fake," seek to increase the rates, and once the wrong becomes legalized the only redress will be tedious court proceedings, hanging fire perhaps for years. He characterized such a process as gross wrong, a mockery of justice amounting to legal anarchy. He commended the process of injunction as available for shippers when threatened with increased rates, but regarded the best remedy as a passage of the pending bill placing it within the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve or prevent proposed advances.

Before adjournment the meeting unanimously passed resolutions calling upon the railroads to submit their proposition to the Interstate Commerce Commission for final decision, otherwise resolving to appeal to the courts to prevent the railroads from putting the proposed increases into effect.

The resolutions are as follows:

"The carriers east of the Mississippi river and north of the Ohio (which is known as the official classification territory) propose to make a horizontal increase in their freight rates reported to be from 10 to 15 per cent. This means an increase in freight charges in that territory of about $100,000,000 annually. If the carriers in that territory make such increase, it is almost a certainty that the carriers in other parts of the United States will follow that example.

"For more than ten years past the carriers, with reference to nearly every class of freight, have been constantly increasing the freight rates, either by advancing the classification or by commodity increase.

"The shippers of this country have organized and conducted their business upon the basis of the prevailing rates and have continued to pay those rates, notwithstanding the existing serious business depression.

"The carriers now purpose, in the teeth of the present universal business impairment, to put acute additional burden upon the business interests of this country, and this calls for immediate protest and opposition.

"The carriers, arbitrarily and without conference with or hearing the shippers, are attempting to do what will still further disorganize and injure commercial conditions.

"Whenever the railroad commissions of the various states have undertaken to lower freight rates the carriers have asserted their constitutional right to go into court and attack those reductions, if they deemed them unreasonable. The time has come when the shippers, for self-protection, are compelled to resort to the same remedy as the carriers have invoked for many years.

"Therefore, be it resolved as follows:

"1. That the carriers in official classification territory be notified that the shippers represented by this conference vigorously object to the carriers putting into effect the proposed increase in freight rates and then leaving to the shippers to thereafter complain and litigate, a course which will involve years of controversy and during which time the increased rates will continue operative.

"2. The shippers represented by this conference now propose to the carriers that the carriers submit to the Interstate Commerce Commission the propriety and reasonableness of the proposed increase, and that such increase be held in abeyance until that tribunal has heard the parties in interest and has passed upon the question. But the shippers object to the carriers putting into effect the increased rates and then leaving to future determination as to whether such increase is reasonable.

"3. That unless the carriers, before the increased rates become effective, consent to the above proposed means of adjusting the issue this conference, through a committee of action to be by it appointed, take prompt and decisive steps in the appropriate judicial tribunals in the territory to be affected by such increase to stop such action by injunction or otherwise.

"4. That this conference, through its chairman, appoint a committee of fifteen representative shippers, with full power and authority to carry these resolutions into effect, and with further power to add to their number and to reconvene and report to this conference from time to time, as the exigencies of the situation may require."

The lumber interests were represented on the committee on resolutions by E. W. McCullough, secretary of the National Wagon

Manufacturers' Association, Chicago, and J. C. Knox, secretary of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, Cadillac, Mich. The other members of the committee were: W. B. Conkey, Chicago, chairman; A. B. Brandier, Louisville; E. E. Williamson, Cincinnati; B. H. O'Meara, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; L. B. Hall, Cleveland; Charles S. Jones, Peoria, Ill.; John T. Pirie, Jr., Chicago; W. H. Duncan, Terre Haute; Irving T. Bush, New York; E. W. Seed, Columbus, Ohio; Ira S. Bassett, Pittsburg; W. J. Buchanan, Duluth; W. A. Vawter, Chicago; H. G. Wilson, Kansas City; E. L. Waggner, St. Louis; E. M. Wayne, Delavan, Ill.; E. M. Wassmuth, Roanoke, Ind.; F. W. Boltz, Cleveland; Albert Kuhlmey, Chicago; George Dietrich, Rochester, N. Y.

The Roosevelt Conservation Conference.

"The assemblage was unique; it was a gathering of men of all political parties; its dominant note was vigorous, constructive, achieving Americanism—the spirit which rides over all party lines and disregards all petty prejudices; the spirit which shows how close together, shoulder to shoulder, stand all sections; the spirit which has small patience with a Congress which hangs back and refuses to keep step with the pace of progress which the country is setting; the spirit which recognizes there are difficulties in the way, such as property and state rights, but which is determined these shall be overcome to the end that forests and streams and soils and all other resources shall receive all the protection which the aroused scientific foresight and energy of the people can provide!"

In these potent words of an eyewitness to the inspiring event which took place at our nation's capital last week, are summed up all the harmony, all the progress, all the judgment, all the action, all the good, which characterized one of the most unique conferences ever assembled, and one which will mark an epoch in the industrial history of the United States.

Promptly at 11 a. m. on Wednesday, May 13, President Roosevelt, accompanied by Vice President Fairbanks, marched into the great East Room of the White House to greet the remarkable audience which had assembled there on his invitation—members of his cabinet, justices of the Supreme Court, members of both houses of Congress, the governors of forty states, representatives of all the great industries of the country, specially invited guests, including several presidential candidates and citizens prominent in those industries naturally dependent, directly or indirectly, upon the conservation of our national resources.

In welcoming his guests President Roosevelt made one of the most notable speeches of his career, on what he designates "the greatest material question now before the American people." He referred at length to the various phases of the problems which had brought them together, and perhaps his most characteristic remark came with his reference to the Inland Waterways Commission, for which Congress, with its late habitual delinquency, has made no appropriation.

"That commission ought to be perpetuated, and if Congress does not see fit to perpetuate it I will do it myself!" he shouted, clipping off the words with his customary emphasis where projects dear to his heart are involved. His sally took the gathering by storm, and was greeted with such a roar of cheers and applause as made the incident quite the feature of the day. The President showed no desire to monopolize all the glory and congratulations which were showered upon him for his brilliant move toward the policy of conservation, but paid tribute to Hon. Gifford Pinchot, whose work in the direction of forestry particularly is well known to lumbermen, declaring that it was from his suggestion the conference actually originated.

The President, finding it impossible to spend his entire time at the meetings, called each session to order and designated one of the governors to preside. At the Wednesday afternoon session this honor fell to Governor Noel, of Mississippi.

Andrew Carnegie, the great ironmaster of the world, gave the convention his opinion regarding the conservation of ores and Ronald Mayorga [illegible] of the great waste of coal in burning and [illegible] which ought to be reduced by some scientific method likewise the waste of the forests. He advocated the substitution of other power, that coal might be less [illegible] and in conclusion he made [illegible] suggestions: "First, that the forests be conserved—no forests, no longer navigable rivers; no rivers, no cheap transportation. Secondly, we should systematize our water transportation, putting it in the hands of the reclamation service, which has already proved itself highly capable by its valuable work; cheap water transportation for heavy freight brings many [illegible] and means great saving on our ore supplies; railroads require much steel, water does not. Third, conservation of the soil; more than a thousand million tons of our richest soil are swept into the sea every year, clogging the rivers on their way and filling our harbors. Less soil, less crops; less crops, less commerce and less wealth."

Dr. J. C. White, state geologist of West Virginia, spoke upon "The Waste of Our Fuel Resources," concluding by saying that "the story [illegible] is one of such disgraceful character that its exposition to the world is necessarily mortifying to all patriotic Americans, but a sense of duty to our common country compels that the truth be told, however humiliating to our national pride."

John Mitchell, the prominent labor leader, also discussed the coal situation, and made the startling statement that competent investigators claim 50 per cent of the coal supply is destroyed and wasted because under present commercial conditions it is impractical to mine it. While he believed this a high estimate, he declared that at least 25 per cent is lost beyond hope or possibility of recovery.

These speakers were followed by Governor Johnson of Minnesota, Governor Dawson of West Virginia, Dr. Van Hise of the University of Madison and John Hays Hammond. However, the feature of the afternoon session was the address of Secretary Root, who dwelt at length on the function of the state sovereignties, announcing that he believed it high time the states should commence to perform their several duties with reference not only to individual local interests, but to the common good. "I regard the meeting as marking a new departure," said Mr. Root, "the beginning of an era in which the states of the Union will exercise their powers upon a higher plane of patriotism and love of country than has ever existed before."

Governor Burke of North Dakota was elected honorary secretary, while Prof. W. G. McGee and Thomas R. Shipp were designated recording and general secretaries respectively. The Resolutions Committee, appointed at the suggestion of President Roosevelt during the morning session, consisted of Governors Blanchard of Louisiana, Fort of New Jersey, Cutler of Utah, Davidson of Wisconsin, and Ansell of South Carolina.

Thursday's session opened with Governor Johnson of Minnesota presiding. In the afternoon this honor fell to Governor Deneen of Illinois. No decisive action was taken, but the resolutions committee was in session all day. The speaker of the morning was James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, who covered a wide range in discussing soil and mineral depletion. Mr. Hill accused the average farmer of deliberately robbing the soil of its richness and its fertility in order to make a temporary gain in dollars. He referred to the abandoned farms of the East and Southeast, and deplored the fact that such conditions should exist, for he regards all our industries as dependent upon the country's agricultural wealth. "We shall have less and less to part with as population increases," he added, "and, as to enlarging greatly our sale of manufactured products in the world's markets, it is useless to [illegible] We cannot [illegible] compete [illegible] and a change in the national standard of living which our people are not willing to accept without a struggle.

"When capital cannot find a profit there will be no money for the pay rolls of an unprofitable business. Doubtless, as we grow we shall buy more and sell more; but our main dependence half a century ahead must be upon ourselves. The nation can no more escape the operation of [illegible] It is time to set our house in order." Mr. Hill believes the soil has been abused in two ways, by single cropping and by neglecting fertilization. "We might extend our resources and add billions of dollars to our natural wealth by conserving the soil, instead of exhausting it as we have the forests and the products of the mines. There is good [illegible] to the assertion that the farmers could take from the same area in four years as much as seven now produce, leaving the products of the other three years. When the land rested from grain as a clear profit, due to better methods," declared Mr. Hill. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson warmly supported Mr. Hill in his contention that the same crop year after year is ruinous to the soil.

An address pertinent to lumber affairs was that of President Hadley of Yale. As is well known, Yale has an excellent forest school in

which lumbermen are largely interested, and for which they are more or less responsible. Mr. Hadley predicted that with universities turning out carefully trained farmers and foresters at their present rate, within another twenty years the people would assume the task of conserving the natural resources as a matter of course, and without special state or national agitation.

Governor Folk of Missouri took a firm stand on the forest question and announced that he intended to appoint a Missouri State Forestry Commission as soon as he returned. He took a terrific "swipe" at Speaker Cannon, which convulsed the conference, intimating that there was just one man who had been standing in the way of the White Mountain-Appalachian Forest Reserve measure, whose opposition to it is well known. "We have all of us heard of *vox populi*, which is supposed to be all powerful in this country, and sometimes mention is made of *vox Dei*, which is said to be much the same thing. Quite recently we have learned that there is another *vox*, and it is *vox Cannoni*. In recent times it seems to be more effective and more powerful than *vox populi* and there is sometimes an idea that the owner of it thinks it is greater than *vox Dei*," said Governor Folk. This sally met with a round of applause and laughter, especially from the forestry advocates, as in fact did every reference to the speaker, in a critical way, and these were several. The Missouri governor further declared that the quickest solution of the forestry question was to put lumber on the free list, thus doing more to preserve our forests than anything else, because every tree imported would mean one saved at home. Although he had adherents in this view, his introduction of it was deplored to some extent in that it savored too much of politics—a subject which it had been tacitly understood would be utterly avoided. Mr. Folk said the time had come when the United States must either improve the Missouri river or allow the state to do so. He said Missouri was willing and even anxious to make a great public highway from Kansas City to St. Louis, assuming all expense of the work, asking only the revenue derived from the creation of water powers. He believed that if the state were allowed to proceed on this basis it would within a few years make the grandest waterway in the world without expense to the federal government, and do it in such a way as to pay all expenses of the state government of Missouri.

James R. Garfield, secretary of the interior, made one of the brilliant speeches of the conference. He declared that state lines had been largely eliminated, that the people as a whole owned the natural resources, and would no longer consent to their being exploited for private interests. He insisted that the rights of grazing in forest lands, the creation of water powers and similar public privileges would no longer be given to the first individual who happened along.

Another notable address was made by one of the most influential and best known lumbermen in the United States—R. A. Long of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, Kansas City, Mo., who spoke on "Forest Conservation." Perhaps no one was better qualified to represent the lumber interests of the county at this great gathering, and Mr. Long, always an interesting and popular speaker, was given an appreciative reception.

Mr. Long said in part as follows:

"Since I am honored with a place on this program, I am glad of the subject assigned me for it has to deal with a thrilling, throbbing and beautiful life, which is not true of any of the other subjects to be discussed. I want to lay down first the broad proposition that aside from the soil itself, no other resource compares with our forests. Can you think of one that comes so nearly supplying every want of man? However crude the workman, with only an axe for his tool, he may go into the forest and build a comfortable home in which to live. The leaves and the bark of the tree may be converted into clothing for his body, and the nuts and fruit give him sustenance. Look within the house, be it shanty or mansion, and the furniture will remind you of this natural resource. The ties supporting the great railway systems of this country, and nearly all the buildings connected therewith are of this product. The mines, coal, copper, gold, silver, yea, all minerals from the cheapest to the dearest, require its use for their production. Data gathered tell us we are using not less than 165,000,000 cubic feet of lumber annually in this direction. What of the millions and millions of tons of paper on which is printed the news of our great daily newspapers, making it possible for even the poorest inhabitant of all nations of the earth to keep posted on the daily happenings of the world. It is claimed, and I believe truthfully, that at least ninety-five percent of the products of our forests are used for practical and useful purposes.

They also have much to do with the utilization of our rainfall, for leaf mould is this—the compacting effect of the raindrops, and hence the soil is kept loose, allowing the water to readily percolate. This covering absorbs and holds back the precipitation, preventing its disappearing rapidly by surface drainage. On the other hand, when forest lands have been denuded, the rainfall passes rapidly away, and its resulting effect is not long felt or seen except by the filling of the channels of the stream by silt, sand and gravel washed from above, and the result of the waters having spread over the adjacent lands, destroying crops, improvements, live stock and sometimes even the lives of the inhabitants. It is not unusual in some sections for the fertile valley lands to be destroyed by pebbles, stones and debris, carried and deposited by the waters.

Water power exerted through electrical energy, and so imperative in so many industries, is impossible without constant and uniform water supply, and this cannot be had except along streams whose headwaters have an adequate protection of forest covering, otherwise the erosion of the soil soon fills the reservoir, and waters running unrestrained on the surface, convene in great torrents, carrying logs and debris of all kinds, surging irresistibly through the river valleys, taking with them dams, gates, power plants and destroying what they cannot carry away. Originally the rivers and even the rather small water courses of our country were to a greater or less extent navigable. Their channels were deep, their waters mostly clear and free from sediment and silt. At the present time, owing to the deforestation of the lands along their banks, and especially of their headwaters, the breaking up of the sod and the loosening of the soil subsequent upon settlement and cultivation of crops, these channels formerly deep, have been in some instances entirely filled, and everywhere rendered more shallow, until water transportation has ceased and river navigation has become almost obsolete on rivers which were once teeming with commerce. The possibility of vast irrigation schemes in the West depends largely upon the preservation of the forest cover of the mountains, which catch and hold the melting snow and thus form the great storage reservoirs of nature.

The effect and influence of forests on the climate, health and water conditions of a country is evidenced by the chronicles of the Mosaic, the Roman and the Greek writers, and many of their far-seeing priests prevented the destruction of the forests. The consecration of groves to religious uses, and to various mythological rites connected with them, are evidences of the reverence the ancients had for forests. Homer calls the mountain woodlands the "habitation of the gods, in which mortals never felled the trees, but where they fell from age when their time has come," and in his "Tree and Woodland Nymphs" he suggests the intimate relation of forests and springs. Plato writes that the consequences of deforestation is the "sickening of the country." Cicero, in one of his philippics, designates those engaged in forest devastation as the enemies of the public interests. Greece shows the progress of a similar decadence. Sicily, once the never-failing granary of the Roman empire while it was well wooded, is now entirely deforested, and crop failures are the rule. Caesar and other Roman writers describe the "vast forests" throughout the entire territory. China has paid absolutely no attention to the preservation of her forests; hardly a twig is left in what was her great forest fields. While Japan, close by, has fifty-nine per cent of her total area under forests, and the government has reserved under its control a very large part of the whole. Compare the conditions of these two countries side by side and draw your own conclusions. While practically all other countries are effectually practicing forestry, none of them I believe, save Sweden and Russia, foresaw the difficulties towards which they were drifting, at least made any effort to provide against them until they found themselves importing lumber in great quantities. As is usually true, those spending the most money in the development of an industry obtain the best net results. To illustrate: Germany and France are spending about $11,000,000 a year and reaping $30,000,000 net, while we last year spent only $1,400,000, receiving $150,000,000.

In value of annual production the lumber industry of the United States stands as the fourth greatest, being exceeded only by food products, textiles, and iron and steel products; lumber products showing an annual value of $1,223,730,336, paying annually in wages $100,000,000, providing a living for something like 2,000,000 people. Taking into account the white and norway pine of the Lake states, the yellow pine of the South and the timber grown in Oregon, Washington and California, my estimate is that the life for all is forty-one years. Some calculate that substitutes such as cement will likely curtail the demand for lumber. Judging from the experience of other countries they will not; but why *speculate* on our timber supply, a question of such great importance to this nation, when definite information can be had? Should a nation as rich as ours hesitate to furnish the means to secure information of such great value?

The crop of the farmer is taxed when it is ready for the market, and no crop is taxed more than once. A crop of timber is taxed continuously and annually until it is disposed of. The farmer's crop matures yearly; the crop of the timber owner matures once in about a hundred years. The effect of such loss is shown in the State of Michigan, where over 6,000,000 acres have reverted to the state. A like condition to a lesser extent exists in other states.

In dealing with the subject as it now presents itself to us it becomes necessary to dwell on some features that directly and immediately affect the interests of timber owners.

I want to give especial emphasis to the statement that conservation and perpetuation of our forests and unremunerative prices for lumber cannot travel the same road, for conservation means to handle, to treat, to take care of and save in such manner as to retain the use or benefit of a given product as long as possible. Perpetuation of forests means so to exploit the forests as to make them continuous and perpetual, which can be done only by spending money continuously in planting, seeding, protecting, etc., while low prices of any commodity mean neglect and waste. This cannot be more forcibly illustrated than in the conditions existing today as applied to lumber on account of the low prices now prevailing, the logs making low grade lumber, secured principaly from that portion of the tree approaching the limbs and constituting at least 20 per cent of the forests, are left in the woods to rot or be burned, because the lumberman would

no more think of using the raw material out of which he could not obtain cost than the farmer would harvest a crop of faulty corn out of which he could not obtain the cost of gathering.

On account of the varying and unstable condition of supply and demand it will be found difficult, if not impossible, to get the timber owner to enter actively into the methods required for the perpetuation of the forests by spending even the minimum required, which I understand to be about 50 cents a thousand. While this does not seem a large amount, there are concerns making as much as 250,000,000 feet of lumber per annum, and hence to these the cost of this item would be $125,000 per annum. If his, or its, competitor was pursuing the same practice all would be well; if not he would, for the immediate present, be out that much more money than his competitor, and during dull periods, such as now, when prices were close to the cost line, even for the better grades of lumber, he would hardly feel disposed to contract for such an outlay.

The government, owning only about 22 per cent of our forest areas, cannot alone, to any great degree, effect what we are seeking in this conference so far as forests are concerned. It might, however, accomplish the purpose in one of the following ways:

First—The government could, by a contractural relation with the owners of the forests where lumbering operations are now being carried on (who constitute at least 80 per cent of the timber holders of the United States), provide that conservation and reforestation should be practiced under rules prescribed by the Forestry Department and assess the cost thereof against the timber lands proportionately.

These rules should provide that the lumbering operations, so far as conservation and reforestation were concerned, should be conducted under governmental control; that no more timber should be cut than was necessary to supply the current demands, thus maintaining such uniformity of prices as would justify the operator to utilize every log the tree would produce; that only trees of a certain size should be cut; that seed trees, properly distributed, should be left; that the young growth should be protected from fires and other elements of destruction, and it would seem clear that the establishment of such a relationship would certainly accomplish this highly desired object.

Second—A plan might be worked out jointly between the owners of the timber lands and the government by which conservation and reforestation would be practiced along such lines as the government might lay down, as outlined above, and the timber owners be protected in the prices of all lands cut over and handled under the conditions prescribed.

Whatever part is adopted I must furnish an incentive, a substantial inducement, to the timber owners to induce a practical gain for the public good, and in the matter it can be accomplished only in a commercial cooperation. And what is done should be done quickly, for the time is fast approaching when our forests will be so nearly gone, when the destruction will be so nearly completed, that it will be too late.

Disclaiming all partisan or political references and speaking only of economic conditions as we find them, I do not think I should neglect to say that the present demoralized conditions existing in our commercial and manufacturing life, and the unexpected waste and loss resulting therefrom, against no industry, due largely to the permanent effects of that class of legislation which is its application, has placed an absolute prohibition on every form of agreement looking to conservation; has placed a ban upon all meetings and discussions having for their object the adoption of the most salutary measures for the preservation of this natural resource, and the instant and unfair denunciation of every meeting of the so-called "lumber trust," which does not and never did exist; has produced such a condition of mind among lumbermen that they feel that they can no longer meet together for the general discussion of matters so vitally affecting their interests and the welfare of this nation without subjecting themselves to the humiliation of a prosecution. This condition in the lumber business has led to the reduction of the wage scale of hundreds of thousands of men, affecting many millions of people; has left 20 per cent of the timber in the forest to waste, and unless we have relief these evils will increase and others will follow in their wake.

And in this connection it may be well to say that a reduction of our tariff on lumber would at once bring us into direct and disastrous competition with lumber from Canada, where stumpage is cheaper and wages lower and where the consequent tendency toward wastefulness necessitates corresponding disregard on our part. Waste is loss and adds nothing to consumption. We want greater consumption, but we should conserve and reproduce, not waste.

Other addresses of the afternoon session were those of ex-Governor Pardee of California on "Irrigatica," and President Jastro of the American Live Stock Association on "Grazing and Stock Raising," a topic which overlaps the forestry question to consid-erable extent.

In the evening Hon. Gifford Pinchot gave a reception to the governors and members of the Inland Waterways Commission.

The session of May 15, the last one of the conference, was marked by the adoption of a set of broad resolutions, but no permanent form of organization nor specific recommendations for legislation either by the federal or state governments were made. William Jennings Bryan delivered an able address, which was heartily received by the convention and inspired President Roosevelt to state his stand on several points most emphatically. Mr. Bryan declared that Congress should appropriate sufficient money to carry on necessary investigations, and the people should see to it that our resources are not monopolized by a few, and that future generations are not fettered with perpetual franchises. "There is no twilight zone between the nation and the state," continued Mr. Bryan, "in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both, and my observation is that most—not all, but most—of the contentions over the line between nation and state are traceable to predatory corporations which are trying to shield themselves from deserved punishment, or endeavoring to prevent needed restraining legislation."

President Roosevelt, before adjourning the conference, explained his attitude on the perpetual franchise question in a speech which met with perhaps the most hearty applause of any delivered at the convention; and on the question of state rights he said: "I want to say one word about the twilight land—the power between the federal and state governments. My aim in the legislation I have advocated for the regulation of the great corporations has been to provide sound, effective, popular control for each corporation. What I am trying to find out—not negatively, not by decisions that a state cannot act or federal decisions that the nation cannot act—is where one or the other can act so that there shall always be some sovereign power on behalf of the people that they may hold over the big corporations, over the big individuals, too, that an accountability regarding their acts shall be had for the benefit of the people. In matters that relate only to the people within the state, of course, the state is to be sovereign, and it should have the power to act. If the matter is such that the state itself cannot act, then I wish on behalf of the state that the national government should act.

"Where the policy I advocate can be carried out best by the state, let it be carried out by the state; where it can be carried out best by the nation, let it be carried out by the nation. My concern is not with the academic side of the question; I deal with the matter from the standpoint of true popular interest, and therefore my desire is to employ indifferently either the principle of states' rights or the principle of national sovereignty, whichever in a given case will best conserve the needs of the people."

A committee of five was appointed to arrange for another conference of governors next year, at which time it will be decided whether or not to effect a permanent organization.

The resolutions adopted by the conference commended the action of Mr. Roosevelt in calling it together, and recommended that future gatherings of like nature be called by the President whenever conditions warrant. Legislation by both Congress and the states was suggested to further the ends sought; also that the states put these matters in the hands of competent commissions. The resolutions were in part as follows:

"We agree that the nation's natural resources are threatened with exhaustion.

"We agree that the lands should be so used that erosion and soil wash should cease; and there should be reclamation of arid and semi-arid regions by means of irrigation, and of swamp and overflowed regions by means of drainage; that the waters should be so conserved and used as to promote navigation, to enable the arid regions to be reclaimed by irrigation, and to develop power in the interests of the people; that the forests, which regulate our rivers, support our industries, protect the fertility and productiveness of the soil, should be preserved and perpetuated; that the minerals found so abundantly beneath the surface should be used so as to produce their utility; that the beauty, healthfulness and habitability of our country should be preserved and increased; that the sources of national wealth exist for the benefit of all the people, and that the monopoly thereof should not be tolerated.

"We declare the conviction that in the use of the natural resources our independent states are interdependent and bound together by ties of mutual benefits, responsibilities and duties.

"We agree that further action is advisable to ascertain the present condition of our natural resources and to promote the conservation of the same; that such action may include the appointment by each state of a commission on the conservation of natural resources, to cooperate with each other and with any similar commission on behalf of the federal government.

Cypress for Barrels.

During the summer of 1907 the National Irrigation Congress, in convention at Sacramento, Cal., appointed a committee to make an award, consisting of a handsome white oak cask artistically carved and decorated with silver, to any association or individual who should offer the most acceptable substitute for white oak in the manufacture of wine barrels. The Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association entered the contest and captured the prize by its practical demonstration that cypress is the best substitute for the purpose. They proved conclusively that the wood is strong enough to withstand rough usage in shipment, that it imparts no taste nor color to the wine contained within the barrel, that it is of sufficient density to retain the fluid without leakage, that it will hold its shape, and that it can be manufactured as cheaply as the oak barrel now in use.

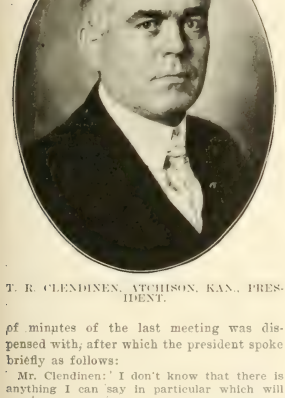
Cypress has long been considered the best sort of timber for the manufacture of tanks for commercial purposes, from the huge water tank down through the entire list of receptacles for brewers' products, molasses, vinegar and oil. A large number of woods competed for the distinction of becoming a substitute for white oak, including redwood, several of the cedars, western spruce, and others; but it was discovered that all, with the exception of cypress, either gave a decided color to the wine, or a disagreeable taste, or both. After being encased for several weeks in barrels made of these different products, the liquids were bottled and shipped to the committee, with samples of the wood employed, with the result that cypress "won out."

The association is to be congratulated upon its success, for, although it would undoubtedly cost about as much to manufacture cypress as white oak barrels—and consequently they will not soon become an active competitor of the latter—producers have the satisfaction of knowing that they have broadened the use of cypress and the appreciation in which it is already held, and that they have made their investments in cooperage more solid by demonstrations which increase the value of the wood.

Semi-Annual Handle Manufacturers' Association.

Promptly at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, May 20, the Handle Manufacturers' Association of America convened at the Louisville hotel, Louisville, Ky., for its regular semi-annual meeting. The association was royally entertained by two of its prominent members, the I. F. Force Handle Company, of New Albany, Ind., and the Turner-Day & Woolworth Handle Company of Louisville, Ky., who spared no trouble or expense in making the stay of their guests a pleasant one. They not only provided accommodations for them at the hotel but tendered them a delightful luncheon and at the conclusion of the afternoon session entertained a number with a lengthy auto trip through the beautiful streets and parks of Louisville.

The morning session opened with a good attendance. President T. R. Clendinen, of Atchison, Kan., occupied the chair and called the meeting to order. The reading



T. R. CLENDINEN, ATCHISON, KAN., PRESIDENT.

of minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with, after which the president spoke briefly as follows:

Mr. Clendinen: I don't know that there is anything I can say in particular which will not be brought out in the general discussion during the meeting. The representation here is a very good one. I will say in fact, that it is the best we have had at any time. But I am very sorry for one thing—and that is I don't see many maple and ash people. I was in hopes that these two divisions would be better represented, for I feel that they need the association as much as the hickory people do. For the benefit of some of the latter who did not attend the Cincinnati meeting, will say we had a very fair representation there, and lots of good came from it. It was a very interesting meeting, although it was a special one of only the Hickory Division. We will now listen to the secretary's report.

Secretary's Report.

Mr. Gibson: This report covers the time which has elapsed since the last meeting of the entire association, which took place in Indianapolis in January.

The books of the association were duly balanced and ready for examination at the special Cincinnati meeting of hickory manufacturers (as they will show) but on account of illness of secretary's assistant, were not available there. They were last audited and found correct, at Indianapolis, Jan. 11.

Statement.

At Indianapolis meeting, Jan. 11, balance on hand	$154.88
Receipts since Jan. 11	$216.00—$370.88
Disbursements	245.37
Balance on hand May 20	$125.51

The disbursements include expenses of the banquet and meeting at Indianapolis, printing, paper, clerical and circular work, with secretary's remuneration for the half year since Nov. 20, 1907, when permanent organization was effected, stamps, exchange, etc.

The receipts include contributions to assist with general expenses, and membership fees. The following firms have become members of the association and paid the first annual dues, at or since the Indianapolis meeting in January:

Star Ranch & Land Co., Neelyville, Mo.
Standard Handle Co., Ltd., Knoxville.
Rubber Grip Tool Handle Co., Paducah, Ky.
Union Handle Co., Louisville, Ky.
Huntsville Handle Co., Huntsville, Mo.
La Pierre-Sawyer Handle Co., Jackson, Mo.
Veedersburg Handle Co., Veedersburg, Ind.
J. F. Jones Sons', Columbus Grove, O.
Frankfort Handle Mfg. Co., Frankfort, Ind.
Blackstone Handshaved Handle Co., Blackstone, Va.
Eldon Handle Co., Meta, Mo.
American Handle Co., Jonesboro, Ark.
Kelly Axe Mfg. Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Columbia Handle & Lbr. Co., London, Ont.
Central Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

With regard to meetings, no special gathering of the ash handle manufacturers has been held, to the secretary's knowledge. Inasmuch as the finished ash handle manufacturers have an organization of their own, of a different nature from this one—this question has resolved itself into a proposition for the getting together of manufacturers of ash handles "in the rough" who were the first ones to take up the movement in this line, and this is in a direction toward which little has been done. Thus the Ash Division is merely a tiny nucleus for an association, but with plenty of room to grow, and with great need of organization.

A meeting of broom and ash handle manufacturers was called for Cleveland, O., as members were notified, but on account of affairs at home, the vice-president was obliged to call it off, and has since resigned; therefore this association may also be said to be as yet "in the rough."

A meeting of hickory manufacturers was held at Cincinnati in April, in connection with the general hickory conference, which was a live one. However, the secretary received numerous complaints because it was shifted from St. Louis, as first announced, to Cincinnati; a number of manufacturers wrote that they had fully prepared to go to St. Louis, but felt Cincinnati was too far from the southwestern hickory belt. Also, there appears room for a lot of association work to be done in the southeast and several inquiries have been had, as to whether it would not be possible to hold some special meeting of the Hickory Division at Atlanta, High Point, etc.

A great many letters have been received from time to time stating that the writers would be at the Louisville meeting, and all those who are here in attendance, and are not members will be welcomed into the association before we begin proceedings, if they will be so kind as to step forward and fill out their membership blanks.

In accordance with action taken at last meeting, the secretary sent out blanks relative to statistics of stock on hand, operating capacity, time now running, etc. The result was practically valueless as far as any reliable statistics are concerned. In the first place comparatively few concerns reported, and their replies were made in so many denominations that it was impossible to deduce an average on any one subject. For instance, in reply to the question "How many unfilled orders have you on hand?" the answers were perhaps "7,000 handles," "Seven hundred dozen," "$7,000 worth"—or "Enough to last some time."

I will, therefore, read the replies given under each question, and you will readily see how impossible it is to give a collective report of them.

The secretary then took up each question that was asked and read the various replies to each one, as taken from the original documents when sent in. Although valueless as statistics, the returns demonstrated that there has been considerable curtailment of output, that the amount of unfilled orders on hand is very low, with little business in sight at present, and that prices quoted for the same grades of handles are widely at variance.

On motion the secretary's report was accepted and made part of the records.

He then read several telegrams and letters which had been received, including the following, which was accompanied by two specimen axe handles shipped in by express for examination by the members:

Winston Letter.

May 14, 1908.

Henry Gibson, Secretary, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: In acknowledgement of your several favors relative to the handle association we have, after careful consideration, decided to air our views on the subject in general; but wholly without criticism either personal or otherwise. Environments are much to be considered in all sections, as well as in all phases and conditions of life. However, men are responsible in the end that they should strive to overcome conditions negative to their best good. This, however, is where the inequality of the great struggle in the business life comes in. Why? Simply because one man may settle where environments are against him; another, where everything (comparatively speaking) is in his favor. Keeping this one idea (thought) in mind, let us turn our attention to the real—well, we believe curse is the right word—existing in the handle business.



P. C. SCOTT, ST. LOUIS, MO., VICE-PRESIDENT HICKORY DIVISION.

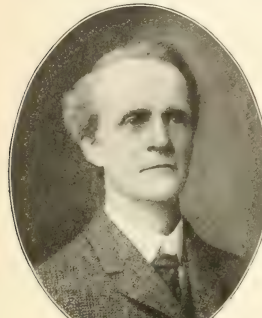
We have read, with much interest, such talks as have been given for publication by some of the leading makers, and who seem very active in the association. In nearly every instance, the "text" has been price-cutting, followed by dire threats and prophesying overwhelming calamity. While the real "thing" is kept carefully covered.

In this democratic country of ours the majority rules, sometimes. Therefore, the output of the "majority" in the handle business becomes the standard. Of course, you will understand that we do not mean the output of the factory proper, but the output as arranged for and placed upon the market; i. e., grades.

What do the standard rules for grading amount to? As they read, they are mighty liberal. Why, they supposedly [illegible] ignis fatuus that was ever walled over [illegible] quality of the [illegible] of the melt. This glittering bait [illegible] bird its companion in the section were [illegible] they have broken in the [illegible] ing [illegible] bird the bag with the grass went out to drive in the nail.

As we have said, these rules are very liberal; they tell us always [illegible] what may be put into the different grades, but the "majority" do not put them [illegible] there's the rub." We are in position to know from years of ex-

perience in buying and selling handles produced by the largest and smallest concerns in the country, what we are talking about. This talk about the jobber and others not taking red handles is all rot. Fact is, white handles are actually thrown at them; consequently, they don't know what to think when they see a red handle. The majority of the trade today never saw a hickory tree, and many of them do not believe that there is any such thing as



C. W. SPERRY, FORT WAYNE, IND., VICE-PRESIDENT ASH AND OAK DIVISION.

red hickory. They believe it is all a myth. For instance, one time while making a sale in one of the northern cities, the buyer, in looking over his stock came across a red hickory handle. "Well, I declare," he remarked, "I cannot recall ever buying any oak handles; I wonder where it came from." And I did not dare to enlighten him.

Another time, we were asked by a buyer in New York if it was not a fact that we took small pieces of hickory waste and glued red wood to them in order to make a block large enough to produce the desired size of handle.

As much as we desire to refrain from anything of a personal nature, for we view this matter from a business standpoint, and do not blame anyone for doing just what we would do ourselves, we wish to refer to a certain axe-handle known as the ——. What are its qualifications? Just two, and only two; i. e., they are well shaped and finished, and they are white. While, however, we pass over any criticism, we will add that in a late edition of a popular paper, the manufacturer of this brand of handles, in an interview for publication put up a great "spiel" about the fast "disappearing hickory," elaborated with a plan for propagating its species. Now, if he (and a few others) will cut their stock with a little less regard for the white, the hickory will not disappear so fast, and there will be less cause for price-cutting.

Out of curiosity, we are taking the trouble to express, prepaid, two handles. We have to put these handles into the No. 2 grade, and we appeal to you and your association—is it just, is it right? On the other hand, is it not almost a crime?

As we understand it, associations are formed for the purpose of eliminating so much "human nature" in the business to be protected. In other words, every fellow divides a little with the other, in so far as it is good for the whole. But, so far in the new association as in the old, "human nature" seems to be the slogan.

There is no woodworking business in the United States that returns so small a profit as does the handle business. And none that entails the worry and waste. The complexion of our output is its salesman, and the fellow that applies cosmetics is a fakir. This proves the need of something for the good of the business; but, we assert, or rather we fail to see how, there is any possible good to come from an association founded upon as selfish a basis as this seems to us to be.

Nothing would give us more pleasure than to sit with you all at some of the meetings and go over this matter in detail, but such a luxury is not for us. While you are gathered around the festive board, we will partake of our hominy and fat-back.

With best wishes for anything that is for the good of business and humanity, we are very truly, The W. H. Co.

President Clendinen called for the report of the Committee on the Canadian Tariff Question. Charles D. Gates, chairman, responded as follows:

Committee on Canadian Tariff.

Mr. Gates: At the request of this association I addressed letters to the British consul at Toronto, submitting samples of finished, rough-turned, and sawn handles, and asked his ruling on same, stating as best I could my arguments and reasons for having the sawn handle put in the same class as the finished and the rough-turned. I received his ruling, which simply stated that the finished and rough-turned handles will be admitted only on the payment of twenty-five per cent duty, but the sawn or shaped handle not turned will be admitted into Canada the same as lumber, free of duty. These Canadian men come down here and buy our hickory, shipping it into Canada without paying duty, while if it is finished or rough-turned it is subject to a duty of twenty-five per cent. Of course this places us at quite a disadvantage, and there is only one way to overcome it, which is for some of the larger companies to put factories in Canada if that is desirable.

It was moved and seconded that the report be adopted.

The Canadian Viewpoint.

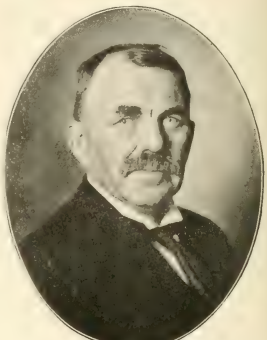
Mr. Stevely: As a Canadian handle man I would like to say that in regard to handles coming into Canada free of duty there must have been some collusion between the people in your country and buyers in ours, because if there were not, it would be an impossibility. We have known for some years that rough-turned handles are not permissible to enter Canada free of duty; but on account of a change in our laws there in regard to rough-turned spokes, some people over there took advantage of it, and probably some of those handles have been brought in. It has been detrimental to us, but we have never been able to reach the point of shipment and we have never taken up the matter, in fact; but I certainly know the goods have been brought in, and if the seller here had been honest



H. F. ALEXANDER, NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., PROMINENT MEMBER.

with the purchaser and vice versa, it would have been an impossibility.

Mr. Clendinen: The matter has been discussed at several meetings and it was the desire of the association if possible to get ourselves on what we term an equitable basis with the Canadian manufacturer in that territory. Of course we feel that this twenty-five per cent duty between the slabs from this country and the finished handles is greater than it should be, and there should be some way to get the matter before the government, and get some ruling. I think it best to accept the report of this committee and request that it take the matter up further to the end that we either get the duty taken



C. D. GATES, LOUISVILLE, KY., DIRECTOR.

off those handles or put on the others. To the motion before the house, if the maker will consent, we will add that this committee be continued, and so instructed. This met with the approval of the association and was so ordered.

Market Conditions Committee.

Mr. Peters: In the absence of our chairman, Mr. McCullough, in Europe, I will say that as far as market conditions go, they are in bad shape, and I find that all sorts of prices prevail. Business is very light. The majority of factories have very few orders, the manufacturers seem to be selling all the way from 75, 75 and 5, 75 and 10 to 80 per cent off the 1908 list, and they certainly cannot be making any money. They might just as well not be doing business. We had an offer the other day for several car loads at 70, 10 and 5 from the 1904 list. That brings extra sledges way down under $100. We find that conditions abroad are about as bad as in this country. There does not seem to be much trade in England, Germany, Africa or South America. They are all in about the same condition as here, and I don't think cutting prices is going to influence trade one particle. None will buy unless they need stock. With the few orders we have we are asked to ship on receipt of order. Taken all the way through, I don't see how market conditions can be improved any by cutting prices. If we were to sell our handles off list we would not get any more business. If buyers need stock they are willing to pay a just price because handles are a necessity.

Discussion of Market Conditions.

Mr. Clendinen: Do you care to discuss this report of the Committee on Market Conditions, gentlemen? This is a very good subject to talk about. First I would say in reference to this meeting that it was intended to be a general meeting of all handle makers. The hickory people have no desire to take up all the time, but inasmuch as Messrs. Sperry and Alexander find themselves practically alone in their lines, we will proceed with the business at hand.

Mr. Scott: I move that report be accepted and the committee discharged.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Gates: I want people to talk and not sit here and say nothing. If we can't have confidence in each other and stand together in these times we might as well not have any association. We ought to find out about these market conditions. Mr. Peters' report from his standpoint and as far as it goes, is very good, but how much are we going to carry away with us? We ought to find out something about general trade.

Mr. Scott: I move that we start at one end of this room and go clear around and get an expression from each one present, limiting them to three-minute talks or less.

This motion was seconded and carried, and much interesting discussion on prices and market conditions followed, which was participated in frankly and honestly by all called upon, and in which Messrs. Alexander, Maltby, Fellabaum, McCrillis, Arnett, Gates, Ward, Kelly, McLaughlin, Stevely, Sperry, Gregory, Welch, Charlesworth, Sebree, Renkenberger, Jones, Scott and others participated. The discussion brought out strongly the fact that prices are demoralized; that many manufacturers are actually selling their goods below cost for the mere purpose of keeping busy; that grades are more or less "juggled;" and that business in the handle trade, as with every other industry in the country, is unusually light.

It was decided that blank cards should be passed to each manufacturer present, and that upon each card, unsigned, he should write two figures, one showing his average cost of a hickory handle f. o. b. factory—the other showing his average selling price f. o. b. factory—the secretary to collect these and read them, with averages.

On motion the meeting adjourned to convene for the second session at 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the meeting, the secretary read the cost and selling price averages, which he had compiled from the anonymous reports collected before luncheon. Out of the sixteen reports turned in, he found a minimum cost of 75 cents; a maximum of $1.30; an average of $1.00.

Mr. Clendinen: Of course costs under some conditions are much less than under others, but again one person is apt to figure too high—another too low. These reports distinctly show in their difference that these matters should be thoroughly thrashed out. Evidently these discrepancies are due to miscalculation, for all were apparently sincere in making their report.

Cost System.

Much discussion of cost and methods of arriving at correct figures followed. Mr. Scott reported that his Committee on Cost Systems, consisting of Messrs. McCullough, Peters and Hartwell, had sent in no report on account of the absence of the chairman.

Mr. Clendinen: This work ought to be attended to from the fact that suggestions would doubtless cover items many of us have overlooked.

Mr. Gates: Cost is governed by quality that is produced. A man can produce No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 cheaper than Extra or Excelsior, and in some localities the cost of production varies. I think any one who can keep cost under a dollar a dozen is doing mighty well. I would like to know how many are taking into consideration shrinkage and loss of handles. The figures presented are certainly misleading. I don't believe that the average net profit last year was as much as ten cents a dozen. That has been the trouble with handle manufacturers all the time. That is the reason there have been so many failures. They don't count all the costs in their production. The handle business is the most deceitful in the world. Any man can sit down and figure out a profit, but when you come at the end of several years to balance up your accounts and take out the loss from wormy handles, crooked handles, etc., you will nearly always figure out a loss.

Mr. Maltby: I never invoiced on average cost, but on what my stock was worth the day it was invoiced. I got into the handle business by being shown just some such "average" costs and profits as this! [Laughter.] Certain carloads of stock at certain times may cost more than others, and I believe in invoicing each individual car for what that car is worth—not on any so-called averages. I for one, can't see how you can tell what you have on that basis.

Important Report of Grading Committee.

The Grading Committee, of which C. H. Jones was chairman, and F. W. Peters and C. H. Amos the other members—presented a report concerning a set of new grading rules which was made the subject of considerable discussion. It was finally decided that the secretary should supply each member of the association with a copy of the proposed rules for the careful consideration of members at next meeting. It was urged that they give these proposed rules a thorough going-over, and that each jot down any and all points which they would like changed, any inquiries as to their interpretation, and any ideas which might occur to them, bringing their notes to the next meeting and submitting them for general consideration and action by the association.

Mr. Crawford: I might say that the question of grades was quite a difficult one for us to settle a few years ago. We realized we had too many and we decided to come down to three grades. We have now Second Growth, No. 1 and No. 2. We used to have a grade we called "Extra," but we found we had great difficulty to get enough to class as "Extra," so cut it out and made three grades four years ago in our Canadian association. It has worked out very satisfactorily. Our second growth admits of a little red at the top and also at the eye end. Our No. 1 is a part red and part white handle. No. 2 is all red. No. 3 we do not care to sell. We feel it is better perhaps to burn them than to force them on the market. I quite agree with Mr. Clendinen in regard to lowering grades. It is absolutely essential in the interests of the business. It is not necessary to point out that the quality of timber you can now secure is not equal to what you could a few years ago, so it is essential to cut down grades and keep up prices. We feel that handles have been sold on this market at really too low a price. We feel that the price at which you have been selling handles in Canada was not high enough—that you could get better prices in that market. I am quite sure that if you will agree to cut down your grading to three grades, two years from today you will say that it was the proper thing to do and decidedly in the interest of the business.

A Special Committee.

Mr. Leland: I move that a committee be appointed to report at the next meeting on the three-grade proposition—and I would like to be a member of that committee.

Mr. Maltby: I would amend that by saying that such a proposition also be submitted to the members before the next meeting. The motion was seconded and carried as amended, and Messrs. Leland, Arnett and Maltby were appointed.

Employment of Inspector.

G. Sherman, chairman of the Committee on Employment, reported that nothing has as yet been done toward engaging a practical handle man to travel among the factories for educational purposes. He stated that he thought such action would be a little immature at this time, and on motion duly seconded it was decided to establish a new set of grading rules before employing a man for educational purposes.

The Grading and Employment Committees were therefore continued.

Resolutions.

Charles D. Gates presented the following resolution:

"On account of the growing scarcity of hickory timber, the probable advance in freight rates, and no dimunition in the cost of handle production, therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the present values are as low as handles can be produced at a living profit; and it is the further sense of the association that prices ought not be made below these quotations. Be it further

"Resolved, That the production of members of this association ought to be reduced to the actual necessities of the market, and that members should pursue this policy."

C. W. Sperry, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, offered the following:

"Resolved, That the Handle Manufacturers' Association of America tender its sincere thanks for the royal reception and entertainment given it by the L. F. Force Handle Company and the Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company at its meeting at Louisville, May 20; and be it further

"Resolved, That the association also tenders its thanks and appreciation of the honor shown us by our Canadian brothers in coming so far to attend our meeting; and that we extend to them a hearty invitation to be present at all future gatherings."

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Address of Lewis Doster.

Mr. Crawford responded on behalf of the Canadian visitors, after which Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, addressed the convention on "The Value of Association Work," substantially as follows:

Mr. Doster: Mr. President and Gentlemen, I appreciate the honor of appearing before you today, and inasmuch as I have already gone very fully into my line of work at one of the previous meetings, I shall merely touch upon a few points which have occurred to me in listening to your remarks today. I have been very much interested in your discussion and the problems which have developed here as they have in our own organization. We have been organized since 1902, and I have had the honor of working out the details of organization from the tiny nucleus of half a dozen members to our present membership of more than three hundred, extending from East to West and North to South. What we have found to be of most advantage is systematic interchange between members of accurate information.

You are working on the right track today if the matters proposed can be promulgated. In the first place I know something about hickory, and I know the condition you will be up against in future in your work with a wood for which there is no substitute. The vehicle manufacturers recognized this and have organized an association of their own. I represent our association on their advisory board. Furthermore in the discussion as to whether red tipped handles should be used, I must call your attention to the fact that the hickory organization has been working hand in hand with the United States government in making tests, etc. They have proved that a great deal of red is absolutely as strong and good as white and it is now being used in the vehicle trade, where heretofore rules were put down to use only white. The time was when a man could go into the forest and pick out a tree here and there, but gentlemen, you can't do that now. You are all taking out all the trees and not picking out a few here and there. Timber is getting scarcer and scarcer. Our organization is working with the government and using every effort to prolong the life of the forest and produce more per acre than heretofore by all kinds of economy.

Another gentleman brought out the ques-

tion of a chief inspector. He is the most important man we have in our organization, we consider. Some people whose business shows a large amount of profit have found many instances through this man, where they have been losing money by not giving attention to some of the small details of their business. Our inspector sees where good work is being done. He sees where the weak points are. He is out in the big consuming markets from time to time and finds out what customers don't want, or what they are particularly anxious for. All his ideas are sought to such an extent that it is impossible for him to cover the entire territory fast enough, and we must put assistants on that work. He watches the way material is graded; he knows all the different classes of material; he knows about all kinds of wood; he shows people how to dry and grade their lumber, and load it for destination. You will find when you put such a man in office, after you get your grading rules established, that he is a very important person.

Stock sheets represent a very essential part of our work. We send semi-monthly to members a blank sheet, one showing a blank form for woods on which a manufacturer is overstocked, the other what he is short on. This gives the members of the association, who may need a certain wood, the first privilege of purchasing it. When compiled these reports show what is short and what the market is likely to be flooded with, and therefore what or what not to manufacture. I would be very glad to send your secretary all the printed forms we use, which can be followed by you if you like. One line in which we have been doing some good work is in securing a reduction of output. We realized that there was likely to be over-production. Of course we did not agree to curtail production, but we issued statistics to show what was going on—and of course commonsense guided our members after that. I must say I am very proud of our organization on the question of interchange. I believe in sending out all the information you possibly can. We feel proud to say there have been no failures in our association in the past eight months, although we have been put to a severe test, and I lay our success largely to our method of interchanging information.

Address of Mr. Gates.

Charles D. Gates then addressed the meeting on "The History of the Handle Business," in which he reviewed this industry from pioneer times to the present day.

In the armory museum at Washington, D. C., stands the original Blanchard lathe, occupying a place of honor. On the placard attached to that lathe the statement is made that it was invented and built by Thomas Blanchard in the year 1822. The design of the lathe is somewhat similar to the lathes which are now used for manufacturing axe handles. Thomas Blanchard, the man who invented this lathe, conceived the idea turning irregular gun barrels in an ordinary turning lathe by changing the center.

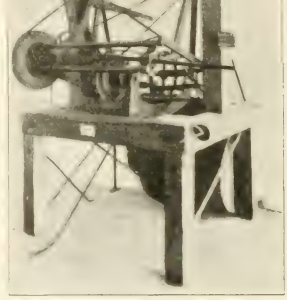
The story told that the government works at Springfield, Mass., requested him to show them how to turn tapering gun barrels. After he had demonstrated his plans and put them into practical use the men from the gun stock department, who were there to see the experiment said to him: "You almost got up something to do our work, but in turning gun stocks and using the Yankee vernacular of that day he said: 'I'll be cussed if I have never thought about it.'" Later in the day he started with his old New England farm horse to drive home, about twenty-five miles distant, and as he was riding with his head down and his old horse jogging along he heard, he said to himself: "I have got it. I can do it." Men that were passing overheard him and said: "That old man must be crazy," but he kept on thinking and from the designs conceived from that ride he developed and made the axe handle lathe.

In 1853 Aaron and Obert Blanchard commenced the manufacture of handles at Warren, Mass. That is the first record we have of any one entering the manufacture of hickory handles as a business. The lathes at that time were rude and expensive to run, a day's work being twelve dozen. The handles were turned rough, same as they are at the present time, and it was very slow process to finish and smooth them by hand. The first experiment in belting or grinding handles that is recorded was done on a grindstone. You can well imagine the shape of the handles that were finished in this manner.

In 1848 John Force commenced the manufacture of axe handles at Pittsford, N. Y. We are not sure that the lathe which he used was constructed similar to the Blanchard lathe, as we are told the pattern instead of running horizontal worked upright, had a screw on a No. 10 thread running the full length of the rod that moved the carriage, and a pair of wire clamps shaped like a blacksmith's tongs with a thread adjusted so that it clinched on the rod and worked perfectly. After this was clinched and the pattern adjusted a small link was slipped over the end to hold it together. After the handle was turned the pattern was pulled down and held by a catch until the next handle was put in.

The records show that Mr. Force after making handles with this lathe at Pittsford, N. Y., erected a six-lathe factory at Rochester. That factory, however, was burned soon after it was erected. This crude lathe was moved to Flat Rock, Mich., in 1866.

James Woolworth, now in his 84th year, is living at Sandusky, Ohio. He commenced to manufacture handles at Sandusky in 1855. His business was well managed and he was successful. In a few years the name of James Woolworth was known in all the handle markets of the world. He managed his business



ORIGINAL BLANCHARD LATHE.

with great ability and he undoubtedly was the most active and progressive and largest manufacturer during his active connection with the business. He organized the three-lathe country mill system, which was located at Irwinsville, Ky., and commenced operation in West Side, Feb. 11, 1867. He systemized and economized the manufacture of handles. A system of paying for turning, sawing and blocking per piece was made. Having accumulated a handsome fortune he closed out his business in 1884, consolidating with Turner & Day of Louisville, in which company he still retains a small interest.

Sidney Turner and Norman Day formed a partnership in 1865. Soon after that date they built a factory at Norwich, Conn., where they continued to manufacture handles. The merits of the Blanchard lathe having become generally known to axe manufacturers, they began to order machinery and made their own handles. Turner & Day however, soon found that they could furnish better handles at a lower price than those which they were making, which resulted in Turner & Day securing contracts to supply all the axe handles they could with their machines. They had purchased a second-hand machine which was the modern outfit of which after constant service for forty-five years were destroyed by fire at the Louisville factory in 1901.

Turner & Day secured the services of Albert Day just before moving to Baltimore in 1868. The business was enlarged at that time, and In 1877 Turner & Day moved to Louisville and increased their capacity. In 1884 they consolidated with James Woolworth, changing the name of the company to Turner, Day & Woolworth Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of $400,000. Soon after the consolidation Sidney Turner and Norman Day retired from active participation in the business, Mr. Albert Day becoming president and general manager of the increasing business. In 1898 the Turner, Day & Woolworth Manufacturing Company purchased the Nashville Spoke Handle Manufacturing Company, its largest competitor in the edge tool business. In 1901 they consolidated with the Hartwell Handle Company, Huntington, W. Va., the American Handle Company, Knoxville, Tenn., and increased their capital stock to $500,000. In 1906 they purchased the Hartzell Handle Company, Memphis, Tenn., and increased their capital stock to $1,000,000.

Turner & Day, and their successors, have always made a specialty of manufacturing gage axe and hatchet handles. The policy of the above mentioned companies has always been to make the best handles possible and obtain the highest prices. For the last fifty years they have enjoyed the reputation of manufacturing the best gage handles made.

Sidney Turner and Norman Day would scorn the idea of turning an axe handle and then belting it down to a gage what it is now known as the gaging machine. They trained their superintendents and foremen to turn handles for gage so near to the limit that they would fit the axe without any belt work at all.

The history of the Keller & Tamm Manufacturing Company is very interesting. We find that on May 7, 1870, the company was organized and incorporated at Mound City, Ill., composed of James Woolworth, Charles Woolworth, Laird G. Harris and Edwin S. Chester. On Nov. 20, 1874, it was incorporated in the state of Missouri under the name of Chester & Harris with $100,000 capital. On June 10, 1889, the name was changed to Keller & Tamm; on Jan. 1, 1892, capital increased to $150,000, and on July 1, 1894, capital increased to $200,000.

This gives the history of the four largest companies engaged in the handle business prior to 1870.

In looking over the records of these different companies I find they had a very pleasant and consistent gait of declaring semi-annual dividends ranging from eighty per cent to one hundred per cent a year, notwithstanding that the prices which we are now receiving for handles were about the same as the prevailing prices in 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884. All the old manufacturers retired with large fortunes.

We find the prominent names among the old manufacturers to be as follows: Sidney Turner, Norman Day, Albert Day, James Woolworth, E. S. Chester, L. G. Wells, M. L. Keller and I. F. Force. The first five named were "Nutmeg Yankees" and raised in the same locality.

The men connected with the early manufacture of handles were of remarkable ability, force, dignity and power, and if they were to enter one of our association meetings every member present would readily understand why they received dividends of eighty to one hundred per cent on their business, while most of us following in their footsteps are satisfied with a meager eight to ten per cent.

It was my pleasure to attend a number of the meetings of the old Handle Manufacturers' Association and the fair and honorable basis adopted at their meetings, the confidence which they had in each other's sincerity and the willingness to live up to their humble pledges is in striking contrast with the methods pursued by the present association. I often think what an inspiration it would be to every member of the present Handle Association if we could have these old "war horses" appear on the scene. Their method of conducting their business would follow: They acquired a thorough knowledge of all the practical details of their manufacturing department, they understood the wants and requirements of their customers, the exact cost of manufacturing their handles, their ability to take care of their business, and from them, the amount of profit they could derive from manufacturing a certain line of handles, securing the capital as they needed it, not expanding their business faster than they had capital, or the actual necessities of their business compelled them to. Every detail of the business was carefully watched, and resulted in a handsome profit at the end of the year.

In striking contrast with their method is the policy now adopted by a good many of the handle manufacturers. Before they know the first practical detail of the business they listen to some agent representing axe handle machinery, who has sung a beautiful Siren song, telling them of the great fortunes to be made in a few weeks in the handle business, they build a plant and embark in business. They do not know anything about the cost of material, the cost of labor, freight or any

of the cost of the details in manufacturing handles. They borrow some price lists, copy them and send them widespread over the country with beautiful typewritten letters, neither knowing nor seeming to care whether they have the ability, capacity or experience to fill the orders after they are received, quoting prices in most instances not according to the cost of manufacture but principally to meet the idea of some smart purchasing agent or buyer of some jobbing house, and as a result of a business conducted in that manner they reap at the end of five or ten years a rich harvest of experience. Some confiding banker owns their plant, and some more enterprising manufacturer that has some knowledge of his business can step in and buy them in the banker at a small cost all that remains of that particular company. The whole course of the handle business since 1886 is like one of those trails the emigrants used to make across the Rocky Mountains, strewn with wreckage on every side.

An Interesting Letter.

The following letter from M. R. Grace, president of the newly organized Rex Handle Company of Memphis, was read:

Memphis, Tenn., May 19, 1908.

President Handle Manufacturers' Assn.: Owing to unavoidable conditions, it will be impossible for me to attend your meeting at the Louisville Hotel on the 21st which I had anticipated with much pleasure, because I knew that I would meet a great many of my old friends and make some new and acquaintances, and being the guests of the L. F. Force and the Turner-Dey Handle Company, I am sure that the entertaining part of it will be well looked after and will be my great loss.

However, it is out of my power to be there and I take this method of sending my regrets through you to the association.

Mr. Gibson in a recent letter requested me to write something on the hickory supply, but I am not much of a letter writer and owing to the condition of my former company's business affairs for several months, I have permitted myself to get pretty far behind hand trade. Therefore, there is not much that I could say that add anything to what you gentlemen already know from years of experience.

However, I do not think that the timber problem is as much to be alarmed at as the present agitation would indicate. Of course the hickory is being used up very rapidly, still there is a territory of country yet to be gone over and the land that has been cut off two years ago is in a state many instances will come back into use again. This has been my experience.

I remember thirty years ago while I was working for Mr. Woolworth at Bowling Green, Ky., we had to shut down several summers on account of not getting timber, and to my knowledge and of course to yours, that factory has been running at a greater capacity the last few years than it ever did before, which is an evidence that it only takes an effort to get the timber. The great danger that I see in the handle business today is

There are too many people making handles for the present demand and consuming. While the consumption of handles has increased in the last ten years, very materially, it has not increased equal to the capacity for manufacturing and great trouble has been, there have so many people gone into the manufacture of handles that do not understand the manufacturing business or the trade outside of the factory, and in that way our timber has been destroyed and our market as well; while this is a free country and every man has a perfect right to go into any line of business that they see proper and fit, still it generally proves fatal to themselves and to those in the general line of business from the fact that they make handles and owing to financial conditions they are forced to put them on the market and sell them at their customers' prices.

If there could be some arrangement made whereby all the factories would agree to operate only a certain portion of their business each week or each month until the demand for handles was increased, which would be a very important step, or if there could be formed some kind of a pool or syndicate to purchase the surplus stock of low grade handles that are now in the hands of the manufacturers that will be turned loose on the trade at a destructive price, it would be very easy to form a syndicate of this kind to purchase the handles and dispose of them from this syndicate for the account of the factory who had them. By doing this and reducing the output of each manufacturer I think we could force the condition of the handle business into better shape.

The question of grading handles is a very important one and in connection with the advanced idea of the scarcity of hickory timber it would operate very successful, that is I would suggest to cut out the Excelsior grade entirely. Have Extras, No. 1's, 2's and A's, and the present Excelsior handles would go into the Extra quality. There is no man that can dispute the fact that a handle with a little tip of red on it on the eye or the hand is not as good as the handle that is all white. In many instances they are far better.

Now then, all the handles that would be below an Excelsior down to a break of 8 inches of white between red woods would go into a No. 1 and all defective handles of the quality of No. 1's, such as light streaks, etc., would go into a No. 2, and all handles from 8 inches of white down to the butt would go into No. 2, thus leaving the defective heavy streaked handles, small knots for the A quality, in which I am satisfied you would find believe that this would assist us very materially in filling orders. It would stop the accumulation of low grade handles and it would certainly increase the price of our Extras by the Excelsior not being permitted. Of course, to do that every manufacturer must be strictly honest and conscientious in his agreement and to carry out the rules for grading in not "cutting his customer's throat" by putting in a higher grade than he should. I consider that to give a customer a higher grade than he is entitled to is one of the biggest price-cutting methods that there is in the handle business today (or ever has been).

I merely give you these items as my personal views, and as this will be the last the secretary read this letter to the association, and wishing you gentlemen much success and again regretting that I can not be with you, but I am ready to act with you now since I have just started my new company. As yet we have not sent out a price list or a letter to anyone, but are tunning every day, making some handles for stock.

Very truly yours,
Rex Handle Company,
M. R. Grace, General Manager.

The Grading Question.

F. W. Peters then presented the following very instructive paper:

Mr. President and Manufacturers of Hickory Handles: The subject which has come before me is one of the most vital in connection with the success of manufacture and sale of hickory handles. If you grade your timber, blanks and finished handle in the proper way, you can grade your goods as they should be, establish a reputation for making your goods standard and sell them at profitable prices. Every successful manufacturer at some time started in business on a small scale and by close attention to detail and gradually increasing his properly graded has increased his capacity from time to time, until he has become a factor in the handle manufacturing industry. In order to accomplish this, the first thing to do is to see that your goods have the proper shapes for the markets in which you sell them, that they are well manufactured, well finished and most of all well graded. If you go to a jobber to sell and he asks you, "Are your goods graded as the goods handled by most of the large and established manufacturers?" if you say "yes" and they do not prove that way then you have lost a customer, because you are compelled to settle on whatever terms this jobber may make, and our experience is that they will not treat you very gently. On the other hand, if your goods are graded as nearly exact as some of the larger manufacturers, they will say, "I am afraid they will not suit us," but if you think you can make me a satisfactory discount I will give you a trial order." You can see very plainly at what a disadvantage a manufacturer is who is not grading his goods up to standard or who is not manufacturing first-class goods.

This is only one of the evils of such goods being forced on the market, the most dangerous of all is the demoralization of the markets caused by low grade handles being placed thereon, first, it places you in an unpopular position with buyers, second it puts goods on the market that will not sell at prevailing prices, and third and the curse of all makes manufacturers distrust their competitors, causes a general meeting of prices and no one knows when the bottom may be reached. If I were going to start in the handle business again on a small scale, the first thing I would do would be to place my goods on the market as being up to standard, and the most important part of the battle would be won. Small manufacturers are apt to be too anxious to sell goods, and in many instances the buyers use them as tools to try and bring some of their competitors "to time," as the saying is.

Were we to grade our handles as we did thirty-five and forty years ago, it would be necessary for us to advance prices twenty-five per cent at once, or all of us would be obliged to close out our business, or our creditors would close it for us. Thirty-five years ago we did not know the value of hickory, neither did we know how to grade our handles, at that time we were just beginning to learn the handle business. Now we have this thirty-five years' experience before us to profit by and should we not take advantage of it by not going on the markets as we did in the sixties and seventies and have to learn it all over again?

In conclusion let each and every one of us today say, and mean what we say, that we will all try and have uniform grading so the jobber cannot say, "Smith's handles are graded higher than Jones' and we can buy Smith's handles for the same price as Jones'." On the other hand let them say, "Smith's and Jones' handles are graded the same and I see no difference in the prices," then the handle business will be the same as other wood commodities, while at the present time there is no line so badly demoralized as to prices, lists and organization. Some months ago the handle association issued a standard list for 1908, how many manufacturers are selling from this list, how many are selling f. o. b. factory? Some are selling at seventy-five per cent, some at seventy-five and ten, while others are making eighty per cent this same list, others are selling from the 1906 list. In some instances we find some selling from the 1904 list. How can handle men be recognized by the trade while in such an unorganized condition? Gentlemen, it all lays with you whether we improve our condition or not, if every manufacturer of hickory handles would stand firm and put this slogan in force we would all make a success, otherwise we will all go to pieces.

The Niceties of Handle Manufacture.

R. F. Arnett of Hartwell Bros., then read a very interesting paper, which is herewith reproduced:

The Niceties of Handle Manufacture are intermingled with the many infinite details of production; nor do they stop with production but extend also to the marketing of the product, but I am not sure that the term can be applied with authority to any course of the business unless it spells the synonym of hard work, unceasing efforts and continual worry.

My first introduction to handle making was watching my father hew down a hickory billet to a handle shape, then draw it down with a knife. This process, I have since learned, was the only way handles were made in olden times, and I am quite sure that the quality of material required in those crude forms was equal to that of the present day making, but the advance made in workmanship and ease of production are truly worthy of our wonderful era.

A few years ago, when I was offered a position with my present firm, I was astonished and marveled at the extent of the handle industry, but was no wonder that with the wide demand for millions and millions of handles annually, you are not surprised at the extensive production.

In all stages of manufacture, I have noted the keen competition. It begins in the woods —the fight for timber; it continues in the production—the endless search for the most efficient employees; and finally into the marketing of handles—the efforts to control the trade. I dislike competition in anything goes farther than that, but I have known instances of one manufacturer trying to discredit another in the eyes of the buyer. There are niceties to be had in handle manufacture that do not now exist, and they could be acquired in harmonious, fair and honest competition in production and sales. There is no reason for one manufacturer to have a tract of timber land bargained for, and then to have some one step in and bid an exorbitant price for it. Neither is it a meety to bargain with the employees of another to secure the insights of their business, nor is it nicety to just about close a big contract with some large buyer, and then have a competitor step in and cut prices. Yet these things are going on in the rank of handle manufacturers today. An intact organization of this association should remedy this.

THE SYSTEMATIC COURSE OF BUSINESS.

System! The term is becoming a watchword with the American business world. Every concern of known up to date business methods has adopted a system of carrying on their business that gains for them the most efficient results. It is the days ago, and into the workings of a large mail-order house. Can you imagine one concern making 62,000 separate shipments in a single day, and every package being handled but once? Many of these shipments may have contained but one article. These articles may have come to us from various parts of the world, and stored in various parts of their immense warehouses, they are collected by messengers according to just so much time as would avail each to get the order out of a particular department. They are collected in a packing room, wrapped and parcels, addressed and carefully loaded in a car of the fastest outgoing over

which they are to be transported. The results that this firm obtains can be acquired in no other way than by a perfected system. The details of their business have been so carefully planned that it moves with the greatest dispatch and uniformity.

In no business is a system more necessary or more easily adopted than in the manufacture of handles. The manufacturer must have his employees organized to do their respective work. The various departments must do their work completely and certify it to the succeeding department. The timber cutter must be informed as to how much timber to cut. He must know how to get out only that portion of timber which is free from all imperfections—to cut out the knots, birdpecks, etc. The foreman of the mill must know the quantity required of each respective grade and how to get them out. The turning of the handles must be strictly in accordance with specifications. Here is where experience counts, for good handles are necessary to obtain the best results. The manufacturer must arrange to thoroughly season the handles. He who has his handles thoroughly seasoned of necessity makes superior ones for the kiln drying process lends their resiliency. A record of the stock must be kept, and a cost system is necessary to determine the value of the stock, to determine how much labor is necessary to get it out, to determine a uniform profit on all sales and to put a selling price on the goods. The sales department must anticipate the volume of business and certify this to the operating department, to have a stock created for prompt deliveries, etc. In doing this the sales department must know from whence this business is to come, and must know their customers and the possibility of their purchases.

FINE HANDLES.

It is a pleasure to sell good handles. Handle making may well be said to be a fine art. It is demonstrated thoroughly. Take our foremost manufacturers who have a reputation for high-class goods, compare that with the product of the inexperienced concern down in the woods who do not know perhaps the first principles of the business. The manufacturer whose handles are patterned on the most scientific lines to secure the greatest results in usage, whose workmanship is of the highest quality, whose handles are finished in the most careful manner, and whose grades are uniform, is one that our manufacturer is in an enviable position. Mr. R. W. Shapleigh in speaking before a hardware convention in St. Louis said that the value of an article is not determined so much by the discount the manufacturer quotes as by the quality of his goods; the appearance of them and the attractiveness of the labels; the carefulness with which they are packed; the facilities of the house for prompt deliveries, the character of the house for prompt adjustment of claims, the reputation of the house for honest, uniform grades and clean up-to-date merchandise. I say to you, gentlemen, that the manufacturer who has fulfilled these qualifications has mastered the niceties of handle manufacture.

These addresses closed the session, but before adjourning it was decided to hold the regular annual meeting at Memphis on November 18. The following were present:

Attendants.

F. W. Peters, I. F. Force Handle Company, New Albany, Ind.

Clarence C. Climer, Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company, Louisville, Ky.

James Henry Still, St. Thomas, Ontario.

John Steely, Columbia Handle & Lumber Company, London, Ontario.

W. C. Crawford, Tilbury, Canada.

J. B. McLaughlin, J. L. McLaughlin & Sons, Bedford, Pa.

F. J. McLaughlin, J. L. McLaughlin & Sons, Bedford, Pa.

Henry H. Gibson, HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago.

M. P. Welsh, American Handle Company, Jonesboro, Ark.

Wm. Charlesworth, Wm. Charlesworth Handle Company, Batesville, Ark.

Claude Charlesworth, Wm. Charlesworth Handle Company, Batesville, Ark.

H. D. Scheer, National Handle Company, Almyra, Ark.

F. A. Reikenberger, Columbiana Handle Works, Columbiana, Ohio.

Frank J. Leland, Standard Handle Company, Ltd., Knoxville, Tenn.

C. H. Jones, J. F. Jones Sons, Columbus Grove, Ohio.

J. F. Jones, J. F. Jones Sons, Columbus Grove, Ohio.

W. C. Kelly, Kelly Axe Manufacturing Company, Charleston, W. Va.

R. L. Reuther, Nashville Spoke & Handle Manufacturing Company, Nashville, Tenn.

H. B. Alexander, Columbia Manufacturing Company, New Philadelphia, Ohio.

G. W. Ward, Veedersburg Handle Company, Veedersburg, Ind.

J. Crow Taylor, American Lumberman, Louisville, Ky.

T. R. Clendinen, Jackson Woodenware Company, Atchison, Kan.

A. N. Maltby, Central Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, Mo.

Abner Fellabaum, Frankfort Handle Manufacturing Company, Frankfort, Ind.

G. Sherman, Sequatchie Handle Works, Sequatchie, Tenn.

M. McCrillis, McCrillis Handle Company, Norwalk, O.

Thos. Scanlon, Nashville Spoke & Handle Manufacturing Company, Nashville, Tenn.

R. P. Garnett, Hartwell Brothers, Chicago Heights, Ill.

Chas. D. Gates, Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company, Louisville, Ky.

T. J. Gregory, T. J. Gregory Handle Works, Cookeville, Tenn.

C. W. Sperry, Fort Wayne Handle Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

P. C. Scott, Keller & Tamm Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

A. E. Gerdel, HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago.

Handle Notes.

The Rex Handle Company has been incorporated at Memphis, Tenn., with $75,000 capital stock, $50,000 of which is preferred. M. R. Grace, who has been prominent in the handle world for a number of years, will be president and general manager, which will insure the company's success. The home office and principal factory will be located at Memphis.

The Kelly Axe Manufacturing Company has about completed its factory at Charleston, W. Va., and expects to have a production of 1,000 dozen handles per day. Most of these will be used for handling their axes; the surplus, if any, will be placed on the market. The company is also building a large factory at Rector, Ark., which they expect to complete about July 1.

The Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company of Louisville has leased the Rector Handle Company's plant at Rector, Ark., which they intend to put in full operation about the first of August.

A new plant at Little Rock, Ark., is the Harrisburg Hardwood & Handle Company. It has recently completed a new factory and will manufacture all grades of rough and finished handles.

The Fort Wayne Handle Company of Fort Wayne, Ind., has about completed its plant. It has a capacity of 30,000 handles a day. The factory is located at New Haven, Ind., with main office at Fort Wayne. It is equipped with Defiance lathes and other modern machinery. C. W. Sperry is president.

The Withee Manufacturing Company, Withee, Wis., is a new institution for the manufacture of cant-hook and broom handles. The stock is manufactured from select maple. The owner and manager is Helge Westergaard.

The Terre Haute Handle Company, Terre Haute, Ind., has taken over the "D" handle plant belonging to the Baldwin Forging & Tool Company of Columbus, O. The capacity of the plant is 175 dozen per day. The new company is incorporated at $175,000. R. C. Davis is president and John E. Waldron secretary and treasurer.

J. T. Brown, who represents the large handle interests of Hartwell Brothers of Chicago Heights, Ill., at Sidney, Australia, recently visited the home office, and while in Chicago favored the RECORD with a call.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries from HARDWOOD RECORD readers as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department freely, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Differs on Birch Botany.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Thank you for the reference made to our transformed woods in connection with that article in your last issue, on "Yellow Birch." However, some of the references are incorrect, referring particularly to the commercial handling of the subject. The statement, for instance, that it is almost exclusively used for spools and shoe-pegs, is far from right. I have been engaged in the manufacture of spools for cotton and silk on a very extensive scale for some time, and have never yet been able to get one of my customers to take one made of yellow birch. They absolutely insist on paper birch, as do the shoe-peg factories in the New England states. You also state that the heart portion of the wood is inferior and of little commercial value. That also refers to paper birch, for the heartwood of yellow birch is really of most value —it is the lumber that is largely sold under the name of red birch, at an average of ten or twelve dollars a thousand higher than the sap portion. I note also you say it is a "comparatively small tree," while it is one of the largest hardwoods of our northern forest.—W. A. HALL, president Publishers' Paper Company.

With regard to above criticism, the RECORD would not presume to dispute Mr. Hall's opinion, as it is one based on long experience; the only explanation is that botanists evidently differ upon the classification of this tree, and while, as is well known, the paper birch is the popular tree for spools and pegs, the yellow known as *betula lutea*, is said to be employed extensively as a substitute. In reference to the heartwood, several authors have been consulted, as they were before the article was prepared, and they furnish authority for the statements.—EDITOR.

A Correction.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN., May 18.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Referring to the widespread publication regarding the insolvency of the Gartner-Hancock Lumber Company of Johnson City, Tenn., you are herewith given the facts in the case. The action against the Gartner-Hancock Lumber Company was brought by the Vestal Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Knoxville, Tenn., and a receiver appointed in the absence of the partners and the manager of the firm, without giving any notice and without giving any bond. The indebtedness toward the Vestal Lumber & Manufacturing Company is fully met and has been fully paid. There are no other creditors pressing the Gartner-Hancock Lumber Company. The company is perfectly solvent, having filed with the court a statement and affidavit showing the company's and personal assets of $50,525, while the liabilities are only $14,820.84, leaving net assets of $35,704.16, as shown by the record now on file; and receivership has been dissolved.

The partners, W. T. Hancock and Walter Gartner, are greatly harassed at their reputation and integrity being thus attacked, resulting from the action brought against them, which they consider was wholly unwarranted and without the least foundation. The facts which prompted it are being investigated, and will be made known to the public if circumstances warrant it.

—GARTNER HANCOCK LUMBER COMPANY.

That Hickory Controversy.

As English correspondent writes: As a further proof of the low prices obtainable for hickory on this side, I may say that one of my buyers actually paid 16d and 18d for two parcels of hickory logs landed on the

quay. They inform me that the quality was not strictly prime, but the logs were of such a grade that they would have paid at least 22d in normal times. I have read your article, 'Can It Be Possible?' under the heading 'Hardwood Record Mail Bag,' and can assure you that the first letter referred to is nearer the mark than your correspondent's second letter. I don't know who your Liverpool correspondent is, but he certainly was in error regarding the demand and prices obtainable for the wood in question—but mistakes do happen, and even lumber correspondents are not infallible."

Of Interest to the Veneer Trade.

Semi-Annual Meeting.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, June 9 and 10, the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association, of which Burdis Anderson of the Great Lakes Veneer Company, Munising, Mich., is president, will hold its semi-annual meeting at the Ponchartrain Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

The first day's session will be devoted to meetings of the various divisions composing the association, when measures of special interest to each will be taken up. On the second day the association will hold what is known as its "Harmony Session," when all divisions will meet together for the consideration of matters of common interest. This and all others of the association will be executive.

All these various meetings are important ones and business of vital interest to the trade will be brought before them. It is urged not only that every member should attend meetings of his association on general principles, but it is especially desirable to do so in times like the present. Trade is none too good in the veneer industry, which has suffered in common with all others in the country of late, and various measures will be proposed toward "easing up" conditions a little. For instance, no factory can keep running on a profitable basis with short hours or operating with only half the usual crew, so that manufacturers will talk over plans with competitors in whom they have confidence, for arranging their various operations so that some can run a certain proportion of the time and others the remainder. Some such arrangement as this, if it could be made to the satisfaction of all concerned, would help take care of overhead cost and perhaps be a matter of mutual benefit.

The proposed program for the regular session of the association is about as follows:

Roll call.
Minutes of last meeting.
President's address.
Secretary's suggestions.
Assistant secretary's report.
Reports of standing committees.
Addresses on pertinent topics.

A number of interesting papers or addresses will be delivered by people prominent in association work and with long experience in the trade. Z. Clark Thwing of the Grand Rapids Veneer Works, Grand Rapids, Mich., will talk on "Drying Veneer"—a subject which he is particularly fitted to handle.

D. E. Kline of Louisville, Ky., ex-president of the association, will speak on "How to Run the Factory on Half Time and Prevent Loss."

D. W. Williamson of the Williamson Veneer Company, Baltimore, Md., will talk on "Is the Price of Veneer High Enough, as Compared with Lumber Values?"

B. W. Lord of the Chicago Veneer Company, Burnside, Ky., will handle the subject, "Classifications," and try to predict the future of the veneer and panel industry if the railroads advance freight rates, as they threaten to do.

By way of entertainment the committee in charge suggest a fish dinner at one of Detroit's famous St. Clair river resorts, on the evening of June 9. On the whole, the meeting promises to be a live one, and it behooves members to get busy and make it one from which they may carry away much good.

Veneer Trade Notes.

W. H. Roddis of the Roddis Lumber and Veneer Company, Marshfield, Wis., was in the city on May 13.

The Frome Veneer Plant at Rice Lake, Wis., recently turned out the first carload of veneer for the season. The company has stock enough on hand to continue for the next six months. R. L. Frome of Sheboygan Falls, manager, plans to install heading machinery very shortly, which will add three or four months to the annual run of the plant.

The Mummert Veneer Factory at Millersburg, Ind., owned by E. E. Mummert of Goshen, will soon resume operation after several months of idleness.

The Burt Township Board of Alger county, Michigan, has purchased the Schneider veneer plant at Grand Marais, and leased the property to G. E. Le Veque. However, the factory will not run on veneers, but will be converted into a stave plant.

News Miscellany.

Meeting Chicago Hardwood Exchange.

On Friday, May 15, the regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Hardwood Exchange was held in a club room of the Great Northern hotel at 1 p. m. The meeting was preceded by an attractive luncheon, and was one of the largest gatherings ever held by the organization. There were present a score of distinguished guests. Presiding at the meeting was President J. S. Trainer, with Secretary A. H. Ruth recording.

The first business was the reading of the following communication from the Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., April 17. Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange—Gentlemen: At a special meeting of our club held on Tuesday, April 14, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati that we return to the use of the 1905 rules of inspection on rough hardwoods, and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the National Hardwood Lumber Association."

We believe that it is for the good of the National association that the Buffalo rules be reinstated, as all of the inquiries we are receiving at this present time call for inspection as per those rules. Furthermore, we are of the opinion that if we make a united effort we will succeed in having same reinstated at the Milwaukee meeting.

Kindly let me hear from you at your earliest convenience, giving an expression as to what the members of your association think on this subject, and what sort of action they will take regarding same. Yours truly, INSPECTION COMMITTEE, George Littleford, Chairman.

On motion of Theodore Fathauer, the secretary was instructed to advise the Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati that its communication had been received and that the Chicago Hardwood Exchange would abide by the decision of the forthcoming annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Milwaukee on inspection matters.

The resignation of W. O. King & Co. as members of the exchange was presented and on motion was laid on the table.

The following communications from E. E. Hooper, secretary of the Lumbermen's Association of Chicago were read:

Chicago, May 7, 1908.—J. L. Lane, Treasurer Chicago Hardwood Exchange—Dear Sir: Understanding that you will have a meeting of your association in the near future, I enclose a copy of a circular letter which I have just issued to the members of this association, referring to the Wide Tire and Wheel Tax Laws, believing you might desire to read it for the benefit and information of your members.—E. E. HOOPER, Secretary.



J. S. TRAINER, CHICAGO, PRESIDENT.

Chicago, May 6, 1908.—Gentlemen: Your attention is called to laws concerning wide tire and wheel tax, for the purpose of again urging your compliance with the most important one, which, in accordance with the views of the assistant corporation counsel, is the wide tire law now in effect. You have been favored with a copy of this law, which advises you of the widths of tires required, also that every wagon or wheeled vehicle should have fixed in some conspicuous place thereon in plain letters and figures the correct weight and the correct legal capacity of same. Regarding the Wheel Tax Law, you are advised not to take out any license until such time as the Supreme Court has handed down decisions of two cases that have been argued and are now in their hands. I am assured that no arrests will be made for not taking out the license until these decisions have been disposed of and you have been duly advised. This information and advice is communicated by instructions of the chairman of the trade committee.—E. E. HOOPER, Secretary.

On motion, the secretary was instructed to acknowledge their receipt.

This closed the regular business before the exchange, and President Trainer then introduced W. H. Russe of Memphis, president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. Mr. Russe thanked the organization for the courtesy of the invitation to be present at its conference, and said that the National association was making remarkable progress, especially considering the unfavorable business conditions prevailing

throughout the country. He stated that he had not been able to keep in very close touch with the parent organization for some months, owing to his absence in Europe, but that the work of the organization had devolved upon O. O. Agler, first vice president. He further stated that even against the protest of Mr. Agler, he desired to place that gentleman's name before the Chicago Hardwood Exchange with an earnest recommendation that it make him a candidate for the next president of the association.

Mr. Agler next spoke briefly, stating that he



O. O. AGLER, THE EXCHANGE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT OF INDIANA HARDWOOD LUMBER ASSOCIATION.

deprecated his nomination to that important office, and that his business alliances were such it should not be forced upon him, and requested [illegible] of the high compliment which such action would mean. He stated he had served as first vice [illegible] seek first place in the organization.

Mr. Agler was followed by Earl Palmer, who made a humorous address, reciting that he had made a specific promise to a certain distinguished member of the Chicago Hardwood Exchange that he would not urge his nomination and election as president at the Saginaw convention. He said he proposed to keep his word, and then delivered a tribute to the character of said member, in so pointed a manner that his identity was unmistakable. However, he wound up by saying that he had mentioned [illegible] to the member in question, for which he was really proud of himself.

Mr. Palmer's remarks were greeted with much laughter and applause.

D. F. Clark of Minneapolis then spoke, endorsing most heartily the nomination of Mr. Agler as president of the National association, and assured him of the unanimous vote of the Minnesota Hardwood Lumber Dealers' Association. Mr. Clark also called the attention of the exchange to the unfairness of the railroads of the Northwest in not accepting the recognized standard of hardwood weights in the settlement of claims for overcharges, and urged that the Chicago exchange assist in having this matter presented at the next annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

Clarence Boyle then presented a motion that O. O. Agler be selected as the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange candidate for the office of president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at its forthcoming annual meeting in Milwaukee, and that the exchange pledge itself as a unit to earnestly support the nomination; furthermore, that the president be instructed to appoint a committee of three to present Mr. Agler's name to the Milwaukee meeting.

F. A. Diggins of Cadillac, president of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, then delivered a very forceful and diplomatic address on the subject of the necessity of maintaining a system of uniformity in inspection of hardwoods. He stated that in his connection with the National Hardwood Lumber Association he had received nothing but absolutely fair treatment from every member of the Inspection Bureau Committee. He averred that it was impossible to formulate a set of inspection rules that in all particulars would be pleasing to all interests involved, but the committee had made up these rules by dint of mutual concession and he believed that the present rules were thoroughly adapted to current needs and fair to all parties in interest.

Charles H. Barnaby of Greencastle, Ind., president of the Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, made a short address in which he endorsed on behalf of this organization the nomination of Mr. Agler, and assured him of the united support of Indiana.

Mr. Russe again spoke and assured Mr. Agler that Memphis would reciprocate the honor done him in electing him president two years ago by now giving Mr. Agler its undivided support.

J. W. Thompson of Memphis then addressed the meeting and urged mutual concession on inspection matters from all sections of the country. He said that every man who had put himself in the hands of the National association had received fair treatment, and while at the time he was opposed to the Atlantic City rule, he had come around to the opinion that it was the best that could have been done under the circumstances, and while he was now a firm advocate of the new inspection system, he believed in making such concessions to disgruntled localities as would insure their continuation with and hearty support of the national body. He especially referred to the necessity of giving any complaint that the Cincinnati contingent might have proper consideration, and making such concessions as would meet their views on inspection matters. He stated that he was always for mutual concessions and doing business as brother with brother, concluding by saying that the nomination for Mr. Agler for president met his approval and he would think of no better way to round out a ticket that would win at Milwaukee than to add the name of Gardner I. Jones of Boston as first vice president.

Hugh McLean, president of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company of Buffalo and Memphis, made a brief address in which he stated that the Buffalo contingent was in full sympathy and would stay with the national organization to a man.

The meeting then adjourned.

The following gentlemen were in attendance:

Attendance.

Agler, Oliver O., Upham & Agler, Chicago.
Altman, H. P., the American Lumber Company, Chicago.
Barnaby, C. H., Greencastle, Ind.
Barr, Sam E., New York.
Black, Fred W., F. W. Black Lumber Company, Chicago.
Boyle, Clarence, Heath-Witbeck Company, Chicago.
Brown, F. L., Crandall & Brown, Chicago.
Bryar, J. B.
Clark, D. F., Osborne & Clark, Minneapolis, Minn.
Company, Chicago.
Dickson, J. W., J. W. Dickson Company, Memphis, Tenn.
Diggins, F. A., Murphy & Diggins, Cadillac, Mich.
Dion, J. H., Maisey & Dion, Chicago.
Fink, Jacob J., Fink Heidler Company, Chicago.
Fathauer, Theodore, Theodore Fathauer Company, Chicago.
Fitzgibbons, Hugh, McLean Lumber Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Fuller, L. E., Lumber World, Chicago.
Gibson, H. H., Hardwood Record, Chicago.
Jones, Gardner I., Jones Hardwood Company, Boston, Mass.
Kellogg, C. M., Barksdale-Kellogg Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn.
Klann, E. H., F. S. Hendrickson Lumber Company, Chicago.
Knox, J. C., secretary Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, Cadillac, Mich.
Krebs, J. M., McLean Hardwood Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn.
Landeck, G. J., Landeck Lumber Company, Milwaukee.
Lane, J. L., J. L. Lane & Co., Chicago.
Lesh, G. B., Lesh & Matthews Lumber Company, Chicago.
McLean, Hugh, Hugh McLean Lumber Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
McMullen, F. B., Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company, South Bend, Ind.
Miller, Milton, Miller Brothers, Chicago.
Nelson, E. S., Chicago.
Palmer, Earl, Ferguson & Palmer Company, Paducah, Ky.
Pritchard, J. M., Long-Knight Lumber Company, Indianapolis, Ind.
Richardson, F. J., American Lumber Company, Chicago.
Richmond, Park, Park Richmond & Co., Chicago.
Russe, W. H., Russe & Burgess, Memphis, Tenn.
Ruth, A. H., G. W. Jones Lumber Company, Chicago.
Southgate, F. P., surveyor general, National Hardwood Lumber Association, Chicago.
Strack, J. A., New Albany, Ind.
Trainer, J. S., Trainer Brothers Lumber Company, Chicago.
Trainer, W. P., Trainer Brothers Lumber Company, Chicago.
Thompson, J. W., J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn.
Van Norstrand, F. C., Cotton Belt Lumber Company, Chicago.
Wise, Percy E., Estabrook Skeels Lumber Company, Chicago.
Young, Edward J., Brittingham & Young Company, Madison, Wis.

Special Meeting Michigan Association.

A special meeting of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association was held at the Cushman House, Petoskey, Mich., the afternoon and evening of May 5. About thirty-five firms were represented, and the meeting was one of the most harmonious and pleasant gatherings ever held by this association.

President F. A. Diggins occupied the chair, with Secretary J. C. Knox at the desk. A synopsis of the minutes of the Saginaw meeting held [illegible] was read and approved.

The session convened at 1 p. m.



F. A. DIGGINS, CADILLAC, PRESIDENT.

and concerned itself chiefly with a discussion of important and timely matters connected with the northern lumber industry. The questions of present market conditions and inspection rules were thoroughly thrashed out, and after the close of the session the Market Conditions Committee and the Grading Committee went into

At 8 p. m. the meeting reconvened, and Chairman Bruce Odell reported that the Market Conditions Committee believed it was to the interest of manufacturers generally to curtail output as much as possible, and that from information they had at hand this was being done by all members of the association. They found that many mills were running only part of the time, or on short hours, while others had found it good policy to close down altogether. The committee recommended that this course be continued rather than dispose of valuable stock at a sacrifice.

Chairman D. H. Day reported for the Grading Committee that it recommended strict adherence to the rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association as they now stand.

The following were present:

G. E. Stone, Crowl Lumber Company, Harbor Springs, Mich.
M. E. Thomas, Mitchell Brothers Company, Cadillac and Jennings.
R. W. Smith, Louis Sands Salt and Lumber Company, Manistee.
A. B. Klise, A. B. Klise Lumber Company, Sturgeon Bay.
T. R. Huggin, Tindle & Jackson, Pellston.
E. C. Grossbeck, Stearns Salt and Lumber Company, Ludington.
R. B. Gillette, Bogardus Land and Lumber Company, Pellston and Lakewood.
W. N. Kelley, Kelley Lumber & Shingle Company, Traverse City.
John F. Ott, John F. Ott Lumber Company, Traverse City.
W. C. Hull, Oval Wood Dish Company, Traverse City.
O. J. Smith, The R. G. Peters Salt and Lumber Company, East Lake.
O. L. Larsen, Buckley & Douglas Lumber Company, Manistee.
James Danaher, Jr., Danaher Hardwood Lumber Company, Bellaire.
William L. Curtis, Cook, Curtis & Miller, Grand Marais.
D. H. Day, D. H. Day, Glen Haven.
F. A. Diggins, Murphy & Diggins, Cadillac.
F. L. Michelson, Johannesburg Manufacturing Company, Johannesburg; Salling-Hansen Company, Grayling; Michelson & Hansen Lumber Company, Lewiston.
L. Jenson, Salling.
J. C. Knox, secretary, Cadillac.

The Importance of Ample Power.

How to burn sawdust satisfactorily is a problem with many mills—a problem upon the solution of which much depends. If it is wet or green, and especially if it is the product of a band saw, it lies so compactly on the grate that the air cannot force its way through. As a result the fire is poor, the boilers generate but little steam, the engine lags, the shafting does not run full speed and the output of every machine in the mill suffers; while it is not infrequently necessary to shut down to give the boilers a chance to accumulate sufficient reserve. The consequence is that while a full corps of men are employed and all expenses are normal, the cut of the mill is considerably less than it should be—often as much as 20 per cent.

What does this mean? A decrease of 20 per cent in the output may mean a reduction of 50 per cent in the profits. Suppose, for instance, you have a mill that should turn out 100,000 feet per day. Your expenses of every kind are such, let us say, that you must make 60,000 feet per day in order to "break even." Your net profit for the day is therefore represented by your gross profit—selling price less cost of logs only—on the remaining 40,000 feet. Now, if your output falls off 20 per cent, and you cut only 80,000 feet, your net profit is your gross profit on only 20,000 feet, and is, therefore, only half of what it should be.

Or, looking at it another way, when a mill having a capacity of 100,000 feet cuts only 80,000 feet under the conditions cited, it is losing an opportunity to make 20,000 feet of lumber without any expense except the actual cost of the logs themselves.

It is these facts that lead users to say that the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate, which adds from 25 to 50 per cent to the steaming capacity of boilers, and makes the user absolutely independent of weather conditions, pays for itself every thirty days! The blast keeps the sawdust loose, and gives the air a chance to thoroughly permeate it, drying it out rapidly and causing it to burn freely. Indeed, the grate is said to give as good results with wet, green or frozen sawdust as a draft grate gives with dry wood. This grate is sold on approval, thirty days being given in which to thoroughly test it, the manufacturers paying the freight both ways in the event of rejection. This speaks volumes, as they would scarcely be likely to make this liberal offer unless they knew the grate to be all right. They are not novices, having made the



NEW HARDWOOD MILL OF THE LOUISIANA LONGLEAF LUMBER COMPANY, AT FISHER, LA.

Harry Nichols, Charlevoix Lumber Company, Charlevoix.
C. F. Williams, Williams Brothers Company, Cadillac.
Bruce Green, Williams Brothers Company, Cadillac.
J. A. Jamieson, J. A. Jamieson, St. Ignace.
E. G. Carey, Harbor Springs Lumber Company, Harbor Springs.
Charles A. Bigelow, The Kneeland-Bigelow Company, Kneeland-Buell-Bigelow Company, Bay City.
Bruce Odell, Cummer-Diggins Company, Cadillac.
Chalmers Curtis, Harbor Springs Lumber Company, Harbor Springs.
Morgan Curtis, Harbor Springs Lumber Company, Harbor Springs.
H. Ballou, Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., Cadillac.
A. W. Newark, Cadillac Handle Company, Cadillac.
W. H. White, W. H. White Company, Boyne City.
B. H. Cook, Cook, Curtis & Miller, Grand Marais.
G. von Platen, G. von Platen, Boyne City.
William F. Gustine, A. F. Anderson, South Boardman.
Charles T. Mitchell, Mitchell Brothers Company, Cadillac.
M. D. Reeder, Boyne City Lumber Company, Boyne City.

grate for sixteen years, during which more than 5,000 sets have been tried and found even better than represented.

For full particulars address the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, Greenville, Mich.

Louisiana Longleaf Lumber Company to Manufacture Hardwoods.

The Louisiana Longleaf Lumber Company has recently installed at Fisher, La., a new hardwood sawmill, which will be run in connection with its pine operations. The hardwood logs will be felled along with the pine timber and hauled out by means of the company's logging road, spur tracks, etc., using the same locomotives which are employed in the pine operations, thus effecting considerable economy. The company has purchased the very best modern machinery and devices in building its new mill, with the result that no more up-to-date and economical operation can be found in the South. The hardwood mill is about a quarter of a mile from the yellow pine plant and both are near the Kansas City Southern main line. The com-

pany's chief output is oak and gum, and it makes a specialty of bridge and car material. Being a large manufacturer of yellow pine, the new operation enables it to supply mixed cars of hardwoods and pine. The model character of the hardwood mill of the company is evidenced by the illustration on the previous page.

Timber Owners Organize to Fight Fire.

One of the most important economic movements of the day, about which the general public has yet learned little, is the concerted action of owners of timber in different parts of the country in organizing to protect their holdings from fire. In the Pacific Northwest the Washington Forest Fire Association has just elected officers at Seattle and begun work for the year with 3,000,000 acres under its care. The plans include a system of patrol by rangers, resembling the work done by the United States Forest Service in guarding against and extinguishing fires.

Organizations of similar kind and for a like purpose are at work in Oregon and Idaho. In the latter state a portion of the expense is borne by taxation and paid from the state treasury. A western railroad company which holds large tracts of timber has taken steps to guard its property from fire, and during the short time that its plans have been in operation it has met with most encouraging success.

Similar work is being done on the other side of the continent. Forest owners in Maine have gone to work in the same systematic way to control the forests' great enemy, fire. Like organizations are found in other parts of the country, showing how fully it is now realized that protection against fire is of the greatest importance.

It is safe to say that fires in this country have destroyed more timber than lumbermen have cut. When timber was abundant the waste passed almost unnoticed, but now that a scarcity is at hand and an actual wood famine threatens in the near future, the owners of forest lands are waking up and taking action to save what is left.

Hoo-Hoo at Chicago.

A big concatenation will be held at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, on the evening of Friday, June 5, when from 75 to 150 candidates will be initiated. The main dining room of the hotel has been secured for the concatenation, and the exclusive use of the large grill room for the luncheon which will follow.

There seems to be more enthusiasm among the Hoo Hoo of Chicago than has ever been known before, and all the committees appointed for the seventeenth annual, which will be held in Chicago September 8 to 11, are busily engaged doing all in their power to make the meeting a decided success.

The arrangements for the June 5 concatenation are now well under way, and a large number of applications from eligible "kittens" are being considered, so that the success of the gathering is a foregone conclusion. All members of the order who are in Chicago on that date will be given a rousing welcome at the concatenation, and it is hoped that as many as possible will arrange their affairs so as to permit their attendance. E. H. Dalbey, Heyworth building, is chairman of the Concatenation Committee.

A Trim Little Craft.

James D. Lacey of James D. Lacey & Co., the well-known timber brokers, who maintain winter quarters at New Orleans besides their general offices in the First National Bank building, Chicago, has been cruising southern waters during the past winter and spring in his new craft, the Palma, a photograph of which we reproduce herewith.

Mr. Lacey, accompanied by his wife, left New Orleans the latter part of April for Chicago, by way of the Mississippi river, and while the first part of the trip was ideal, they encountered some severe storms when nearing Memphis and Cairo, occasioned by the cyclones and hurricanes which were raging throughout the middle West and Mississippi valley at that time, and were frequently compelled to tie up their sturdy craft at river ports and seek shelter from the battling winds and numerous logs and trees floating swiftly down the river, which made traveling by night impossible. They reached St. Louis, however, on May 3 and continued their journey up the Illinois river on May 5, being joined at Peoria by friends, who accompanied them to Chicago.

The Palma is sixty feet in length and is patterned after a smaller scale after the United States torpedo boats, which have proved to the world their seaworthiness during their recent cruise in the Pacific, and Mr. Lacey is expecting to derive a great deal of enjoyment throughout the coming summer from his miniature man-of-war.

The Palma was built in Cincinnati, and though launched only recently, has already traveled over three thousand miles. She is equipped with 90-horsepower Emerson engines, and has a guaranteed speed of twenty-two miles an hour. She is substantially and beautifully built, her entire cabin being of mahogany, and her appointments and equipment throughout being of the most improved modern types.

Before the summer is over Mr. Lacey is looking forward to cruising the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence river in the Palma.

Conference of Association Officials.

On Thursday and Friday of last week a conference of the Executive and Inspection Rules Committee and Special Committee on the Eastern Situation of the National Hardwood Lumber Association was held at its general offices in Chicago. While the several sessions of the meeting were executive, it is understood that the inspection rules have been somewhat rearranged for presentation at the annual meeting at Milwaukee next month, with the expectation that they will meet with the approval of the convention and be adopted to succeed the present rules. However, it is fully understood that the general system of inspection is in no wise to be altered or amended, and that the changes referred to are simply in minor details.

The meeting was a very full one, as the entire Executive Board were present, with all but two members of the Inspection Rules Committee and the Special Committee.

Meeting of St. Louis Lumbermen's Club.

A most entertaining monthly meeting of the Lumbermen's Club of St. Louis was held Tuesday evening, May 12, at the Mercantile Club. Walter J. Hill, president of the Mechanics-American National Bank of St. Louis, gave a talk on financial matters in general, and explained to the members of the club the good and bad points of the several currency bills before Congress.

The club began the evening's program with a beefsteak dinner at 6:30, after which Mr. Hill gave his talk. At the conclusion of Mr. Hill's remarks, Lloyd G. Harris suggested a rising vote of thanks and they were given most willingly.

The regular business part of the program was then carried out.

The chairman of the Entertainment Committee, C. M. Jennings, when he was called on for his report, said that the committee had in mind giving some kind of outdoor entertainment at the next meeting and inviting the ladies. This met the approval of all the members except Henry W. Ballman, who objected to the ladies being included. Everyone present wanted to talk at once in reply to Mr. Ballman, but Thos. C. Whitmarsh got the floor and he championed the cause of the ladies in his characteristic way and the result was that Mr. Ballman had to reconsider his objections, so the ladies will probably attend the next meeting in June.



JAMES D. LACEY'S STURDY CRAFT, THE PALMA.

The Membership Committee presented the name of B. S. Van Cleave, president of the Van Cleave Lumber Company, for membership and he was admitted by unanimous vote.

Julius Seidel, chairman of the Arbitration Committee, submitted the report of that committee on the resolution offered a couple of months ago by Thos. C. Whitmarsh, general manager of the W. T. Ferguson Lumber Company. The report had been delayed on account of the absence of one of the committee. It was as follows:

Lumbermen's Club of St. Louis: Your Committee on Arbitration suggests that to avoid differences between the wholesalers and the retail yards, the following precautions should be considered:

UNIFORM ACCEPTANCE OF ORDERS.

Orders given and accepted between two parties should clearly specify the maximum amount of items wanted, or if preferred, an exact number of pieces or feet can be designated. This being done would overcome the complaints made that quick selling items are undershipped and slow selling items are overshipped. If no definite amount is stated under the term "one car load," the mill should have the privilege both during the full capacity or in such quantities as their stock warrants. Their orders should be properly drawn and if possible the signature of both parties obtained.

UNIFORM ORDER BOOKS.

The adoption and use of uniform order blanks is recommended, the same to be bound in triplicate book form and of a size convenient for use of seller and buyer. Every order to be signed in triplicate by the parties thereto.

DEFINITE TIME FOR SHIPMENT.

All orders for lumber should contain a specific time limit for shipment.

No order should be cancelled after the same is loaded on cars and delivered to the transportation company, provided, however, that it has been filled in accordance with the contract between buyer and seller.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR SHIPMENTS.

It should be the duty of the manufacturers and wholesalers to take an active interest in the marketing of their products through legitimate channels only, and such shippers desiring to sell their output to the trade should consider themselves responsible for the observance of recognized trade ethics by any middleman to whom sales may be made.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES ON GRADES OF LUMBER.

The custom adopted by the pine manufacturers and now almost universally recognized by the trade is considered fair to both sides, and it is recommended that this or any equally fair and effective method be adopted.

We believe that the adoption of these rules will lead to better understanding in advance, and on the theory that, "The preventive is better than the cure," should be heartily supported.

JULIUS SEIDEL, Chairman.
CAPT. L. G. HARRIS,
C. D. JOHNSON.

The chairman of the Statistical Committee, James Prendergast, reported that their committee was not ready to make a report, but would do so at the June meeting.

The matter of inviting the National Hardwood Lumber Association to meet in St. Louis in 1909 was brought up. The invitation to meet in St. Louis will be extended by a committee composed of W. A. Barnes, Henry Rolfes and Thos. C. Whitmarsh and two hardwood lumbermen to be appointed later.

The club decided to guarantee the raising of a fund for the entertainment of the members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association if they come to St. Louis next year. The meeting then adjourned.

Head of Reliance Oil and Grease Co. Punished.

J. M. Bachert of the notorious Reliance Oil & Grease Company, with whom a number of lumbermen have had deals that were unsatisfactory, to say the least, has been sentenced by Federal Judge Tayler, of Cleveland, O., where the company operated, to sixty days imprisonment and a fine of $500, for doing a fraudulent mail exchange business. Bachert pleaded guilty, but it has asked that he be let off with the fine only. The judge ruled, however, that it was apparent he obtained property without intending to pay for it. He was accordingly committed and the fine paid.

To the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg and Messrs. McGraw and Messick, their attorneys, of Cleveland, is due credit for hunting down this leech on the lumber and other trades, and, by bringing the attention of his affairs to the postoffice authorities, landing him in jail. The only remarkable feature in the case is that with such glaring dishonesty as Bachert was guilty of his sentence should have been so light. The American Lumber & Manufacturing Company had some dealings with the oil company at one time, but succeeded in getting reimbursement through their attorneys.

Annual Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association.

The annual meeting of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association took place at the New Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans, May 20 and 21. President Frederick Wilbert of Plaquemine, La., occupied the chair, and of the fifty-six members more than thirty were present.

President Wilbert reviewed the work of the association during the little more than three years of its existence, showing the advantages which have resulted from competitors working in harmony with each other along the lines of manufacturing, grading, shipping, etc. He spoke enthusiastically of the merits of cypress and pointed out that manufacturers of this wood had not felt the effect of the recent financial depression as much as some others. He commended the work of the various committees and the loyalty of the association members.

Secretary George E. Watson's report showed that a great deal of conscientious work had been done by his office, and was eminently satisfactory.

Treasurer George W. Dodge presented his annual report which showed that the finances of the association are in excellent shape.

R. H. Downman, chairman of the Transportation Committee, gave the status of the carstake litigation and urged members to make full use of the Claims Bureau, that their difficulties might obtain prompt settlement. The secretary was instructed to consult with the association counsel relative to taking action toward collecting the interest on freight claims, upon which the railroads had unduly postponed settlement. Mr. Downman also spoke of the growth of mutual lumber insurance companies, pointing out their advantage and advocating their encouragement. He announced the organization at New Orleans last week of the Lumbermen's Inter-Insurance Association and explained its purposes.

The Committee on Legislation was requested to draft and secure the introduction of a bill into the Louisiana legislature to protect lumbermen from the depredations of timber thieves. The Committee on Grades submitted a detailed report of the year's work, made a number of recommendations, and was empowered to make such decisions as it deems best in re-inspection matters, which shall be considered final. After considerable discussion a number of minor changes in the rules were adopted. The Market Conditions, Terms of Sale, and other committees all offered satisfactory and valuable reports.

On Wednesday evening the annual banquet was held and proved most enjoyable. Among the interesting speakers were R. H. Downman of New Orleans, R. M. Carrier of Sardis, Miss., and Dr. Herman Von Schrenck of St. Louis. At the following day's session a committee was appointed to attend the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association meeting in June; also a nominating committee to select officers for the ensuing year. The report of the latter was adopted unanimously, and the officers elected were as follows:

President—Frederick Wilbert, Plaquemine, La.

First vice president—S. M. Bloss, Garyville, La.

Second vice president—R. H. Knox, Savannah.

Treasurer—George W. Dodge, Napoleonville, La.

Directors—R. H. Downman, New Orleans; F. B. Williams, Patterson; E. G. Swartz, Burton, La.; L. H. Price, Ramos, La.; J. F. Wigginton, Bowie, La.; John Dibert, New Orleans; T. L. Ross, Pretoria, Ga.; H. M. Cotten, Morgan City, La.; J. M. Jackson, Parkersburg, W. Va.; J. A. Bruce, Strader, La.; R. M. Carrier, Sardis, Miss.

After a lengthy discussion of business conditions, the meeting adjourned, and was followed by a short session of the Board of Directors, who re-elected George E. Watson secretary for the coming year.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

CHICAGO

Geo. E. Foster of the Foster-Latimer Company, Meller, Wis., was a Chicago visitor on May 10. Mr. Foster was accompanied by Mr. Latimer of Ashland, Wis., his business associate in operations at that point.

Warren Ross of the newly organized Warren Ross Lumber Company, Jamestown, N. Y., called on friends in this city May 9 to 11.

J. S. Stearns of Ludington, Mich., was at the Annex over Sunday, May 10.

The Belle Point Lumber Company has moved its offices from Frankfort to Lexington, Ky., according to recent advices received by the RECORD.

The annual report of the last meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, held at Washington, has been issued. It gives the proceedings of the meeting in full, with handsome illustrations of the officers, list of committees, members, and all information pertaining to the association.

J. W. Dickson of the J. W. Dickson Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn., was in town several days ago.

The National Wagon Manufacturers' Association has moved its offices from the Home Insurance building, this city, to new quarters in rooms 525-7-9 American Trust building.

Wm. P. Powell of W. B. Mershon & Co., Saginaw, was in Chicago May 15 en route home from a trip to the South and Southwest. Mr. Powell reports an excellent business all away.

E. L. Edwards of Dayton, Ohio, called on friends in this market last week

O. M. Krebs of the McLean Hardwood Lumber Company and C. M. Kellogg of the Barksdale-Kellogg Lumber Company were among the Memphis visitors of the past fortnight.

Gardner L. Jones of the Jones Hardwood Company, Boston, was in Chicago on business May 15.

Hugh McLean of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company, Buffalo, visited this market week before last.

The Excelsior Cypress Company has been incorporated at Chicago with a capital of $350,000, to deal in lumber and lumber products. The incorporators are F. P. Leffingwell, J. H. Krebs and W. A. Barnes.

O. B. Law, the Chicago timber man, has removed his offices to 1010 Hartford building. His new phone number is Central 4624.

The A. R. Vinnedge Lumber Company announces the removal of its offices from the

First National Bank building to its yards at Division and North Branch streets. The company's telephone number is North 2256.

C. L. Willey, the mahogany and veneer magnate of Chicago, has just returned from a month's trip to Great Britain, in company with Mrs. Willey. He reports that the general situation is far from reassuring there, and trade generally is extremely dull. While in Liverpool, Mr. Willey purchased upwards of a million feet of fine quality mahogany logs, which will be shipped to Chicago for reduction into veneers and lumber. He says he is still running his big Memphis sawmill and veneer plants full force, and has a stock of logs on hand to last for sixty days. However, he has suspended his woods operations and probably will not resume them until autumn.

O. S. Whitmore, the pioneer lumberman of Cadillac, Mich., and Chicago, died at his residence in Pasadena, Cal., May 6, after a brief illness. He is survived by a widow and eight children, six of whom live in Chicago, and a son and daughter in Pasadena. Mr. Whitmore's death was due to bronchial trouble, which necessitated his leaving the Chicago climate for California ten years ago. During the time he was engaged in the lumber business in Chicago he was associated with George W. Hotchkiss, secretary of the Illinois Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, at Evanston. He had charge of the Michigan forestry exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair. During his residence in California he wrote considerable matter for early issues of the Record, especially on technical topics.

John E. Kelly, manager of sales of the Simonds Manufacturing Company of Fitchburg, Mass., was in town a few days last week in consultation with Charles F. Braffett, vice-president of the company, who has charge of the Chicago branch.

W. C. Penn, of Penn Brothers Company, prominent hardwood interior finish manufacturing house of Memphis, Tenn., was in Chicago on May 22, and called at the Record office.

A fire which occurred in the heart of the lumber district May 21, caused great consternation, but was fought down by strenuous effort on the part of employees of a number of factories. However, the T. Wilce Company suffered the loss of $15,000 worth of valuable hardwoods before the flames were checked. No other lumber companies were affected. The loss was fully covered by insurance. The company's business will not be in the least interfered with because of the blaze, but will be conducted with its usual dispatch.

Henry Maley of Edinburgh, Ind., the solon of the Indiana hardwood trade, spent a few days with Chicago friends last week. Although Mr. Maley is interested in nine hardwood sawmills and has a good deal of hardwood lumber in pile, he is not at all worried over the business outlook. He has not had recourse to cutting prices in order to secure a fair volume of trade, and insists that hardwood lumber at the prices at which it is being sold by some of the small operators at the present time, is a much better asset than money in the bank. He believes that the development and necessities of business will clean up all the surplus stock at good prices.

BOSTON

Gardner I. Jones of the Jones Hardwood Company, Boston, has been making a trip west.

William E. Litchfield, a prominent Boston hardwood dealer, has been on a trip to Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Holt & Bughee, large dealers in hardwoods, Boston, report new business of small volume.

E. J. Phinney of Jacksonville, Fla., has returned home from a trip north.

William H. Rollins of Beverly, Mass., has been appointed trustee in bankruptcy of James Fairfield of Salem, Mass., who recently assigned.

John McDonald of Savannah, Ga., has been a recent visitor in this market.

The creditors of the O. D. Brett Company, Lynn, Mass., woodworkers, will shortly receive a dividend of forty cents cash. This company had a finely equipped plant but was obliged to assign, dut to the failure of those who had promised money for a working capital to put it up when it was necessary. A new company is to be formed to take over this plant. The affairs of the Brett company have been settled up in a quick and satisfactory manner by the assignee, William Bacon, of the Davenport-Peters Company.

One of the recent prominent visitors in this market was R. J. Menz of the R. J. Menz Lumber Company, Seattle, Wash.

L. H. Randall of Randall & Orcutt, hardwood dealers, returned recently from a New York trip.

Robert W. Leatherbee, who has been associated with his father's business, the Chas. W. Leatherbee Lumber Company, will shortly enter the iron business in which his wife's father is interested. He will be located at Bridgeport, Conn.

The George D. Emery Company received a large and valuable cargo of mahogany and cedar logs this month. The steamer Chelston arrived with 2,830 logs of mahogany from Nicaragua. In addition to this the cargo consisted of 530 cedar logs and 134 San Juan logs. Some of the mahogany logs weighed over five tons.

NEW YORK

R. J. Darnell, prominent Memphis hardwood man, spent several days in town the middle of the month preparatory to sailing for Europe on a business and pleasure trip.

Charles F. Fischer of the C. F. Fischer Lumber Company, 1916 Park avenue, is spending ten days with Nelson H. Walcott of the L. H. Gage Lumber Company, Providence, R. I., at the latter's summer home.

Much interest is being manifested locally in the approaching tournament of the Lumbermen's Golf Association, which occurs at Newton, Mass., June 23 and 24. The local trade will be well represented in the contest, and the prizes this year will be as handsome as ever.

W. H. Martz of the Goodland Cypress Company, New Orleans, La., is spending a few weeks in town at his local office, 115 Broadway, in the interest of business. The interests with which he is associated are just completing the erection of a new cypress mill for the Vacherie Cypress Company, which is its latest organization and will be operated in connection with the Goodland Cypress Company and the Hoyt & Woodin Manufacturing Company.

Oliver O. Agler of Upham & Agler, prominent Chicago hardwood house and first vice-president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, spent several days in town during the fortnight in the interest of business.

Schedules in bankruptcy of J. L. English, trading as English & Co., hardwood wholesalers, 1 Madison avenue, Manhattan, who was recently petitioned in bankruptcy, show liabilities of $121,631, of which $27,243 are secured; and nominal assets $32,521.

Claude S. Day, of 611 West 113th street, Manhattan, who was formerly engaged in the manufacture of plumbers' woodwork in Jersey City, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $20,875, and no assets. The largest creditor is his father-in-law, C. H. Turner, a lumberman of Malone, N. Y., for $19,532 for money advanced in 1905-6 to carry on business.

The old established carriage and wagon stock manufacturing firm of J. B. Brewster & Co., has been petitioned into bankruptcy by three creditors. It has of late years been a joint stock association, of which C. C. Downey, H. N. Duncan and G. M. White are the principals. H. A. Robinson has been appointed receiver with bond at $15,000. The liabilities are estimated at $50,000, and assets $35,000. The failure is attributed to the general financial condition, and the inability to dispose of high-class manufactured stock. In a fair market the assets would be worth at least $60,000, but at present prices the stock will bring only about $25,000, and good accounts $10,000.

Ernest M. Kenna, headquarters 66 Broadway, who for several years past has been prominently identified with the California redwood trade, has incorporated his business as the E. M. Kenna Lumber Company with a paid-in capital of $25,000. The incorporators are E. D. Kenna, a prominent railroad man of Chicago; Geraldine Kenna of New York; H. O. Shundler and E. M. Kenna. The new corporation will continue the California redwood specialty, with some of the best and most complete facilities at sources of supply in the California redwood belt.

H. Billetter, manager of the Lumber Underwriters, the well-known lumber trade fire insurance organization of 66 Broadway, city, is recuperating at Atlantic City after a serious attack of typhoid fever, from which he has been suffering for the past four months, and is expected to soon be sufficiently recovered to assume his active duties.

C. D. Chase, manager of the Lumbermen's Credit Association, 116 Nassau street, has just returned from a business and pleasure trip to the West.

Rolf Stephens, who was formerly on the selling staff of the wholesale house of Wm. Whitmer & Sons, Inc., of Philadelphia and Newark, has joined forces with Stone & Hershey, wholesalers of Newark, N. J., and branch office at 18 Broadway, city, and will represent them in the Metropolitan District and Long Island trade.

C. H. Boner, who was formerly associated with S. E. Barr in the wholesale hardwood business, Flatiron building, has secured the eastern representation for the Bryan Lumber Company, large hardwood manufacturers of Bristol, Tenn., and will open an office in the uptown wholesale district at once. J. H. Bryan of the company, is in the city completing final plans for the office. The Bryan Lumber Company operates seven mills and has a choice stock of hardwood lumber suitable for the eastern markets.

The Export Lumber Company announces the removal of its office from 42 Broadway to the Corn Exchange Bank building.

H. M. Bickford of the H. M. Bickford Company, Boston, has been spending several days in town visiting Manager A. Shoaf of the New York office of the company.

Charles E. Page & Co. have leased new and larger quarters at 1170 Broadway, in line with increasing business.

E. E. Taenzer of the Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Company, Memphis, spent several days in town during the fortnight in the interest of business.

B. P. Salmon, manager of the local office of the Iroquois Door Company, 18 Broadway, has just returned from a pleasure trip to Virginia points.

The Widdicomb Lumber Company is the name of a new wholesale house which has just opened quarters at 347 Fifth avenue, Manhattan, with E. L. Widdicomb of Detroit, Mich., at the head. Mr. Widdicomb was identified with the wholesale hardwood trade in the latter city for a good many years.

W. L. Barton, of the Barton Shwartz

Cypress Company, Burton, La., accompanied by Mrs. Burton, sailed for Europe May 13 for an extended trip.

C. W. Manning, 66 Broad street, returned the past week from a visit up the state where he found business slightly improved. Mr. Manning is making a specialty of gum, veneers and high-class hardwood stocks.

Robert W. Higbie of the R. W. Higbie Company, hardwood manufacturers, 45 Broadway, has just returned from a visit to his large hardwood operations at New Bridge, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. The plant is running in fine shape, producing a choice line of maple, birch and beech. A new dimension mill is in course of erection and will be a valuable addition to the general plant.

W. M. Ritter, the distinguished Columbus, O., hardwood lumberman and president of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, sailed from here during the fortnight for England and the continent, during which he will visit the branch office at London and Liverpool, as well as all the leading continental lumber markets.

The local office of Bemis & Vosburgh of Pittsburg, located at 12 Broadway, has been closed out and in future the local trade will be solicited through a sales representative direct from the Pittsburg office.

Sam E. Barr, after an absence of two or three months on the Pacific Coast, has returned to the city and is busily engaged readjusting his affairs.

PHILADELPHIA

The Lumbermen's Exchange held its monthly meeting preceded by a luncheon on May 7. President Frederick S. Underhill in the chair. This was the first meeting under the recently elected officers for 1908, and there was a goodly attendance, and a flattering reception was extended to Mr Underhill. The pneumatic tube service committee reported progress made, in their postal project, and stated that they were much encouraged over their interview with the heads of the post-office department at Washington, from which they anticipate favorable action in the near future. In reply to a communication from the Pennsylvania arbitration and peace conference, a committee composed of Wm. T. Betts and Howard B. Reeves, was appointed to represent the exchange at a conference to be held in this city on May 16, 17, 18 and 19. It was resolved at this meeting, that the Lumbermen's Exchange accept the challenge from the Master Builders' Exchange, to meet them in the annual baseball combat to be played at Columbia ball park on June 16, the proceeds of which, as heretofore, to be contributed to the Philadelphia Modified Milk Society, the Red Bank Sanitarium and the Children's Country Week. A proviso, however, accompanies the acceptance of this challenge, viz.: that none but actual members of the two exchanges be allowed to compete in the game. A battle royal is anticipated.

W. H. Lear reports business running fairly well, and the outlook a shade brighter; he has his East Girard avenue yard now in good working shape, and with both yards has a capacity to meet all comers.

Watson Malone & Sons keep their men on the hustle, and feel as a reward for unrelaxed efforts that they are receiving a fair share of trading. Edwin B. Malone of this firm is in Bucksport, S. C., looking after their mill interests.

The S. B. Vrooman Company, Limited, admits April trading to have been somewhat below what was anticipated, but is optimistically inclined towards the outlook, regarding the advance reports on the crop situation as an indication of an early revival of prosperity.

John J. Rumbarger has just returned from a trip to New York and states that he found an improvement in trading all along the line.

William A. Read is not pushing sales at this time as he feels confident that a reaction for the better may be looked for in the near future, that prices will again rise and a fair profit be realized on sales. As it is, he has no reason to quarrel with average sales so far.

John W. Coles reports business spasmodic, but on averaging up his sales has no complaint to make, considering present conditions. The sign which Mr. Coles has placed near the entrance to his private office, all will admit who read, is extremely characteristic of his unfailing optimism, no matter what obstacles hedge his pathway.

Frank T. Rumbarger is not given to yarn boasting, but he claims, and all will be glad to hear, that by virtue of constant hustling, he is daily gaining ground; his totality of sales is encouraging, and he is hopeful that the present outlook for future trading will continue.

The Kirby & Hawkins Company is unquestionably thoroughly optimistic and wastes no time in lamentation over conditions. It keeps hustling, consequently gets good results.

George Lewis West, manager Jesse Lukens & Co., died on May 9. Mr West was associated with this firm for quite a number of years, and was one of the most popular young men in the lumber business.

Among the recent visitors to the Philadelphia trade were R. H. Farrier, general manager of the St Clair Lumber Company, Inc., Interior, Va.; E. N. Eakle, Crimpora, Va.; A. Bowman Weaver of the Elvan Lumber Company, Swiss, W. Va., R. L. Walkley Crosby & Buckley Company, New Haven, Conn. and F. F. Hepler, of Atlantic City Lumber Company, Atlantic City, N. J.

Charles G. Blake, Philadelphia representative of E. V. Babcock & Co., of Pittsburg, has met with a sad bereavement in the loss of his mother, who died at Norway, Md., on May 7. Mr. Blake has the heartfelt sympathy of his many friends in lumber circles.

Jerome H. Sheip of Sheip & Vandegrift, Inc., is inspecting a tract of timber land near Charleston, W. Va., in view of a probable purchase.

The Westmoreland Lumber Company, Monessen Pa was chartered under Pennsylvania Laws on May 6, capitalization $20,000; treasurer, S. K. Long Charleroi.

The Hanover Flow Handle Company, Hanover, Pa., was incorporated under Pennsylvania laws, on May 6; capital $40,000. C. F. Maul, treasurer.

The Tellico Lumber Company obtained a charter under New Jersey laws on May 16, capitalization $175,000.

On May 5 fire destroyed the establishment of Meyer Cossoy, manufacturer of store and office fixtures, 626 and 628 Filbert street. Loss not given.

Page & Rainey, cabinet manufacturers, had a fire in their factory at 116 to 120 Bainbridge street, on May 11. The loss is estimated at about $10,000.

Announcement comes from Williamsport that about 20,000,000 feet of logs reached the Susquehanna boom at this place this season, and that they are all in now, except several hundred thousand feet belonging to S. N. Williams. The logs are now being rafted out to the mills as fast as needed.

A bunch of jolly lumbermen, all members of the Lumbermen's Exchange, and all lovers of the gentle Izaak Walton's amusement, organized themselves under the formidable flag of "The Barnegat Pirates," and started early in the afternoon of May 15 for Tom's River, N. J., for a three days' yachting and fishing trip. At the start the weather promised to be propitious, but before the journey's end Jupiter Pluvius gleefully emptied his rainbags without warning upon their unsuspecting heads. Fred S. Underhill, the newly elected president of the exchange, Wm. L. Rice, Robert Swenk, R. R. Ramey and Wm. C. McBride made the trip in Mr. McBride's Logier car. The party arrived at their destination at 5 p. m. with sprits at high water mark. After partaking of a sumptuous collation at the Ocean House these most conceited, pseudo, skippers set sail on Commodore Maule's yacht at 7 o'clock and after a delightfully stormy passage anchored at Eno's dock, Forked river. After scraping off the ship's tar and soil, these jolly boys assembled at the Casino, where they proclaimed to the startled inhabitants of the borough that somebody had arrived, and the town must wake up. Towards the drowsy hours the night watch was set, and not till then did the brave crew, the watch included, condescend to abate their revels. The trip was voted one of the most enjoyable ever gotten up by the indefatigable entertainment committee of this exchange. Those who comprised the officers and crew of this memorable voyage were: Frederick S. Underhill, chaplain; Charles P. Maule, commodore; George A. Bowes, captain, Herbert P. Robinson, first mate; William L. Rice, boatswain; Owen M. Bruner, sailmaker; Victor E. Kugler, ship's carpenter; Charles S. Jack, ship's doctor, night watch, F. A. Dudley, Horace G. Hazard, Jas. P. Dunwoody, C. J. Coppock and F. W. Uhler, A. B's. Wilson H. Lear, Robert G. Kay, William C. McBride, R. R. Ramey, Chas. M. Chestnut, Howard Ketcham, Jas. J. Arbelo, E. C. Neven, Robert Swenk, Killam E. Bennett, Wm. F. Collins, George B. Dreizler, Harold M. Martin, Jos. H. Brinton, Frank M. Gillingham, and John H. Glover.

SAGINAW VALLEY

All of the mills engaged in cutting hardwood lumber in this district are busy. The mills of W. D. Young & Co. and Kneeland-Bigelow Company are being operated day and night. The former plant is also cutting out a fine lot of maple flooring. The company has always had a large foreign trade, at times shipping 75 per cent of the flooring output abroad. When the mill burned last September it had large foreign orders and the interruption caused by the time required to erect a new mill caused considerable loss, but the new mill is making up for lost time and is more than meeting the expectations of its owners. It is one of the most complete plants in the country, everything being up-to-date, and is turning out fine lumber.

Bliss & Van Auken have kept their machinery in motion, though all along the line business is about 25 per cent less in volume than last year. However all of the floating mills have had something to do. The Stralder Manufacturing Company's plant at Saginaw is doing fairly well and the S. L. Eastman Flooring Company plant is in the ring. Mr. Eastman has not bought quite as heavily this spring as usual, but he recently purchased several million feet of maple. He generally carries a number of million feet at Bay City in pile in addition to the stock carried at the plant.

The sawmill plant of T. E. Douglas & Co., at Lovells near Grayling, was destroyed by fire Wednesday, involving a loss of $20,000. The company put in about 3,000,000 feet of logs during the winter.

So far as learned the situation in hardwood is dull at the present time. Salling & Hanson company of Grayling have been negotiating with the Ward estate for a tract of timber near some of their own timber. The scarcity of money last fall and winter checked investments of this character, but it is understood that business is looking better and there is some inquiry.

Bay City people are much interested in having a large portion of the Ward timber come to Bay City to be manufactured, that city being very favorably located for handling both logs and lumber.

The Michigan Central is operating from eight to fourteen trains of logs every day.

The Walsh Manufacturing plant at Frederic is working forty hands and is cutting 4,000,000 feet of birch, maple and beech timber into staves and heading.

The Standard Hoop Company at Bay City has been converting a portion of its stock into hardwood lumber, the hoop business being quiet for the time being.

Several men of means of Port Huron and W. Houseknecht of Jonesville will put up a mill at Epfouette, north of St. Ignace, the machinery being already on the way. The mill will cut 20,000 feet a day. The firm has 1,500 acres of timber, largely running to hardwood, and has also options on a large body of neighboring timber.

Trade in hardwood products is as good as could be expected in connection with general conditions, and both manufacturers and dealers, as a rule, express the opinion that there has been some improvement. There are more inquiries, sales are being made and conditions seem to be on the mend. Of course people are not looking for such activity as was experienced last year, but the tone is healthy. Once in a while a dealer can't see any silver lining to the cloud and apprehends no substantial improvement until another year, but these are the exceptions. The idea entertained here is that after the Chicago convention there will be a decided change for the better. After that will come the crops, and a revival of the railway business.

Ash, basswood and oak sell well, but the output is limited. Maple is reported to be doing very well, log run being quoted at $17 and $19. Birch is moving in limited quantities at $16 and $18. Elm has been rather slow. It is held at $22 and $24. Beech is doing quite well at $18 and $20, and basswood at $23 and $25.

GRAND RAPIDS

Walter C. Winchester of Winchester & Daniels returned May 23 from a business trip to Wisconsin.

N. A. Van Keulen of the Van Keulen & Wilkinson Lumber Company returned May 22 from a short business trip to Indiana and other southern points. George S. Wilkinson of the company says regarding business conditions: "While there is no marked improvement as yet, business matters seem to be mending all the time. We are doing something right along and hear of some sales that would indicate a revival of trade. I understand that some of the local factories have been busy getting out their orders of late."

The Thayer Lumber Company of Muskegon has finished its cut in Kalkaska county and its mill and outfit at Stratford have been removed.

The Indiana Box Company, operating plants at Cairo, Ill., and Elwood, Ind., will soon have its branch plant in Muskegon in operation. The company has had a branch in Muskegon for two years, using leased space in the Thayer Lumber Company's planing mill on Nims street, but is now remodeling for its use the former Crescent Manufacturing Company's factory in that city.

G. E. Le Veque of Marquette has leased the Schneider veneer plant at Grand Marais, which has been idle for some years, and will convert the same into a stave mill, employing twenty-five men, exclusive of those engaged in the woods operations.

F. Bauermeister, manager of the new basket factory at Gladwin, has removed to that city from Toledo with his family and will reside there permanently.

The Carp Lake Lumber Company of the Grand Traverse region has closed up its mill at Bingham, having completed its cut there, and with the dismantling of the mill the once prosperous village will be practically deserted.

Grand Rapids will hold its third annual Merchants' week June 10-12 and special entertainment has been provided for the outside merchants by the local board of trade. Harry C. Angell of H. C. Angell & Co. is chosen to represent the local lumbermen on the committee on arrangements.

Frank Thwing, manager of the Grand Rapids Veneer Works, is enthusiastic over the success of the new kiln for drying lumber that his concern is putting out, and in a recent talk with the HARDWOOD RECORD correspondent he said: "We began exploiting the kiln in February, 1906, and since January 1 this year we have sold more kilns than during 1906. Our kiln will dry gum green from the saw in seven days. We can dry one-inch quartered oak in seven days where formerly twenty-one days were required, saving $5 per thousand in waste, and the lumber is cut up with half the labor formerly required. W. D. Young & Co. of Bay City have put in three kilns, with capacity for drying 50,000 feet of maple flooring daily. The Pullman Company of Chicago has recently installed eight of our kilns. In a mill at Norfolk, Va., we are drying pine in thirty-six hours, while at another point we are putting through quarter-inch poplar veneers in ten hours. Five of the leading wood working concerns of Muskegon are using our dryers, also a number of the large concerns here, one of the latest to close a contract with us being the Grand Rapids Refrigerator Company."

INDIANAPOLIS

The Capitol Lumber Company is making a test of smoke consumers at its plant on West New York street.

A contract for an addition to its plant to cost $2,500 has been let by the Shelbyville Wardrobe Company, Shelbyville.

F. A. Riehl has established an office at 309 Upper Eighth street, Evansville, and will devote his attention to buying lumber for furniture factories of that city.

John J. Valdenaire is serving as juror in one of the county courts in one of the first city graft cases to be brought to trial. Prospects are he will be so employed for some time.

The Mass-Neimeyer Lumber Company has purchased ground and will establish a branch yard at Forty-second street and the Monon Railroad, because of its growing business in that part of the city.

Pulse & Porter, wholesale and retail lumber dealers at Greensburg, have been awarded the contract for completing the building of the Southeastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane at Madison.

Lute Buddenbaum of the Buddenbaum Lumber Company was married in this city a few days ago to Miss Helen Cross, one of the prominent young society women of the city. They will reside in Irvington.

The C. F. Schmoe Furniture Company has been organized at Shelbyville with $10,000 capital and will manufacture furniture. M. M., C. F. and E. H. Schmoe are the directors.

The Talge Mahogany Company is having a nice trade with prospects of good business throughout the season. Their big plant has been working steadily for some time.

The beading factory of W. T. Bryant at Huntington was burned on May 13 with a loss of about $30,000 on which there was only $5,000 insurance. He will not rebuild, owing to the scarcity of timber in that vicinity.

Henry Maley of Edinburg, president of the Henry Maley Lumber Company at Evansville, spent several days in the latter city recently.

It is reported that building operations to cost upwards of $1,000,000 are under way or are contemplated at Fort Wayne. Lumber dealers are expecting a big business throughout the summer.

The Federal Court here has enjoined the Indiana Railroad Commission from adjusting its recent order fixing lower express rates in the state. The order called for a general reduction of from 10 to 12 per cent.

Just a few days after the plant had been sold, but with the purchase money unpaid, the sawmill plant of McGee & Son at Jasonville was burned by an incendiary on May 13. The loss was $7,000 and there was no insurance.

With a comparatively steady demand for stock, the local hardwood market is probably in better condition than it has been for some time. The demand for all grades of oak is especially good.

Trade, however, is not as good as it was a year ago nor do dealers expect any great increase in business until after election. The activity of furniture and vehicle factories and the extensive building operations are creating the present demand.

Wholesalers and commission men are fairly well pleased with present conditions and report that they are receiving some very substantial orders.

BRISTOL

The Damascus Lumber Company, which recently completed a band mill at Damascus, Va., with a daily capacity of 65,000, have also just completed one of the largest and best dry kilns in this section. The company owns a large boundary of timber and is well equipped.

"For the first time in a great while we are actually short of labor," said J. A. Wilkinson, a prominent Bristol lumber manufacturer and exporter. "We were this week compelled to send out advertising for more men. Conditions are unquestionably improving in business generally and I think a brighter day for the lumbermen is dawning."

Valentine H. Luppert, a veteran Pennsylvania lumberman, and president of the Luppert Lumber Company, operating extensively in this section, died at his home at Butler, Tenn. last week. He was about 65 years old and leaves a large estate. The body was taken to the old home at Allentown, Pa., for burial.

Franklin I. Pishion, who is now connected with T. T. Adams, an extensive hardwood dealer of Richmond, was in Bristol this week.

"Shipments are a little heavier than they have been," said C. H. Smith, Jr., local manager for R. A. and J. J. Williams, of Philadelphia. "The country mills are doing a slightly better business and conditions are looking up a little now."

William T. Uptegrove of New York, head of the firm of William T. Uptegrove & Bro. and largely interested in lumber manufacturing in this section, was a visitor in Bristol and Johnson City this week, looking over local properties.

Charles Paxton of the Paxton Lumber Company went to North Carolina on business last week.

Nathan Bradley of the Bradley Lumber Company of Bay City, Mich., and others are interested in the organization of a large manufacturing plant at Elizabethton, Carter county, Tenn. The Bradley Lumber Company is already largely interested in that section.

The Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio railroad which is now three-fourths completed, will be put in operation between St. Paul, Va., and

Marion, N. C., about August 1, and will open up a large timber territory, heretofore inaccessible by railroad facilities, in western North Carolina, as well as southwestern Virginia. A number of mills are now being built along the line in western North Carolina and will begin shipment as soon as the road is completed and in operation to Marion.

There is a slightly better tone to the lumber business in this section. Shipments are a little heavier, according to local lumbermen, and the process of gradual but slow recovery continues. Manufacturers declare that stock can be produced at a profitable margin, on the basis of the existing prices, though the demand is not as strong as many have hoped it would be by this time. The situation is regarded, however, as eminently hopeful and the consensus of opinion is that permanent recovery will soon be effected. Many will be satisfied if things do not grow worse, though few anticipate a backset.

MEMPHIS

The last meeting of the Lumbermen's Club was given over largely to a discussion of hardwood conditions and the outlook for the future. A number of the more prominent members were called upon for talks along this line. It was admitted by most of them that conditions are far from satisfactory, although measurably better than they were a short time ago. It was also the consensus of opinion that the outlook is brightening and that there are prospects for material betterment in the near future. A number of remedies were suggested to help bring about better conditions. Prominent among these was the curtailment of production. W. H. Russe declared that the salvation of the hardwood interests of the country lay in sawing up the logs on hand and shutting down the mills until the situation had righted itself, and until normal conditions prevailed between supply and demand. S. B. Anderson and others thoroughly agreed with him on this point, and Mr. Anderson said that, while it was necessary for those who had gotten out their logs to saw these up in order to save them, he saw no reason for those who had their timber standing in the woods to cut it down in order to compete with those who were forced to run. He believed in cleaning up the market and thought that when this was done there would be a decided change for the better. James E. Stark favored selling the lower grades at concessions where concessions had to be made, and holding to the higher grades, as these are relatively scarcer than the lower. E. E. Goodlander called particular attention to the scarcity of logs and the small amount of lumber produced in this country during the past six or seven months, and expressed the belief that those who were selling their lumber at a sacrifice now were making a serious mistake. W. R. Barksdale thought that it was better to raise the price on lumber and miss a sale if necessary than to cut the price in order to dispose of lumber, attaching considerable importance to the attitude of the seller towards his own product.

As a result of the views expressed at this meeting it is probable that there will be material curtailment of output within the next few weeks. Some of the most prominent manufacturers in this market have declared their intention of shutting down their mills just as soon as they have cut up the timber they got out before the financial depression. It is doubtful if there was ever a year when the amount of logging was on so small a scale as now and, even if conditions should show material improvement, it would be some time before any great quantity of logs could be gotten ready for the saw. In addition to the decision to curtail voluntarily, there is considerable shortage of production on account of the unsatisfactory weather conditions prevailing throughout the hardwood territory. Rains have been on an exceptionally heavy scale, and even where mills were anxious to log and to run they have found it impossible to do so.

A communication was read from the secretary of the Lumbermen's Club at Cincinnati asking the Memphis Lumbermen's Club to adopt resolutions favoring a return to the inspection rules of 1905 by the National Hardwood Lumber Association. After much discussion it was voted to oppose the resolution and to advise the Cincinnati organization accordingly. It was specifically stated, however, that the action of the club did not bind any individual member on this point.

The question of making the National Hardwood Lumber Association instead of individual inspectors responsible for grades turned out by the latter was introduced and came in for considerable discussion. It was decided, however, that it was a matter of too great importance for hasty action, and it was postponed until the next regular meeting, which will occur May 23.

A committee was appointed by the club to co-operate with other commercial organizations in this city to the end that they might all be represented at the forthcoming meeting of commercial organizations in Chicago to protest against the general advance in rates by the railroads. it is supposed that this meeting will be held in Chicago. A. L. Foster was appointed chairman of the committee for the Lumbermen's Club and it is expected that other commercial organizations here will appoint similar committees and that Memphis will be well represented at this meeting, which is scheduled for the near future.

The Ozan Lumber Company has closed down its sawmill at Prescott, Ark., and is using both its day and night forces to build a railroad to fallin timber. It has about 5,000,000 feet of hardwood blown down during the recrecent storm, and as soon as the road is built it will be carried to the mill and prepared for the market. The company will resume operations on a large scale as soon as the timber has been taken care of.

The railroads entering Memphis have made a proposition to the lumbermen of this city to reduce rates 1 cent per hundred pounds on north and eastbound freight to compensate for the withdrawal of reconsigning privileges which became effective February 29. The special committee, of which A. L. Foster is chairman, having in charge the readjustment of rates, states positively that this proposition of the railroads will not be accepted and that, if no other basis for negotiations can be reached, the matter will probably be carried before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The railroads claim that they cannot make a reduction of more than 1 cent without affecting rates at other important centers, while the lumbermen believe that they can make a further reduction. The committee holds that this reduction does not place Memphis on a competitive basis with other points and that it is a very poor compensation for the old reconsigning privilege which represented a saving of from 1 to 4 cents per hundred pounds from the combination of the two locals. The committee is expecting to hold a meeting within the next day or two to decide upon its course, but one thing is quite certain: The committee has no idea of accepting the proposition of the railroads. It is now going over the rate sheets in order to show the railroads that a larger reduction can be made without interfering with rates from other points and, if it is impossible to bring the railroads to terms, recourse may be had to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Crescent Hardwood Lumber Company has been formed here as successor to the J. F. Sullivan Lumber Company. J. F. Sullivan, J. J. Ryan and others are the incorporators.

The Memphis Industrial League has announced through its president that it has no intention of abandoning its efforts looking to the location of new industries in Memphis until its work has been taken over by one of the stronger organizations. It was expected that the Business Men's Club would take over this work and carry it on as a separate department, but officials of that organization state that the expense is entirely too heavy and that it is therefore impracticable. The league has been exceptionally valuable in locating new industries in Memphis, having attracted large numbers of woodworking plants from other portions of the country by its excellent work in advertising Memphis and the resources of the territory of which it is the logical and geographical center.

H. G. Fleming, former president of the Union Railway Company of this city, died a few days ago in St. Louis from a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Fleming came to Memphis to superintend the construction of its belt line of the Missouri Pacific system, and was engaged in this work until 1906, when he suffered his first stroke. He never entirely recovered from this. After leaving Memphis he became connected in a confidential capacity with George Gould of the Missouri Pacific system. Mr. Fleming was one of the best known railroad men in this section.

The Frisco system, as a part of its plan for retrenchment, has given notice that the shops at Memphis, Birmingham, Ala.; Amory, Miss.; Jonesboro, Ark.; Thayer and Willow Springs, Mo., will be closed down, where this action has not already been taken. The management states that curtailment is absolutely necessary and that none of the plants in the territory indicated will be operated until they are needed. When running full time the Memphis shops employ several hundred persons, but a large part of the force has already been laid off.

John Griffin has filed suit in chancery against N. B. Haynes and the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company through which he seeks to collect $15,000 which he alleges to be due him under a contract to cut timber in Mississippi. He claims that the defendant has breached its contract. The instrument, according to the declaration, was made in 1906 and breached in June, 1907.

Sparks from a passing train are said to be responsible for the fire which destroyed the sawmill of the J. W. Dickson Company in East Memphis several nights ago. The blaze started shortly after 9 o'clock and the plant burned rapidly. Response on the part of the fire authorities was prompt, but they arrived too late to save the mill. They were instrumental, however, in preventing a spread of the fire to the lumber on the yards and other industries in that section. The estimated loss is $10,000, covered by insurance. The management has not announced plans for the future.

The plant of the American Car & Foundry Company is now being operated with a force of about 450 persons, all of whom are employed in the wooden car department. The management proposes to increase the number gradually. No orders have yet been received for steel cars, but more inquiries are had, and this is taken as an indication that there is a much better future ahead. In fact, the management takes a very cheerful view of the outlook.

Russe & Burgess, among the leading manufacturers and exporters of hardwood lumber in this section, are in receipt of a letter from one of their correspondents in Great Britain dealing with conditions on the other side. It notes that during the past month business has been exceptionally quiet and that there

is nothing in the outlook suggestive of a material change. Reference is made to the prospect of a general lockout in the shipyards and the probability that this will develop into a general cessation of work. It notes that merchants display great caution and are loth to take stock beyond immediate requirements. The communication indicates that lower values will prevail in practically all lines, and in conclusion the following statment is given of the disastrous effects of the consignment of lumber by hardwood interests in the United States:

"Imports from the United States during this month have been on an unusual and ridiculously heavy scale, and, coming to a dull market as they did, have met with a very poor reception, the bulk finding its way into stock unsold. The net result is that prices are considerably easier and prices are far too heavy. Shippers in many instances have displayed little foresight in the manner they have rushed forward consignments, and it cannot be too forcibly impressed upon them that a total cessation of shipments is necessary if an utter collapse in value is to be avoided."

The Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad has under way plans for constructing several new lines in the delta this season. One of the most ambitious projects is a north and south line through Sunflower county, passing through Indianola. Survey for this has already been made, and it is estimated that the line will be about forty miles in length.

Active construction is now under way on the Aberdeen & Tombigbee Valley road. One of the Memphis contractors has gone to the scene of operation with a large force of men and mules and with full camp equipage. He is to construct fourteen miles of the road. The remainder of the line is under contract and it is intended to have the line in operation over at least fifty miles before the end of the present year.

The Rex Handle Company has filed application for a charter. The capital stock is placed at $75,000. Among the principal incorporators is M. R. Grace. This gentleman has been prominently identified with the handle manufacturing business in the South for a number of years, operating a plant at Huntsville for a long while, and coming from that point to Memphis. Some time ago some one was promoting [illegible] the purchase of the [illegible] manufacturing [illegible] in the West, South and East under the name of the Consolidated Handle Company. The company has its plant in new South Memphis and will engage in the manufacture of ax, pick, sledge, hatchet and hammer handles.

E. E. Taenzer, first vice-president of the Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Company, sailed for Europe some days ago.

R. J. Darnell, of R. J. Darnell, Inc., has left Memphis for New York and will sail for Europe in a few days, if he has not already done so.

Among the recent visitors at Memphis has been John H. Murrell of J. H. Murrell & Co. of Liverpool and vice-president of the Liverpool Timber Trade Association.

BALTIMORE

The committee appointed by the Baltimore Lumber Exchange, to take under consideration the agitation over the inspection rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, held a meeting last week to discuss a communication from the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club, wherein the Baltimore Exchange was asked to join in a demand for the restoration of the [illegible] to the [illegible] meeting to Milwaukee. No [illegible] to the committee but an agreement will be arrived at between now and the next quarterly meeting of the Exchange, the first Monday in June, at which time a representative of the Exchange to attend the Milwaukee meeting will also likely be named. The sentiment of the committee is that the Cincinnati movement should be supported.

Richard Price of the Baltimore hardwood firm of Price & Heald was alleged, according to a report from Bristol, Tenn., to have visited that city May 1 for the purpose of closing up the details for the sale of 7,000 acres of timber land in Carter county, Tennessee, by the Cumberland Land & Lumber Company to some eastern capitalists, who were to undertake the development of the tract. Inquiry at the office of the firm here elicited the information that Mr. Price, who was the president of the Cumberland company, did go to Bristol, but it was to correct a defect in the title to the land, the sale of which took place about two years ago. It was found afterward that one of the heirs to the land had disappeared when a girl about 15 years old, and that nothing had been heard of her since. This was not known at the time of the purchase, but made a correction necessary. Hence Mr. Price went to Bristol with his attorney to adjust the matter. The tract was about the last asset of the Cumberland company to be disposed of, the corporation having practically ceased to do business five years ago.

A report published in the New York Herald and other papers, to the effect that the United States government was about to commence action for the recovery of land embracing practically the whole of about eight counties in North Carolina, chiefly overgrown with timber, which had been illegally taken possession of, created some stir among lumbermen, who were eager to know the details. A few days later, however, the authorities at Washington gave out a statement denying that any such suits were contemplated, the action which gave rise to the report being about a very insignificant matter.

R. P. Baer of R. P. Baer & Co., the well-known Baltimore hardwood firm, with offices in the Keyser building, sailed last Saturday from New York on the steamship Minnetonka for London. He will spend the next 30 days in the United Kingdom, combining business with pleasure, and will cross the channel for the Continent, to continue his travels. Altogether he will be away about two months.

M. Trester, a well-known lumberman of Hamburg, Germany, was in Baltimore last week and called on several of the exporting firms here. He was on his way back to New York, after an extended trip through the States which took him as far south as New Orleans. The main purpose of the journey was to call on the various correspondents of his firm and discuss with them the prevailing business conditions.

R. E. Wood of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company [illegible] returned from a trip to New York, where he was in conference with [illegible] regarding the development of the company's timber holdings in Swain county, North Carolina. The mill there is now in operation, turning out nearly 100,000 feet of hardwoods per day. The mill in West Virginia is likely to be shut down.

E. E. Price, the hardwood exporter, who failed some time ago and whose affairs went into the hands of a receiver, has secured desk room in the American building, and efforts are under way to straighten out his affairs.

J. A. Breining & Son of Williamsport, Pa., have purchased a strip of land alongside the Western Maryland railroad there and intend to establish on it a lumber yard and planing mill.

For the [illegible] week or more attaches of the [illegible] corporation at Washington have been in Baltimore gathering data about the lumber trade in all its phases, the purpose being to obtain at first hand information as to the cost of manufacture, rates of wages paid, freight charges, selling price and profits, commissary stores, and every feature of the business. This information is to be collated and published in the shape of a brochure for the benefit of the lumber trade as a whole. Similar publications have been sent out before from time to time, but their authenticity and the correctness of data were seriously questioned by many lumbermen.

PITTSBURG

The C. P. Caughey Lumber Company is working hard on its operations in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and is also buying considerable oak in Armstrong and Butler counties. This will be used on its contracts for Ohio river work which were secured recently. Manager S. A. Seaman reports things in general no worse, and, if anything, better than two weeks ago.

The Miller Bros. Lumber Company has taken large offices in the House building and is gradually strengthening its connections. The spring business has been quite satisfactory to this concern in some ways, and it has booked some good orders.

W. R. Cornelius is pushing his way into the West Virginia territory and is securing some hardwood connections which will make him a strong factor in the Pittsburg market. Mr. Cornelius is one of those wholesalers who has abundant nerve to go ahead and buy lumber whenever he finds prices right, and the stocks he secured lately are proving a great advantage to him in landing first-class trade.

Pittsburg lost one of its most esteemed lumber dealers in the death of Henry Ahlers, who passed away May 6. He was senior member of the Ahlers Lumber Company on the North Side and had been closely identified with the business interests of Pittsburg for more than fifty years. Mr. Ahlers was born in Germany July 13, 1832.

The W. E. McMillan Company, Inc., is marketing considerable chestnut in Baltimore and the East. Its trade in poplar and oak has also been fully up to standard the last two weeks, and with its new stocks in West Virginia it is pushing ahead for a good share of the Pittsburg business.

Secretary O. H. Rectanus of the A. M. Turner Lumber Company is enthusiastic over the big Hoo-Hoo gathering here May 29. He reports little difference in the lumber situation from last month, except that a larger proportion of the inquiry is for yellow pine.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has announced that it will begin work at once on a new tunnel at Greensburg, Pa., forty miles east of Pittsburg, on the main line, which will cost about $1,000,000. This is one of the projects which is bound to help the Pittsburg market, as it will require a large amount of oak and other hardwoods.

One of the big jobs of the year is the water works plant being built by the Dravo Construction Company at Aliquippa, Pa., for the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company. About 7,000 piece of timber will be used in the in-take crib alone. The Jones & Laughlin plant on the southern bank of the Ohio river at this point will cost, when completed, fully $10,000,000, and, although work is suspended temporarily, it is expected that a large force of men will be put to work in July or August, to push the immense project.

The Pennsylvania State Department of Forestry will set out about 400,000 trees at Mont Alto, Aspah and Greenwood Furnace, Pa. This will be white pine, Norway spruce, ash, walnut and Scotch pine. The department will [illegible] about 6,000,000 seedling trees this

year, to be planted later on its reservations, which now include 850,000 acres in Bedford, Adams and Franklin counties.

The L. L. Satler Lumber Company has secured an order for nearly 3,000,000 feet of lumber, which will keep its plant at Blackstone, Va., running practically all summer.

D. B. Curll of Philadelphia and H. B. and H. M. Curll of Pittsburg have secured from the Commonwealth Lumber Company 64,000 acres of hardwood lumber for about $150,000. It is estimated the tract will cut 140,000,000 feet of oak, poplar, hickory, chestnut and basswood. There is on the tract a three-story mill with a capacity of 50,000 feet per day, and also a number of good houses and standard gauge railroad and other equipment. The lumber is located on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad at Glen Ray, W. Va., and the lumber will be sold through the H. V. Curll Lumber Company. The company now has about 500,000 feet of sticks.

Kimberland & Co. is the name of a new firm which is opening offices in Pittsburg to do a general wholesale lumber business. They will handle the product of the Glendon Boom & Lumber Company of Glendon, W. Va., which is a big manufacturer of hardwood lumber.

I. F. Balsley, hardwood manager for the Willson Bros. Lumber Company, notes a slight improvement in general hardwood conditions. Trade is by no means what it should be, he says, but collections are much better than they were in April, and a larger proportion of the inquiries received should develop into business.

The Whitmer lumber salesmen report a better tone to the market this month and say that spruce and hardwood are doing fairly well. Shipments are very much better with this company than in April. They do not find stocks of hardwood large, but note a better inquiry for good dry lumber.

J. R. Edgett, president of the Interior Lumber Company, is devoting most of his time to the trade of southern Ohio and Kentucky. The Interior is on the lookout for anything good in a new timber proposition and may be expected to get busy along this line again before fall.

The Acorn Lumber Company has little fault to find with the general situation when it compares notes with other firms. President H. M. Domhoff has secured a charter for his company and is making all preparations for a very active campaign in the fall.

The Linehan Lumber Company is inclined to think things are getting better. Prices are maintained at the present list, they say; but for good oak and chestnut lumber for manufacturing purposes there is a good demand.

The Pittsburg Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association will apply for a state charter on May 29. The association has twenty-nine members at present and with its new charter will be better equipped to conserve and promote the best interests of Pittsburg wholesalers.

The country hardwood mills throughout eastern Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia are showing less activity than for several years. Many of these plants have not started up at all this spring, as their owners prefer to wait until conditions are improved before they invest more money in labor or timber. The bad weather, heavy rains and impassable roads have also helped to make the country mill situation decidedly bad; as a result, stocks at these mills are much smaller than usual.

The American Lumber & Manufacturing Company is running its plant at Hartsville, Tenn., and has closed down its hardwood operation at Baxton, Tenn. The American is plodding right to the front in the cottonwood business and now has more than 2,000,000 feet of cottonwood on sticks at Joliet, Ill. It will bring up long barges this month which will give it 700,000 feet more. J. N. Woollett, vice-president of the American, has returned from a two weeks' trip in the middle West, where he picked up some nice business.

BUFFALO

A. Miller is looking to the eastern trade for an outlet, in spite of his always good trade in hardwoods at home, and has spent quite a little time in New York recently.

When Manager Wright of the Memphis business of Scatcherd & Son went home from his business and social sojourn here he set the mills going and has been turning out lumber pretty rapidly ever since, with oak always leading.

T. H. Wall of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company has been in New York lately in the interest of business, the home yard always showing a more than average activity, with good stock always coming in from the Mississippi valley.

F. W. Vetter finds trade average fairly well, but not always up to the promise of a month ago. He is usually well supplied with ash, of which he has sometimes made a specialty, though always aiming to carry a full hardwood assortment.

The Pascola Lumber Company is always in line for business in oak and does not stop with that by any means. When the Buffalo yard is established the company will fall into line with the older concerns for anything in hardwood.

The Bathurst Lumber Company has broken ground for the rebuilding of the burned mill on the Bay of Chaleurs.

The yard of O. E. Yeager is never allowed to run down in any variety, and when he finds a spare moment he picks up a stock of hickory, a wood in these days that requires an expert to handle.

T. Sullivan & Co. have bought a lot of lake hardwoods for spring shipment, the old specialty of black ash and elm leading, and will add it to the stock of Pacific coast lumber for the eastern trade, which has always been good.

Hugh McLean is on the selling end of the business again, finding it again worth his while to spend his time in that way. The numerous mills of the McLean interests are always busy, for the selling activity is large.

Cherry is still the big seller with I. N. Stewart & Bro., who have just bought about 200,000 feet of it to meet the requirements of the trade, for cherry is one of the woods that did not stand still as long as most others did.

A. J. Elias is as active as ever in city matters, being chairman of the Civic Conference, which is made up of delegates from leading business bodies. The yard is busy taking in lake cargoes of hemlock and pine, and all trade is fair.

Since A. W. Kreinheder came back from the Kentucky mills of the Standard company, the receipts of oak and other hardwoods have been large, which means large sales also, as the yard is always full of lumber of that class.

DETROIT

The consensus of opinion here is that while at present the hardwood trade is dull, it is bound to show improvement before long.

"Business now is about 75 per cent of what it was last year at this time," reports the Thomas Forman Company. "We have no special complaint. The only trouble with business now is that we are not getting as many future orders as formerly. The orders now are mostly from day to day. We expect trade to pick up, however."

A more hopeful view of the situation is taken by E. W. Leech. "While business is only normal now," said he, "there has been a progressive tendency since the first of the year and sales now are fairly good."

The hardwood trade is very quiet, is the report of the Brownlee & Kelly Company. The volume of business, they say, is much less than a year ago. The W. H. White Company makes a similar report.

William Brownlee of the Brownlee & Kelly Company is out of the city on business this week.

Many of the local dealers are planning to take in the convention at Milwaukee, and from indications it will be a profitable outing, both for pleasure and business.

A new mill is to be built at Menominee that will be a novel one in the way of furnishing of its running power. The mill will have no fire holes, boiler or engines, but will be run by a powerful electric motor. The mill will be equipped to cut about 30,000 to 40,000 feet of lumber a day. It is understood that the owner of the mill has enough lumber in sight to keep the mill running for a number of years.

CLEVELAND

Cleveland lumbermen were considerably interested during the past week in the conviction of John M. Bachert of this city on a charge of fraud. Bachert pulled off several alleged swindles by which he secured quantities of lumber without paying for it. His scheme was to write to a concern and suggest that a deal be made whereby a quantity of lumber would be shipped to him in return for lubricating oil, in which Bachert claimed to deal. The victim would reply that he would be glad to send the stuff but wanted cash. Bachert would then write back to send on the lumber according to his first letter. The unsuspecting lumberman, seeing a good contract, would send on the material. A month later his bill would be returned by Bachert, who would claim that the dealer agreed to take oil in return. Litigation would follow, but Bachert invariably won on a technicality. At last the federal authorities decided to take a hand in the matter and Bachert was arrested for using the mails to defraud. A good case was made aginst him and he was fined $500 and sentenced to six months in the workhouse. Pending his trial Bachert tried to commit suicide, but failed. After three months in a hospital his trial was pressed and his conviction followed.

Cleveland has been the center of a financial flurry during the past two or three weeks, three banks having gone under. All were savings and trust concerns and no lumbermen were affected by their suspension. It is said that all three institutions have been in bad shape, owing to speculation, since the panic of last fall, and that the other banks stood calmly by and let them go to pieces, hoping that the financial atmosphere would clear somewhat by that operation.

James Miller, for five years with William Whitmer & Son of Pittsburg, has accepted a position as salesman for W. A. Cool & Son of Cleveland. Mr. Miller will continue to reside in Pittsburg and will cover Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan territory.

E. C. Groesbeck of the Stearns Lumber Company of Cincinnati called upon the trade during the past week. He reported business in hardwoods good.

Fred Kimball of the Churchill Lumber Company of Alpena, Mich., visited the city a few days ago. He is a prominent hardwood manufacturer in Michigan.

George Meier, manager of the Interstate Lumber Company of Cleveland, is at Oconee, Ga., for a week or two, where he is interested in the development of a large tract of hardwood land recently acquired.

M. D. Olds of Cheboygan, Mich., a well-known Michigan hardwood man, called upon the local trde this week.

One of the most important purchases made by a Cleveland company in the past year or two was consummated a few days ago by the officers of the Advance Lumber Company who, in partnership with a large coal concern purchased 28,600 acres in Boone and Logan counties, West Virginia. The territory is densely wooded, with large oak and poplar trees for the most part. A large double band mill is to be installed and the property developed at once. After the lumber is removed the coal company will develop the mines. The Coal River & Western railroad affords shipping facilities for the new tract. It is expected that a large quantity of timber will be removed from the land within the next year. The oak trees on the property are said to be of excellent quality and size and will be fine for quartered oak.

COLUMBUS

The offices of the East Side Lumber Company have been moved from the former location, Lilley and McAllister avenues, to the new site, at the intersection of Main street and the N. & W. tracks. The office building, which is a modern structure, has been completed and a large part of the stock is at the new site. All the purchases which have been made in the past few months have been shipped to the new location. The mill and machinery will be moved in about two months. N. J. Fountain is president of the company and Edwin A. Prentiss, treasurer and manager. The company reports good business in the new location.

W. M. Ritter, head of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, is expected home soon from a short trip to the London and Liverpool branches of the company. Mr. Ritter has been much improved in health by the trip. He may make another European trip later in the year. The Ritter company is operating practically all its mills in the southern states. The policy of the officers of the company is to manufacture only what lumber is needed to fill the demand and for that reason the operations have been limited to part force and short hours. Preparations are being made to gradually increase the output. Stocks on hand are low. J. Mortimer, superintendent of the company's plant at Bluefields, W. Va., was a caller at the Columbus office of the company recently.

Charles W. Seaman of the Domestic Lumber Company reports improvement in the hardwood business. The offices of the company, which are located in the Schultz building, have been open only a short time. Mr. Seaman believes that the lowest point in the trade has been reached and that from this time on the demand will improve.

Kenneth McLoed, president of the American Hardwood Company, is spending some time in St. Louis and Sedgwick, Ark. The last named town is where the property of the company is located. Preparations are being made to begin the work of development.

H. C. Creith of H. C. Creith & Co. reports a slightly better demand for hardwoods in this section. Mr. Creith only recently returned from an extensive trip among the mills of the South.

John R. Gobey of John R. Gobey & Co. is more optimistic of the future. "The lumber trade in this section is improving and I believe that conditions will become better as the season advances," is the statement of Mr. Gobey.

F. Everson Powell of the Powell Lumber Company, discussing the lumber outlook said: "The fine weather is having a good effect on the lumber business in central Ohio. If the weather continues to improve buying will be stimulated. The hardwood trade shows a greater disposition to buy."

MILWAUKEE

Former Attorney-General Mylrea of Wausau, who has given up the practice of law and is now engaged in the lumber business in his home city, was a recent Milwaukee visitor. Mr. Mylrea was of the opinion that prices would be advanced by fall and that at present lumber has reached bed-rock prices.

Former Governor W. H. Upham of Wisconsin, one of the well-known lumbermen of the state, with Mrs. Upham was a recent Milwaukee visitor. Mr. and Mrs. Upham have lately returned from a trip abroad. Cairo, Egypt, was the farthest point visited, and places of interest on the Continent were also included in the itinerary.

Lieut. Gov. W. D. Connor of Wisconsin, the millionaire lumberman of Marshfield, was in Milwaukee not long ago on a business trip. Mr. Connor believed that the prevailing prices of lumber should encourage prospective builders.

Former State Senator W. H. Hatton of New London, one of Wisconsin's leading lumbermen and the legislator to whom is due the setting aside of the forest reserve in the state, was among Milwaukee visitors the last week.

Charles Stolper, Sr., president of the Charles Stolper Cooperage Company and one of the pioneer coopers of Wisconsin, recently died at his home in Milwaukee at the age of 76 years from a stroke of paralysis. From a small beginning, Mr. Stolper developed one of the largest and best known tight cooperage plants in the country.

Fire recently caused damage to the amount of $10,000 in the Milwaukee cooperage plant of Kenneth W. Jacobs. Warehouse and dry kiln and much stock were destroyed, all partly covered by insurance. Sparks from a passing locomotive are believed to have started the conflagration.

That the Koch & Loeber Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, manufacturers of wood and willow ware, which has recently been forced into involuntary bankruptcy, has been operated for four years at a loss, has lately developed.

D. G. Arpin, of the Arpin Lumber Company of Grand Rapids, Wis., was a recent Milwaukee visitor.

A Hoo-Hoo concatenation will be held in Milwaukee on June 11. W. R. Anderson, Vicegerent Snark of Wisconsin, is conducting an active campaign for new members, and it is expected that the Wisconsin roll will be greatly increased.

Robert Blackburn, Milwaukee wholesale lumberman, made a recent business trip to northern Wisconsin.

Milwaukee parties are interested in the construction of the palatial residence of Edgar P. Sawyer, millionaire lumberman of Oshkosh, Wis. The building will be finished in oak and mahogany and will include all modern features, exceeding any home in western Wisconsin. It will cost $25,000.

C. W. Heafford, formerly connected with the land department of the Wisconsin Central railway, has opened a Milwaukee office for the Gulf Coast Land Company, which is largely interested in railroads and timber lands.

The novelty of rough woodsmen acting the part of teachers was recently witnessed at Wausau when outdoor classes in natural history were held in Pine park by the teachers of the city schools. Lumbermen just back from the northern woods talked to the children on trees, explaining the nature and characteristics of all of the big trees in the park.

Bearing the largest sawmill that has ever been shipped from the Northwest, a special train recently passed through Milwaukee from Menominee, Mich., on its way to Fort Barre, La. The mill and equipment will be employed by a southern lumber company who will pay the manufacturing company a bonus of $500 if the mill arrives on time.

Forest fires were again raging in northern Wisconsin the past week, but were quenched by heavy rains. Heaviest losses were experienced at Elmhurst, Wis., where the lumber yards of Assemblyman E. F. Nelson were entirely destroyed and a large number of logs belonging to the Brooks & Ross Lumber Company of Wausau and Joseph Duchac & Co. of Antigo. Damage in this vicinity is estimated to be $25,000. Fires along the Pike river in the vicinity of Dunbar, Amberg and Pembine destroyed much standing timber and young growth.

The Wisconsin Woodworking Machinery Company is a new manufacturing plant that will soon be located at Oshkosh. The company, which is now in the course of formation, will manufacture a sander which will do the work of the sander ordinarily sold at $1,000, but which will be sold at considerably less than that figure. Several other styles of woodworking machines will also be turned out.

Brush fires in the vicinity of Superior, Wis., destroyed the portable sawmill of Murphy Bros., together with 250,000 feet of lumber and 1,000,000 shingles.

Judgment for more than one-third of a million dollars was recently awarded at Oshkosh, Wis., by Judge Burnell in the circuit court in favor of the Oak Lumber Company of that city against R. B. Blanks, E. T. Lamkins and W. A. Brown of Monroe, La., former officers and directors of the Monroe Lumber Company. Judgment amounting to $360,000 was rendered by default for breach of contract, and was one of the largest ever awarded in Winnebago county.

The George M. Rieton Manufacturing Company of Sheboygan, Wis., is erecting a three-story building to be used as a factory for the manufacture of furniture specialties, among them piano stools and barroom fixtures.

The total drive of logs of the Marinette Boom Company for the present season is estimated to be 54,000,000 feet, some 5,000,000 of which were held over from last year. Crews at the sorting gaps are now busy, and water conditions in the stream are the best. Log driving in general in the northern Wisconsin lumber country is well under way and it is said that the total drive will almost equal that of last year.

The Edgar Stave & Veneer Company at Edgar, Wis., is soon to erect a new stave factory.

Moore Bros. of Marinette, Wis., have gone into bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,000 and assets of $5,500. The firm controlled a large lumber mill which recently burned, entailing a loss of $12,000 not covered by insurance.

Some 6,000,000 feet of logs held up at Cameron Dam, Wis., for three or four years by John Dietz, recently passed through Ladysmith. The drive was under the charge of W. E. Moses, of Northfield, Minn., who has the contract for moving the logs so long held up.

The woodworking plant of George Price at Crandon, Wis., has been enlarged and twelve additional men are to be employed.

The sawmill of the A. H. Stange Company at Merrill has been opened and is now running full blast. The company's sash and door plant, one of the largest in the country, which has been operating on an eight-hour schedule, is now being operated ten hours daily.

The H. W. Wright Lumber Company at Merrill, Wis., has closed its sawmill for a time owing to a surplus of lumber in the yards.

CINCINNATI

L. W. Radina of L. W. Radina & Co. says that business with his concern has been good during the past two weeks, and the demand for poplar and quartered oak is more urgent now than for any other week for the past six months. During the month of April his concern did more business than for some time, and now that the weather had offered relief he looks for a continued improvement in all grades of hardwoods.

J. W. Clifford of the Clifford Lumber Company of Detroit, Mich., was a visitor in town during the past fortnight looking after trade. He stated that conditions in Detroit were more favorable than for some time and that he thinks a gradual improvement will be noticed each week.

William Duhlmeier of the Duhlmeier Brothers reports business with them during the past fortnight as rather slow, but says that inquiries are being received with more regularity.

"We have been busy for the past three weeks, and especially so in poplar, quartered oak and plain white oak," said E. O. Robinson of Mobray & Robinson. "In fact all hardwoods are doing better now than for some weeks, and I am of the opinion that each week will bring on a better tone in the hardwood situation."

I. M. Asher of the I. M. Asher Lumber Company has gone to his mill in the South. He reported trade with his company fairly good.

E. S. Miller of the Stevens-Eaton Lumber Company of New York, was a visitor in town during the past week on business for his concern. He stated that trade in Gotham was showing a fairly good tone.

C. L. Edwards of Dayton was in town recently calling on his local manager, J. E. Tuthill, and looking after business affairs. Mr. Tuthill says that trade with his concern was only fair during the early part of the month, but a decided change has been manifested in the last two weeks.

Harry Saxton, vice-president of the Knoxville Saw Mill Company at Knoxville, Tenn., met with fair success during the past two weeks in selling lumber to retail dealers here.

W. P. Roberts of the Kentucky River Poplar Company of Lexington, Ky., was a visitor in town during the past week selling poplar, of which they have a fair supply on hand. He did not have much trouble in disposing of this wood as the local trade here are not too well fixed in poplar.

H. H. Fields of the Spatswood Lumber Company of Lexington, Ky., called on the local trade during the past week trying to secure trade for his company.

J. H. P. Smith of the Hardwood Lumber Company of Ashland, Ky., was a visitor in town during the past week looking up business.

The Cincinnati Business Men's club will hold a field day at the Laughery, June 11. This was decided upon at a meeting of the club officials last week. There will be a baseball game and all kinds of athletic contests, such as running, jumping, etc. A steamboat will probably be chartered. Prizes will be awarded to the champions in the various departments of athletics.

William Goodall, Sr., pioneer contractor and lumber dealer of this city, died last week after a brief illness. A number of local lumbermen attended the funeral.

B. F. Dulweber, the newly elected president of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club, entertained at dinner at the Business Men's Club last week a number of his friends, who so successfully helped him to gain the presidency of the club. Short speeches and amusing stories of how votes were secured were related.

The next monthly meeting of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club will be held June 1 at the Business Men's Club at which B. F. Dulweber, the newly elected president, will preside.

Schedules of assets and liabilities were filed last week in the involuntary bankruptcy proceedings instituted against the John Stengel Furniture Company of Dayton. Stengel, the president of the company, has admitted all of the charges of bankruptcy made against his concern. The total indebtedness is placed at $105,290.64, and the assets at $60,536.75, the value of the real estate being placed at $40,000.

The fifth flood of the year visited Cincinnati during the month. No serious damage was done to property. The Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company and C. Crane & Co. received a great many logs on the rise. The Crane people lost quite a number of logs, but these were returned after the usual salvage charge was paid.

The Andrew Jergens Soap Company of Spring Grove avenue have added another small building to their plant which will be devoted to the manufacture of boxes used by the company.

The Grafton Lumber Company of Grafton, Ohio, was incorporated last week with a capital stock of $10,000 by J. A. Knechtges, J. L. Beesing, John Crilly, George Heavor and F. Hancox.

The Ferd Brenner Lumber Company of Norfolk, Va., has now located in the First National Bank building, this city, where it is ready to take care of business in its usual prompt manner.

The Kentucky Lumber Company will move from its present quarters on the fifth floor of the First National Bank building to the tenth floor about July 10. The present quarters are not large enough for the prospering concern. They will have a suite of five rooms in the new location.

The rough lumber of the E. M. Schantz Lumber Company has been purchased by the P. R. Mitchell Furniture Company in grade. It is stated upon good authority that the creditors of the bankrupt concern will not receive more than 10 cents on the dollar.

The Peter Kuntz-Hilton Lumber Company of Dayton, Ohio, with a capital stock of $5,000, was incorporated last week by Peter Kuntz, J. J. Kuntz, P. Kuntz, Jr., J. A. Layne and W. F. Hilton.

S. Sudbeck of the Acme Veneer & Lumber Company has returned from a short trip through Ohio. Harry Hartke of the concern states that business is very good for high-class veneers, such as walnut and mahogany. The lower grades are not in as good demand, but still are doing fairly well.

John Frederick Strong, a well known lumber dealer of this city, died the middle of the month after a brief illness. Strong was well known among the lumber trade here and elsewhere, and the news of his death came as a shock to his many friends.

W. E. Johns of the William H. Perry Lumber Company returned recently from a business trip to Chicago. He said that the trade here is about the same as it has been for the past three weeks, but is hopeful of a change in the situation during the month of June.

W. B. Wolfe of the William H. Perry Lumber Company took a quiet little trip a few days ago apparently on business through Kentucky, but was interferred en route by one Dan Cupid, who made a sudden dart down upon the lovers, drilled them before a minister and did not release them until his highness pronounced them man and wife. His spouse is a Kentucky belle from Danville.

John Frohmiller, formerly of the J. H. Burton Lumber Company, has severed his connection with that concern and accepted a position as salesman for the Acme Veneer & Lumber Company.

A waterway between Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago, is the latest movement of the Cincinnati business men. The movement was brought before the members of the Chamber of Commerce and not a dissenting vote was uttered. Several of the local business men are heartily in favor of the new project, but it will require some time before it is completed.

"We have done a fairly good business during the past few weeks, but it was not as heavy as I would like to see it," said Ralph McCracken of the Kentucky Lumber Company, recently. "Both of our mills in Kentucky are running, but the two in Tennessee and Mississippi will not be started for some time. I think that the situation will show some improvement during the coming month."

EVANSVILLE

William Threlkeld of the Indiana Quartered Oak Company of New York city spent several days last week visiting the trade in this market.

Henry Maley of Edinburg, Ind., was in the city last week on business.

The H. Herrmann Manufacturing Company will shortly start up its dimension factory after a shutdown of several months. It will employ about fifty men and will run ten hours a day. The company is not operating its sawmill and has not been doing so for some time past.

The first installment of machinery for the Milwaukee Falls-Evansville Chair Company arrived a few days ago and will be installed at once, as the firm expects to get its factory in operation by July 1.

The big plant of the Hohenstein-Hartmetz Furniture Company of this city was recently almost totally destroyed by fire. Over $35,000 worth of property, including machinery, stock and material, was consumed. The loss is only partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been the faulty electric wiring in the building. It is not known whether the firm will rebuild or not.

Daniel Wertz of Maley & Wertz spent several days last week at the Grammer (Ind.) mill of the firm looking after affairs there.

C. C. Hale, representing F. W. Vetter of Buffalo, N. N., was in the city a few days ago calling upon various hardwood firms.

In suits filed recently by the Henry Maley Lumber Company against the Schultze-Waltman Planing Mill Company the Maley company claims it owned the entire plant, which was totally destroyed by fire, and that they are entitled to the insurance. The fire referred to occurred about a year and a half ago, the mill then being operated by the Henry Maley Lumber Company on West Ohio street, together with several other buildings, were destroyed.

S. P. Coppock of S. P. Coppock & Sons Lumber Company is in the city.

Harry Callicott, representing Young & Cutsinger, has just returned from a trip to Chicago. Mr. Callicott says business is rather quiet in the Windy City.

ST. LOUIS

The National Prosperity Association, started in St. Louis recently, is beginning to bear fruit. Lumbermen are falling in line and indorsing the "give us a rest and sunshine" movement. Lumber clubs and exchanges all over the country are passing resolutions advocating its principles. The Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis was one of the first to take interest in this matter, and at a recent meeting of the board of directors passed a resolution endorsing the plan of the association, proclaiming its readiness to act promptly in keeping up the reputation of the city, and stating that with the general movement which

how prevails and with a united effort of all lines of business, prosperity must beam upon us. The Implement, Vehicle & Hardware Association of St. Louis, also at their regular monthly meeting, passed resolutions, stating that they believed there is no reason why the present business stagnation should continue, and that the healthy financial condition of the country justifies the resumption of business in all lines, and heartily indorsed the plan and offered cooperation in every way possible. Owing to the fact that a great many of the members of the Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis will be out of the city in attendance at the National Hardwood Association convention in Milwaukee, June 11 to 14, their regular monthly meeting on June 12 has been set back one week and will be held on June 5.

A recent visitor in St. Louis was Ed Paine of the Paine Sash & Door Company, Oshkosh, Wis. Birch veneered doors are a specialty of the company. Mr. Paine has been on a business trip through the East and was on his way home when he stopped off here. He says business in the East is just about the same as here.

The representative of King Edward of England evidently knew where the best market for furniture is located. He has found it right in St. Louis. That was substantiated a few days ago when the Furniture Exposition sold to J. C. Plumplin of Liverpool, England, the representative of the King, $35,000 worth of furniture. The furniture will be manufactured in Louisville, Ky., and Evansville, Ind., and will be shipped down the river to New Orleans and thence to England. The order includes both expensive and cheap furniture. This is the first time a "real live" King ever bought furniture in St. Louis.

The Sendelbach Wheel Company, an East St. Louis wheel factory, was totally destroyed by fire May 16. The contents of the factory were valued at $75,000 and were insured for $59,000. The plant will be rebuilt immediately.

V. Mistretta, president and traffic manager of the Southern Steamship & Improvement Company of Galveston, and S. S. Fife, commercial agent of the Missouri Pacific, were in St. Louis recently trying to interest St. Louisans in Tobasco mahogany. They say it can be laid down in St. Louis very cheaply.

The vice-president of the Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company, E. H. Luehrmann, reports business in fairly good good shape. The company is getting orders right along and is not complaining. Its plants at Black River were shut down for a while, owing to the Black river overflowing its banks. The plant at Marianna did not shut down, for it is so constructed that high water does not interfere with its operations.

Conditions are reported as satisfactory with the Mosberger Lumber Company, although prices are not as good as might be.

E. W. Blumer, general sales manager of the Lothman Cypress Company, is out on a month's trip. Before he left he said that business seemed better with them. Prices on cypress are strengthening and business looks good for the future.

Miss Mable Black and Theodore M. Plummer of Mercedes, Texas, were married Tuesday evening, May 19, at the home of the bride's sister. The wedding was originally set for fall, but as Mr. Plummer, who is the son of Theodore Plummer, president of the Plummer Lumber Company of this city, was obliged to come to St. Louis from Texas, where he is now living, persuaded his bride to be married this spring. Mr. Plummer and his bride departed immediately after the ceremony for a tour of California and Colorado, and on their return will reside in Mercedes, where Mr. Plummer has a ranch.

Fire Wednesday morning, May 20, destroyed the plant of the Jacob Loesen Cooperage Company, St. Louis, entailing a loss of $10,000.

NASHVILLE

Nashville is to have a new industry in the hardwood line in the shape of a table factory to be erected in the near future by the Standard Furniture Company. The concern will employ 100 men and will manufacture all grades of tables. This will be the only factory of the kind in Nashville—the only one, in fact, in this section of the country, the nearest ones being at Chattanooga and Evansville, neither point being within 150 miles. The factory will be three stories high and of brick. The latest and most improved machinery will be installed and the building and its fixtures will cost about $25,000. T. F. Bonner of the Standard Furniture Company will be at the head of this new concern.

A new lumber concern that will open in Nashville May 24 is the Crescent Lumber Company. At its head are two of the best known and most successful young lumbermen of the city—J. Milton Wells and E. R. Winkler. Mr. Wells has been a member of years been with Love, Boyd & Co. and also with the W. J. Cude Land & Lumber Company. Although still quite a young man, he is said to be equipped with experience that would do credit to a lumberman of much maturer years. Mr. Winkler is president of The Lumber Employes' Corporation.

A special from Lynnville, Tenn., announces that the Patterson & Major saw and planing mill at that place has closed down. The controlling interest in this mill was owned by W. B. Earthman, the Murfreesboro lumberman who recently made an assignment, and this mill was included in the list. The business of the mill is being wound up by G. V. Patterson. Its closing is generally regretted, as the mill had been quite an important industry in Lynnville's list.

Quite a number of the Nashville lumbermen will go on the booster trip of the Nashville Board of Trade. Each spring or early summer the local Board of Trade, representing all of Nashville's commercial and industrial features, makes a tour of some section of the country. The trip is made in a special and good speakers are taken along. Short stops and short speeches are made at all the points along the route and advertising matter, boosting Nashville and her industries, etc., is distributed. It is from this method of boosting that the club got its name of "Boosters." The trip this season will be made through the state of Mississippi and a special will leave on the morning of June 15 and return in one week.

Local politics still continue to interfere materially with business in Nashville. In fact, there is so much politics stirring that the average man here would rather talk politics than business. For months, for some weeks has been in the midst of the hottest kind of campaign over who shall be sheriff of Davidson county, in which Nashville is located. Quite a number of the local lumbermen have taken a hand in the local sheriff's race, being for the reform candidate who is running for reelection. Arthur B. Ransom of the firm of John B. Ransom & Co., H. Kai Howse of the Montgomery Furniture Company and other local dealers have backed the reform candidate.

CHARLOTTE

The Kenwha Hardwood Company now has about twenty miles of its railroad completed, from Andrews, N. C., to its timber holdings in the Snowbird mountains. Lumber, logs and acid wood are thus transported to the company's headquarters at Andrews. Andrews is situated in the mountains of western North Carolina, not far from Asheville, and is rapidly becoming a lumber center of importance. An eastern company recently made extensive purchases of timber lands in that vicinity, and contemplates the construction of a railway from Andrews to its timber lands nearby. The company, it is said, will put in a large band mill and other factories, and will work up the output of its mill, thus giving employment, when the factories and mill are completed, to about 700 men. No one thing is facilitating the lumber business in western and eastern Carolina than the building of new railways into timbered sections.

The Carolina Hardwood Lumber Company of Asheville, N. C., has been organized with $15,000 capital stock to buy and sell timber lands, operate sawmills and manufacture all kinds of hardwoods. R. P. and M. S. Baer of Baltimore and Louis M. Bourne of Asheville are the incorporators.

The large sawmill plant of W. T. Sears & Co. at Wanamish, N. C., a large quantity of machinery, logs and a considerable amount of timber lands, were sold at public auction a few days ago at Wilmington, N. C., by Receiver J. D. Bellamy. Henry C. Riley of Philadelphia, Pa., bought the property, paying $45,000 therefor. The sale is subject to confirmation by court. It will be recalled that President W. T. Sears, who was one of the most prominent lumbermen of the state, died since the company went into the hands of a receiver.

Thomas S. Beall of Greensboro, N. C., has been appointed receiver for the Southern Match Company of Ronda, N. C., and he is now in Ronda winding up the company's affairs. This is a New York corporation with plant at Ronda, which manufactured matches on a large scale. The offices of the company are at 256 Broadway, New York, and George Munro of New York is president of the company, and David C. Myers of New York is treasurer. Mr. Myers says the nominal assets of the company amount to $40,000; good assets, $20,000. He states the liabilities amount to $50,000. Messrs. Myers and Munro are the principal stockholders, also the principal creditors, having advanced $45,000 to the company.

Furniture dealers of this state are experiencing decidedly improved conditions now, most of the factories running full time. It will be recalled the association decided to cut hours some time ago to strengthen the market by curtailment of production. Now, however, most of the factories are running as of old and report a good business.

The fine new mill of the Dennis-Simmons Lumber Company at Middlesex, N. C., is now in full operation. It has a daily capacity of 60,000 feet.

The General Fire Extinguisher Company of Charlotte, through its representative, J. W. Conway, who has just returned from a trip to Minneapolis and Chicago, has recently closed a contract with the Bahama Timber Company, Limited, for the complete fire protection and piping systems of the numerous lumber plants which that company is building at Wilson City, Island of Abaco, one of the Bahama group. The execution of the work will be taken care of by the Atlanta, Ga., and Charlotte plants of the fire extinguisher company. The Bahama Timber Company will operate its own line of steamers, which will transport timber both to the United States and foreign countries.

ASHLAND

W. H. Dawkins, president of the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company of this city, has returned from West Baden Springs where he has been for the past ten days. W. E. Berger of this company has returned from a business trip to Chicago and reports receipt of a nice lot of orders, mostly for poplar. The company is operating its large band mill at Ironton ten hours a day, and manufacturing a nice lot of poplar.

The Ashland Lumber Company has agreed

resumed operations in its band mill, having on hand a good supply of logs. In addition to its own logs it is sawing for other firms of this vicinity.

J. H. P. Smith, president of the Hardwood Lumber Company, has returned from a business trip to Detroit and other northern cities. This company is receiving a nice lot of orders, mostly for common and better oak. J. H. Koester, buyer and inspector, is at present out of the city loading and inspecting several cars of lumber to be shipped direct to customers.

E. W. Strack, a well-known lumberman of this city, has just returned from a ten days' trip through the North. He visited Toledo, Detroit, Grand Rapids, and several other cities, calling on the lumber trade. Mr. Strack advises that he found conditions quiet compared to a year ago. He secured some orders and found stocks generally in consuming territory far below normal.

F. G. Eberhart, Jr., of Mishawaka, Ind., president of the Licking River Lumber Company of this city, with his daughter, spent several days here last week. He visited the company's large plant at Farmers, Ky., and several of its timber tracts in eastern Kentucky. One of the principal features of this survey was the possibility of putting in about ten miles of railroad in Johnson county, connecting one of the tracts of timber owned by the company with the C. & O. at Paintsville, Ky. It has not yet been definitely decided whether or not it will erect a new band mill at Paintsville, or if the timber would be shipped to this place. R. G. Page, secretary and treasurer of the company, reports the receipt of a nice lot of orders the past few weeks, for poplar and oak timbers, as well as export oak, and states that the concern has sufficient orders ahead to run the mill for several months.

President Putnam of the General Lumber Company of Columbus, O., was a business visitor in this city, going from here up the Big Sandy with the expectation of going over some of the timber properties owned by his company near Paintsville. This company owns and operates a large band mill in this city, and expects to operate again in a short time. It has a large supply of logs on hand and expects to do considerable sawing for other companies.

McGlone Brothers of Morehead, Ky., were business callers in the city this week. They make a specialty of hickory dimension, mostly rim strips and high-grade stock. In connection with their mill they own a tract of about 17,000 acres from which there has been no hickory cut. Owing to the conditions of the market and prices, they are not operating very heavily at this time.

M. S. Satterfield, a lumberman of Alderson, W. Va., was a business visitor in this city, calling on the various lumber dealers. Mr. Satterfield is also interested in the Marshes Lumber Company, Marshes, W. Va. He advises that this company is equipped to get out most anything in the lumber line, rough or dressed. He also states that they find business better than it was sixty days ago, and better prospects for the lumber business.

Fred Stone of Detroit, was a business visitor here and at Farmers, Ky., several days this week. Mr. Stone purchased a large amount of lumber from this section, which he ships mostly to the North.

The Clearfield Lumber Company of Morehead, Ky., continues to operate its mill every day, shipping out considerable stock, and while prices are not as satisfactory as they might be, still the company is encouraged to look forward for something better in the near future. This company owns and operates an up-to-date band mill, recently built. Just at this time it is very busy getting out the bark which is gathered from its timber. It advises the possibility of getting out about 1,200 cords of tan bark this season, all of which is shipped to the Ashland Leather Company of this city. In addition to the band mill, the Clearfield Lumber Company owns and operates a railroad known as Morehead & North Fork R. R. It already has thirteen miles of railroad completed, which it is operating, and is building thirteen miles extension, which will be completed this year. The company owns timber along the entire length of this road.

S. B. Reese of the S. B. Reese Lumber Company of Farmers, Ky., has returned from a several weeks' vacation at his old home in Washington, Pa., and has again placed the mill in operation, and expects to operate for several months. They have a fine supply of logs, both oak and poplar.

The R. G. Page Lumber Company is receiving in its yards here several cars of lumber which it is shipping from its mill near Harold, Ky. This stock is shipped here for assorting and drying. The lumber is mostly poplar, walnut and basswood. The company reports receipt of orders for oak and hickory dimension, also a very desirable order for 6x8 ties. William Eckman of the company, has just returned from a business trip through the North and West. He advises some improvement in the lumber business, and found that the planing mills and retail yards in the smaller cities were doing well, running more steadily than the furniture and implement factories of larger cities.

C. G. McLaughlin, manager of the McLaughlin-Hoffman Lumber Company, of Columbus, O., was a recent visitor in this city, wanting to purchase several cars of lumber. Mr. McLaughlin expected to visit Huntington and Charleston, and several other lumber centers in West Virginia before returning to Columbus.

The Yellow Poplar Lumber Company at Coalgrove, O., is operating its large plant, running both departments thirteen hours a day. This company has leased part of the Meyer's property to extend its lumber yard. This adds to its already extensive yards considerable more space for piling lumber. The company has at this time a large supply, and enough logs to operate for the next three or four months.

MINNEAPOLIS

H. J. Strand, who was formerly in the employ of Osborne & Clark of this city as traveling representative, was in Minneapolis this week. He is now in the employ of the Leavitt Lumber Company of Chicago and has returned from a buying trip in Mississippi and Tennessee. He says there is a great deal of high-water trouble in that territory and that only such mills are running as are under contract to saw.

E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company is going south next week to look after some of their hardwood mills and also into the conditions of the yellow pine trade. He says that conditions in this market are not quite as active as last month, but they have no complaint to make.

James R. Andrews has joined the forces of the Payson Smith Lumber Company and will act as sales representative in the Twin Cities and the upper Mississippi valley. He will also represent the company to some extent as buyer. Mr. Andrews has had considerable experience in the hardwood trade, having formerly been connected with the Quinisette Lumber Company of Milwaukee in a similar capacity. He fills the place made vacant by George S. Agnew, who left the Payson Smith Lumber Company some weeks ago to enter the wholesale business for himself.

George S. Agnew has been going through a serious experience in the critical illness of his little daughter, who has been very low with pneumonia and not expected to live. His friends are all greatly pleased to learn that the little one is improving and is now considered out of danger.

D. C. Phelps of the Advance Lumber Company, Cleveland, Ohio, was a business visitor in the Twin Cities last week.

The building record for Minneapolis does not make a bad showing. April permits numbered 680, with a total cost of $989,030, compared with 651 permits last year and an estimated cost of $1,147,960. St. Paul's April total was $539,292, compared with $623,119 last year.

Andrew McGowan, the wholesale dealer of Madison, Wis., was a visitor here a few days ago on his way to Winnipeg.

C. F. Osborne of Osborne & Clark, the local wholesalers, says that their trade in the country districts of the Northwest is very dull at this time, and Twin City business is light also. It runs mainly to oak, birch and basswood for sash and door factories, and to flooring material, oak, birch and maple. The wagon stock trade is quiet now.

TOLEDO

Charles B. Schnaitler, for many years a prominent furniture manufacturer of this city, died last week, after an illness of nearly a year.

The S. N. Ford Lumber Company suffered a heavy loss this week by fire which completely wiped out their plant at Mansfield, O., causing damage to the extent of $100,000, partly covered by insurance. Much valuable machinery and a large stock of lumber were destroyed.

An interesting suit has been commenced at Mansfield, O., by Eli and M. E. Berry against Marion and Warner Charles. Plaintiff has asked for an injunction restraining defendants from removing timber from a valuable tract of hardwoods. The defendants claim that prior to 1902 they entered into a contract whereby they were to remove the timber at such times as they saw fit, subject to the provision that they were to haul along a certain field and at such times as the ground was not so soft as to cut it up. They say they cut and hauled away timber without disturbance until February 16, 1908, when they were notified to remove the remainder before March 15. Weather conditions preventing, they failed to comply with the notice, and since then they have been prevented by injunction. Defendants claim that from 1902 to 1907 plaintiff cultivated their roadway so they could not haul; that in 1905 the field was so soft the timber could not be removed, and that by reason of plaintiff's conduct they have lost a market for the timber. The most interesting feature is the fact that no time was fixed for the removal of the timber, and the court will be called upon to say what would be reasonable under the circumstances.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Dicus Cooperage Company, of Defiance, O. Among those interested are W. E. Mack, James E. Tischler, W. W. Tackaberry, H. M. Wilhelm and D. C. Dann of Lima, O., and George H. Dicus of Defiance. The new concern will take over the business of the Dicus Cooperage Works, which has been successfully conducted for more than twenty years.

In Canada, died here a few days ago.

NORFOLK

Although most wholesalers and manufacturers at present are outwardly optimistic, existing conditions hardly warrant this feeling. In talking with Harvey M. Dickson of the H. M. Dickson

Lumber Company on conditions recently, Mr. Dickson exhibited a letter he had just received from an English connection, mainly devoted to the effects of the consignment evil upon the foreign market. This epistle stated that the quay, which is seven miles long, is completely filled up with this consignment material. It would also be judged from the tenor of the communication that the author does not believe there will be anything like normal buying for a number of weeks to come, and then only in driblet lots. It is the opinion of Mr. Dickson that the remedy for the situation lies in the fact that brokers have now refused to honor any more drafts for consigned material, which will of course eliminate any further trouble on that score. Consignees of much of this material must have suffered losses by having their shipments refused after arrival, leaving them with only that compensation for their product which was represented in the drafts made. Mr. Dickson does not see any upward trend in the domestic market, and states that prices on an average are much lower than they were at the same time last year or at any period since. It seems probable, however, that a noticeable improvement in demand and prices will occur within the next sixty to eighty days.

The Ferd Brenner Lumber Company have completed the work of transferring their office from Norfolk to Cincinnati, and now operate only a sorting shed in this city.

J. L. Durham of the North Carolina Lumber Company, Tillery, N. C.; Ralph Souder of Eli B. Hallowell & Co., Philadelphia, and J. A. Berryman of the Canton Lumber Company, Baltimore, were recent Norfolk visitors.

The recapitulations for the month of April at the Export Bureau shows the following totals:

3,975,000 feet sawn timber	$252,723
Logs and other timber	44,237
396,600 staves	27,200
	$324,160

Recent visitors to this city were: Mr. Warburton of D. L. Gillespie & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; D. H. Ellington of Ellington & Guy, Richmond, Va.; Londsley H. Shepperd of William Whitmer & Sons, Boston, and Henry Whelpton of the Owen M. Bruner Company, Philadelphia.

R. P. Baer of R. P. Baer & Co., Baltimore, who has been covering the territory in the vicinity of Asheville, N. C., has returned to his home city. Mr. Baer stated that he found business generally dull.

L. J. Beites of White, Frost & White, North Tonawanda, N. Y., was a Norfolk visitor last week. He went from here to New York City, where he will take an office at No. 1 Madison avenue, which will put him in more direct touch with Mr. Frost.

A number of the lumbermen of this city are taking an active interest in a whirlwind campaign being conducted to raise $150,000 within fifteen days for a new Young Men's Christian Association building. W. B. Roper, treasurer of the John L. Roper Lumber Company, is captain of one of the soliciting teams, and is working energetically for the project. Committees of lumbermen have visited their brothers in the trade, and the net amount subscribed by the fraternity will form a respectable portion of the whole.

WAUSAU

Carl Murlouski of Buffalo, N. Y., expects to begin the manufacture of pianos in Tomahawk within a few weeks. He will start on a small scale, but expects to employ about twenty-five hands before long. He has been employed for thirty years in leading piano factories as foreman. He is not asking for bonus, site or other assistance from Tomahawk citizens.

The Ashland Stave Company, Ashland, is enjoying the greatest prosperity since its organization. Heretofore most of the output has been sold to Minneapolis flour mills, but since A. Pihl assumed the management the concern has been sending its product in other directions as well. One order for 500,000 staves had been sold to Detroit parties, and another of 800,000 to a Chicago concern. About 60,000 are being manufactured daily. Except when elm is cut, when the daily output is increased 10,000, the company employs sixty hands and has a year's supply of logs on hand.

The Keil Woodenware Company has commenced operations in its new plant in Mellen. The concern cut a million feet of lumber during the winter.

The Automatic Sprinkling Company of Milwaukee will soon have completed a $4,000 automatic sprinkling system in the plant of the Nehrboss Casket Company of Fond du Lac. It will be supplied from a tank holding 30,000 gallons. As soon as the temperature in any room rises to a certain height a device known as a Rockwood head drops off each pipe and the building is flooded. At the same time an alarm is sounded.

The A. H. Stange Company, Merrill, after an idleness of several months, has started its mill and other plants in operation and will run all summer. Logs are being brought to the mill by rail. The company's mammoth sash, door and blind factory has resumed a 10-hour schedule, after running eight hours and short-handed for several months. The Collar-Stange Company's mill, formerly the Merrill Lumber Company's plant, has also resumed operations.

The Rodell Lumber & Veneer Company of Marshfield has just signed a three-year contract with a Chicago firm for making flush veneered doors and panels. The company expects to soon enlarge its plant to meet the demands of its growing business.

The Merrill Woodenware Company, Merrill, is enjoying a prosperous season at present. The company employs 125 hands, and, besides turning out other wood products, is cutting up a large supply of stave stock.

It was announced by the Forest Service, Washington, D. C., recently, that bids opened April 28 for the sale of the pine, hemlock and hardwood cut the past winter on the Menominee Indian reservation had been rejected because they were too low. The bureau is considering whether to re-advertise for bids or to set up a portable mill and cut the logs, under the provisions of the La Follette bill, which passed Congress late in March.

H. R. Swanke has purchased the interests of John and Herman Ruppenthal in the hardwood mill of the Badger Lumber Company, Tigerton.

The Gateway Lumber Company of La Crosse has been organized; capital stock, $35,000; incorporators, A. S. Frink, J. J. Felber and C. J. Felber.

The Vaughan Manufacturing Company, Jefferson, manufacturers of wagons and agricultural implements, has adopted a plan whereby it expects to give all its employes a Saturday half-holiday throughout the summer months. Other factories in the same city are contemplating following suit.

The new plant of the Stange-Ellis Company of Grand Rapids has commenced operations. The company was delayed several weeks by a manufacturer's mistake in shipping a belt to Grand Rapids, Mich., instead of Grand Rapids, Wis.

Over 1,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber and logs was recently destroyed by fire at Elmhurst. The stock belonged to E. H. Nelson of that village, the Tigerton Lumber Company of Tigerton and the Brooks & Ross Lumber Company of Wausau. The fire started from a locomotive spark. Fire departments from Wausau, Clintonville and Antigo assisted in saving the mill of Mr. Nelson.

Judgment for $360,000, with costs aggregating $115.24, has been ordered by Judge G. W. Burnell of Winnebago county in favor of the Oak Lumber Company against R. B. Blanks, E. T. Lamkins and W. A. Brown of Monroe, La. The Oak Lumber Company is a Wisconsin corporation composed of W. K. Rideout and R. H. Edwards of Oshkosh and J. F. Conant of Milwaukee. The defendants were former officers and directors of the Monroe Lumber Company, Ltd., and the judgment was rendered by default as damages for breach of contract. A considerable amount of the property belonging to the defendant is to be partial security for payment of the judgment. This property includes thirty shares of the capital stock of the Bank of Monroe, 200 shares of stock in the Planters' oil mill, and nearly 10,000 acres of land in Onachita and Caldwell parishes. The property is now in the custody of the Union National Bank of Oshkosh, Wis. The complaint upon which the action was based set forth that the Oak Lumber Company was organized September 20, 1907, and took over the interests of Messrs. Rideout, Edwards and Conant, including the contract in question. This contract, it is alleged, was made between the above named on one side and the Monroe Lumber Company on the other, some time in 1906. Under the contract the Oshkosh parties were to build or secure a mill at West Monroe and the Monroe Lumber Company was to furnish it with timber. This timber, it was estimated, consisted of 100,000,000 feet of oak, 25,000,000 feet [illegible] hickory and other woods, and to give a mill site free. The contract was made for thirty years, about 4,000,000 feet to be furnished every year. The Oshkosh parties were to pay $10 per thousand for No. 1 logs the first four years and $1 additional per thousand for each successive group of four years until a maximum of $13 per thousand had been reached. The complaint alleged that a mill was purchased by the plaintiffs at a cost of $30,000 and was in readiness for business September 15, 1906. The railroad track was built and the fulfillment of the contract entered into. The operations continued for two months, when the Monroe Lumber Company went into the hands of a receiver. Since then it has refused to deliver any logs on its contract. The complaint sets forth that on January 15, 1907, the three defendants named agreed to assume the fulfillment of the contract upon consideration of the release of liability of the Monroe Lumber Company, but they failed in their promise, it is alleged. It was set forth that the delivery of the logs would cost the plaintiffs about $3.50 per thousand and would sell for about $20.30 when manufactured. The loss to the plaintiffs was figured to be in the neighborhood of $500,000.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

CHICAGO

With the renaissance of better weather conditions there are some encouraging signs in the local hardwood trade. On the whole, however, the trade is still of the hand-to-mouth variety, and few large stocks of lumber are being moved.

The trade has fallen off from forty to fifty percent of that of a year ago, and transportation returns fail to disclose any increased receipts of hardwood over those of a fortnight ago. There is comparatively little to be ex-

pected from the furniture makers, whose demands constitute a large proportion of the sales in the Chicago market, because it is not believed that the July exposition sales will be very active. As a matter of fact, there is little hope of any particular activity in hardwood or a return to normal conditions until autumn. Jobbers have already made their plans to carry small stocks during the spring and summer season, and are philosophically taking what business they can get and letting it go at that.

BOSTON

The market for hardwood lumber is quiet and leading dealers say there is no use trying to conceal the fact. Few consumers are buyers at present, even though prices in many instances are attractive. For several months past stocks in the hands of the largest users have been large enough to take care of the bulk of their wants. At the time the general depression in business first made itself felt consumers of hardwood lumber had many thousand feet due them. This has been coming forward and has filled in many of the wants that have developed. One dealer said this week that he had made only two small sales this month, but that he had charged up a fair month's business, due to the fact that he has been able to deliver lumber sold nearly a year ago. A large buyer is quoted as telling a salesman that his present stock was large enough to carry him along for about nine months at the present rate new business is coming forward.

Manufacturers of interior finish are doing about one-half the amount of business usual to this season of the year. A good volume of building permits have been issued, but the work of starting them is being delayed in many instances. Furniture manufacturers are doing a small business.

Prices are unsettled. Many manufacturers of lumber have been obliged to sell their product at any price they could get, as they have need of money to meet notes falling due. At present the best lumber is held with a fair degree of firmness, and in a few cases higher prices are asked than two months ago. One-inch quartered oak, 1s and 2s, has been sold in Boston at $84, but few buyers will bid this figure. Offerings are not large. Plain oak is not very firm and sales at low prices have been recorded. Brown ash is fairly well held. Whitewood is selling in a slow way. The market for cypress and North Carolina pine is still unsettled and demand is limited.

NEW YORK

Local conditions in the hardwood trade show a slow but gradual improvement. The hardwood trade is, generally speaking, in much better shape than the general building lumber market, and in view of the constant decrease in hardwood supplies it is the consensus of opinion that so far as the effects of the recent panic are concerned, hardwoods have some time since passed the low point of readjustment in values and that current and future changes will be all for the better. This is not to say that there are not some sales being made at prices which show considerable deviation from true market values, for such sales continue to be made, but with less frequency by small manufacturers and wholesalers who are forced through circumstances to make sacrifices. In the better grades, however, the general tendency of the high-class sellers is in line with firmer market prices and on good, well manufactured stock There has been a considerable firming up of there is less tendency than there has been in some months past to force the market. prices on quartered oak, plain oak, ash, poplar and others of the more popular woods, and good stock is being held for fair prices. While the volume of trade might be larger the general tendency seems to be to hold prices commensurate with the value of hardwood lumber.

PHILADELPHIA

There has been no change in the hardwood situation during the last fortnight, and it is clearly evident from present indications, that trading during the summer months will be, as for sometime back, on a much restricted basis. There are some, however, who predict an early change for the better; they reason that the banks and trust companies which have been reluctant to make adequate loans for building work will now seek to make investments, as it is admitted in financial circles, that money in these institutions has been accumulating to such an extent, as to make such action desirable and to their interest. As the estimates up to present time seem to be favorable in respect to the coming crops, merchants are beginning to prophesy that improved trading must follow. Others do not look for a decisive change in present conditions until after the fall election shall have brought a greater repose and confidence to the country.

A careful canvas of the hardwood field shows business to have been running only in spurts, and that buying has been compulsory, in order to fill up reduced stock in one line or another. A little more activity is noted in building. Although the large railway companies have created extensive loans for improvements, there seems to be a hitch somewhere about getting a start, for there is nothing on the boards indicative of early activity in this line. Trolley car builders are fortunate in being able to keep their plants running right along, and especially on foreign orders. Sash and door mills are livening up, and the outlook is for steady work from now on. Furniture factories are naturally affected by the general stagnation in business. Boxmakers report business slow, low prices are made in order to get orders, and contracts are made a year ahead regardless of a possible advance in material. Veneer and cigar-box lumber registers about a fair, and the outlook for improvement is a little more encouraging. Values continue about the same, with quartered oak scarce and high, and better grades of hardwoods maintaining fair prices. Stocks are held well in hand at mill districts, and it is an undeniable fact, that it is only a matter of time that the small manufacturer, who, in order to obtain money, has been compelled to sacrifice his stock, will run out of material, and the conservative mill man will receive what is his right, a decent profit on his hardwoods.

BALTIMORE

There is as yet no decided change in the hardwood situation, although a more hopeful feeling seems to prevail. Inquiries are more numerous and an increased total of orders are being placed. Manufacturers have not found it necessary so far to run plants at anything like their capacity; in fact, not a few of the mills are still either shut down or running only part of the time. But it is also to be said that no heavy stocks are reported from any direction, so that a marked revival of activity would soon exhaust the available supplies and send up values.

With the export movement normal, the lumber on hand now would not suffice for current needs; but it so happens that the foreign centers of distribution are greatly congested—a condition blamed largely on the practice of shipping on consignment—and as a result the quotations were depressed to a point where further shipments could not be made without loss to shippers. The forwardings now are very small, which leaves much more lumber to be taken care of by the domestic business and enables manufacturers and dealers to get along with the limited stocks they hold. In this connection it is also to be said that the foreign market would be in better shape but for the fact that high prices of the boom period set all the plants going to the limit of their capacity, and when the let-up came at home, the excess in the production over the domestic requirements was gotten out of the way for a time, but eventually the accumulations became troublesome, and now the situation is all the worse, the foreign movement being checked almost entirely. This applies especially to oak plans and poplar, both of which woods are to be had in such volume abroad that the quotations have fallen considerably below contract prices, and the foreign buyers seek to recoup themselves by making exceptions to grades and setting up other claims which in effect reduce the returns to the shippers. No very marked improvement is, in the opinion of experienced exporters, to be looked for until stocks are reduced to a normal level

PITTSBURG

In some ways the industrial situation has improved since May 1. The big steel companies are beginning to show signs of life. This is evident in some large orders which they have recently taken for steel rails and other railroad equipment. It is also evident in the fact that they are requesting their officials and heads of departments to take their vacations early in order to be home and at work during August, when a rush of business is expected. Bridge work composes quite a large proportion of the estimates now. There is also a large amount of trolley construction work on hand, much of which will go ahead by July 1. Although this increase in prospective business is evident, the effect of it upon general business is hardly manifest yet. Where mills have started up they are only running day forces, perhaps with less than one-third their usual capacity. The laboring population, which originally spends a large sum of money at this season for building, is entirely out of the market and will be until fall from present indications. Very little change is to be noted in the building situation. In the Pittsburg district there is so little building on hand as to leave no reason for wonder why the yards are not buying more lumber. The railroad companies are still holding off from making large purchases, although they are buying some more lumber than two months ago for general repair work and small extensions. Their loss is too heavy to permit the management to go ahead with any record breaking purchases of lumber. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad suffered its heaviest loss in freight traffic in April, that month having shown a decrease of more than $2,000,000 as compared with the gross receipts of April, 1907. The cut in the dividends of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company also shows which way the wind is blowing.

New firms which are starting up are devoting their energies largely to the country towns outside of the Pittsburg district and report encouraging results. Prices on hardwood lumber remain practically stationary. If wholesalers can hold them at the present level during August they will be abundantly satisfied. Demand is increasing very slowly. General stocks are not large and in some lines of hardwood there is a marked scarcity of good dry lumber. Pittsburg dealers on the whole pronounce the market very quiet and are simply waiting for business developments to create a stronger buying movement among lumber users.

BUFFALO

The lumber trade still drags more or less, so that there is little chance of its doing much in the line of recovery before the midsummer lull. At the same time, it must not be understood that lumber is doing nothing. The movement is slow when compared with the last few years. People are selling from one-third to two-thirds of what they did then, and this market is doing its share; in fact, it appears to be doing more than most markets are. The local demand is good, for building is active and the woodworking mills are for the most part running, though it is said that the car shops do not buy as they used to nor as dealers think they should. But Buffalo has kept her dish right side up so far, and promises to go on in the same way. A hardwood dealer who was lately in Detroit remarks that the lumber trade there has had to clear away the wreckage of eleven failures, which is a pretty bad state of things. Nobody looks for anything of the sort hereafter, so all that must be done is to wait. Unless there is a change for the worst it will come out all right in a fair amount of time.

Hardwood lumber led the rest for a while, but it does not look now as if it was doing it. Some dealers say that consumers often bought more of it than they really needed, in the expectation that trade would be back again by this time. When it does not come the stock accumulates. There has not been much complaint of this sort, but enough to have some bearing on the situation.

The active hardwoods are still plain oak and poplar, with black ash, elm and basswood a good second, the other woods, plain oak, chestnut and birch, being weak and unsatisfactory. Maple is a side wood, but it sells pretty well. The really good sellers in all the trade are southern pine and hemlock for house building, with cypress doing better than it was, prices being firmer. If southern pine prices were not so awfully low the trade would be satisfied with it, but the profits all along the line are small.

EVANSVILLE

The hardwood market has not improved much in this territory during the last two weeks, having just about held its own, considering prevailing prices and amount of lumber shipped. With one exception the mills are all running; however, in most cases not a very large stock of logs is kept on hand. Good logs still remain scarce and hard to find, although one firm has just closed a deal for a big shipment of logs that are said to be very fine. There has been less logging done this spring than usual, partly owing to the excessive rains, but mostly on account of the unsettled condition of the market. Factories are running from forty to sixty hours a week and buying just enough to fill their immediate requirements. Quartered red oak is about the strongest wood in this market at present; however, quartered white oak is a close second. Poplar is having a little better demand, as is ash.

NORFOLK

Conditions in the hardwood market are practically without change since last reported. It would seem that the foreign demand has diminished during the last three weeks, and while there has been no great slump, the effect of recent large consignments can easily be discerned. With the state of the home market below normal, the inability to dispose of an average amount of hardwoods on foreign markets has lowered prices for domestic consumption. It is, however, felt that this is but temporary. Stocks at the mills are not large, and only production is being generally curtailed. Of course, this condition predicates trouble for buyers should any decided increase in the demand occur.

Poplar and oak in the better grades seem to be holding their own well as regards price, but the lower grades of these woods are receiving the most attention, and the operators are possibly receiving more inquiries for these stocks than for any others. The market for gum shows little life, although what orders have been entered were booked at steady prices. Orders entered by wholesalers here indicate that trade conditions in New York and Pittsburg are exceedingly quiet, which is accounted for in arge part by the fact that comparatively little building is going on in those cities. New York being woefully deficient, with prospects for future trading poor. The weather here has been excellent for both logging and manufacturing.

NASHVILLE

Something of a stiffening in prices on hardwoods was noted during the last few days. Quartered oak and poplar continue to be the leaders in the local market, and they are in good demand. The buying from this point, however, continues to be rather of a desultory nature; nothing big in the way of sales is being made; on the contrary, buyers seem to still be looking for bargains and pick-ups, and are not generally laying up any stocks. Some little improvement is noted here and there in the local market, however. This section has experienced quite a lot of bad weather during the last two weeks, and this has, of necessity, retarded building operations to a large extent. It is believed building will pick up quite a good deal in the near future, with the return of settled conditions. Quite a lot of lumber has been brought down the Cumberland to the river mills on the recent heavy tides. The millmen have to cut this, but they are not selling a great deal of it, preferring to stack it and hold it for a while rather than sell it at a sacrifice. Many of the river mills, most of them in fact, are financially able to do this, and they are not deviating from this well-defined intention.

TOLEDO

A fair trade in hardwood has marked the past week, and there have been few fluctuations in price. Poplar has been noticeably weaker and some shipments have been placed with more or less difficulty. The demand for hardwood building materials has been limited, most of the building this summer so far being confined to repair work, remodelling and the cheaper class of residences. There are some bright spots, however, for a number of important structures will be put up a little later and their construction calls for considerable hardwood finish. The factories are running about as they have been for several months and show little improvement. A revival of trade is generally expected a little later in the season. Local dealers' stocks are in good shape. Large orders are scarce, but there are many small sales consummated, the policy being merely to keep stocks about where they now are.

COLUMBUS

Improvement in the hardwood market in this section during the past fortnight has been more pronounced, and manufacturers, jobbers and dealers are more optimistic of the future. While the improvement has not been as pronounced as was expected by the trade generally, still there is a noticeable increase in the number of inquiries and orders are somewhat larger. Brighter weather and gradual resumption of operation by manufacturing concerns have produced a better feeling among the trade.

Prices have not advanced, but there is a firmness noted which has been lacking for some time. Poplar is still the leader of the market and prices are fairly firm for firsts and seconds at $53 f. o. b. Ohio river. Oak is in better demand and the current quotations for firsts and seconds at the Ohio river are $45, and the lower grades accordingly. There is a slight demand for elm, hickory, ash and other varieties of hardwoods.

MILWAUKEE

Hardwood stocks are beginning to move and Milwaukee hardwood dealers feel more optimistic than they have in months. Not only has the building season brightened matters, but there seems to be general activity in the hardwood field, with better demand from all quarters and with rapidly increasing sales. Buyers who have been holding off for several weeks are now placing orders, and inquiries are beginning to materialize into something more tangible. Dry stocks are low and several of the leading hardwood firms have received cargoes of lumber, especially maple, from Michigan the past week. Trade with the mills is a little dull, and the sash and door people seem to be somewhat reticent about placing large orders.

Maple in all lines is firm and there is a general demand for flooring. Interior finishing is now being placed and it is believed that this trade will be maintained for some time. Cypress has declined somewhat in price, as stocks are large and dealers are all anxious to sell. Basswood is holding its own, and there is little change to be noted either in quarter sawed or plain oak. Poplar is strong and prices are unchanged. Considerable movement is to be found in hickory, ash and in all furniture materials.

Orders for the interior finish for the mammoth new city auditorium have not yet been placed and several local and out-of-town firms are watching this big contract.

CINCINNATI

The volume of business transacted during May will compare very favorably with that of April, and but for the two weeks of inclement weather, it would have exceeded that month. The hardwood market in general showed a much better tone, as the inquiries were more numerous and the actual amount of business transacted was also on a larger scale.

Poplar of all grades continues to be the best selling item on the list, and the demand for the lower grades on the part of box manufacturers was more urgent than that of the month previous. They are also buying some of the lower grades of yellow pine and cottonwood and gum, of the latter the red variety has the principal call. The furniture manufacturers of this city have resumed operations on a larger scale and this has increased the inquiry for such items as hickory, mahogany, walnut, chestnut and oak. Towards the latter part of the month the weather was far more favorable for building operations, and that resulted in a better demand for building lumber. As a rule the general lumber dealer is of the opinion that a much better tone will be noted in the market next month; that is, with favorable weather conditions. Prices on all grades have been well sustained, and there is not much chance for any concessions being made.

CLEVELAND

It is the opinion of Cleveland lumbermen that the strong demand for quartered oak and the comparatively weak state of plain oak will drive many mills to cutting quartered oak again, thus knocking the bottom out of the one staple wood in the hardwood market. Reports from various mills indicate that more quartered stuff is being gotten out than for some time. The demand for plain oak is only fair in this market at present, but the call for quartered oak is quite active, according to most dealers.

There is a better demand for chestnut than thirty days ago. There is a good call for beech, birch and maple flooring. The latter will become stronger, it is believed, as the season advances.

Bad weather, street-car strikes, bank failures and other things are retarding building operations in Cleveland to an appreciable extent, but these have no effect on the larger concerns which do a general business.

CHATTANOOGA

The Chattanooga hardwood market has, during the past two weeks, shown signs of improvement, and prices are good. The volume of business, however, continues small. The demand for quartered oak is good and no offerings of this kind lack a buyer, but the market in plain oak is somewhat dull.

There has been very little if any cutting of prices, especially in the hardwood line, in Chattanooga. Everything considered, the hardwood market is as good as can be expected and an early improvement is looked for by dealers.

Possibly the most encouraging feature of the market at present is the increased number of inquiries which are being received by local dealers and which strengthens them in their position of holding stock until the market quickens.

ST. LOUIS

The hardwood business has fallen off slightly during the past week, although even with the drop it is better than it was two or three weeks ago. Buying still continues to be done on a hand-to-mouth basis. Retailers seem inclined to keep their stocks as low as possible. Factory yards have been pretty well stocked up, and as they have only been working about half their capacity, they are buying only when they are in need. Planing mills are buying more freely than any other industry and are taking bargains in all items when they can get them. The best informed wholesalers are of the opinion that business will be good when factories begin to see their stocks need replenishing.

The best items in demand are plain and quartered oak. The latter has shown a decided betterment on account of its scarcity. Plain oak, however, is coming to the front rapidly. Ash is in fair demand, and it shows every indication of stiffening in price as the season advances. Poplar has a satisfactory movement, and most of the first, second and common grades have been sold out. Gum and cottonwood are a drug on the market, and in order to compete with yellow pine, sales have to be made at very low figures—so low that it is almost below cost of production. Cypress is in fair demand and quite a few sales have been made, but prices are low. Reports from local wholesalers who operate mills of their own say that nearly all of them located in the hardwood districts have been compelled to close down because of high water. This will act favorably on prices and those having good stocks on hand will be benefited.

CHARLOTTE

The hardwood situation in the Carolinas has not changed to any great degree during the past fortnight. It seems to be the general opinion that conditions are gradually becoming normal and many dealers look for improvement during the next few weeks. With the improvement in weather conditions wood's work has been greatly facilitated and inquiries are coming in more freely and confidence in the situation is witnessed on all sides.

ASHLAND

A large number of the inland and river mills, which have been idle for the past several months, have begun operating about half time, and a few full time. The mills which have not begun operating will not be likely to do so for some time, unless they have logs in the river and are obliged to work them up in order to save them.

The mills now operating can very easily supply the demand. All manufacturers are doing as little as possible, for present prices are not incentive. There would probably be less activity among the mills if they were not obliged to cut the logs they have on hand, and practically all operations in the woods have been stopped. A large percentage of the manufacturers are sawing lumber and placing it on sticks, making no efforts to sell it, and have leased more yard room and are arranging to hold their lumber for better prices.

Present conditions among the consuming trade, which has very low stocks, augur well for the market when business picks up. With money conditions growing better each day, it can only be expected that we will soon see normal conditions, and as a general rule the supply and demand increases largely the price, we can safely say, with the much curtailed supply and the sure increasing demand from now on, prices must again be right.

Quartered oak, basswood and high grades in poplar seem to be in the best demand. It is a fact that it is only a matter of a short time now until prices will get better and the demand increase.

SAN FRANCISCO

The local hardwood yards report a continuance of good demand. All kinds of lumber are moving steadily, and if there is any complaint to be made, as far as dealers are concerned, it is that some of the largest buyers are lately getting a good many of their supplies direct from eastern dealers, leaving only the purchase of incidentals or hurry-up orders from local yards.

The outside trade continues quite brisk and considerable building has again started in the inland cities, most of which gets their supplies from San Francisco.

Building seems to continue without any particular reduction as compared with the last few months, but the volume of values do not naturally come up to the figures of last year. It is expected, however, that before fall building operations on large office structures will be much reduced, as the property owners are beginning to think that too much office space is already being provided in the different districts, and the tenants who generally occupy this kind of property have not yet settled in any particular neighborhood.

The visit of the fleet has again restored San Francisco to its position as the metropolis of the Pacific coast. Most of the visitors who were interested in these ships seem to have waited until the arrival of the fleet in this city to come here. The result has been that for several weeks many thousands of visitors have been here, and it is needless to add that all were much surprised at the tremendous progress the city has made since its partial destruction two years ago.

MINNEAPOLIS

There is some call right along for factory stocks, and it is chiefly coming now from the Twin City sash and door factories. They are having a fair amount of special work calling for hardwood doors, sash and finish, and while it is not as heavy as last year, it is not bad compared with the average of several years past. They have been allowing stocks to run very low and now are compelled to replenish, but are buying on a small scale, and seem to figure on getting enough stock to carry them through to July, when they expect the new stocks of hardwood to be somewhat lower in price. A very large share of the trade is calling for birch, and oak runs next. Northern oak stocks are scarce and are held stiff in price. Birch is running about the same, and is not a drug on the market, as the new cut of birch that is in sight seems to be less than half that of recent seasons.

Birch and maple lead in flooring, which is also a fairly active feature of the market. There is some oak demanded for flooring also. Wagon stock is dull now, and the country trade is about dead for the present. Other large consumers are only buying an occasional carload. Trade in the Northwest is about a third lighter than it was in April, according to the general report. Stocks of Wisconsin hardwood are reported much lighter than last year in nearly every case.

LIVERPOOL

The market is still in a demoralized condition and few are able to say that there is any improvement ahead. Pessimism exists everywhere, and with increasing imports and decreasing sales the outlook is for still lower prices in the future.

Some few parcels of inferior quality hickory logs were sold at low prices, but this is no real guide to the true position of the market, and good prime wood is badly wanted and should bring good prices. Round ash logs of large size are in quiet demand and fair prices can be realized, but the small second-growth logs are quite unsalable at anything like their last year's values. Poplar boards are distinctly weak, some consignment parcels having recently been sold below the contract prices that they can be bought at. Shippers are strongly advised to readjust their prices for shipments on contract; it is the opinion here that it would pay them to take lower prices rather than to continue shipments on consignment. Oak boards and planks of every description are weak and are hard to place at any price. Mahogany was firmer at last sales, mainly under the influence of some quiet British country buying, but American buyers were conspicuous by their absence. Good bargains can without doubt be picked up at the present time, as values are extremely low, and it was probably this that induced the heavy buying from this particular quarter. Higher prices are predicted for the immediate future and buyers cannot go wrong by buying well ahead of their requirements.

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With good firm. Have had wide experience in hardwood lumber business, sawmilling, inspection, buying and selling, also financing in a small way. My time is yours and the best references will be furnished. Address
BOX 12, care HARDWOOD RECORD.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.

Narrow or standard gauge from 7 tons to 70 tons; over 165 locomotives of various types at our shops.
SOUTHERN IRON & EQUIPMENT CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

RAILS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

All inquiries for industrial railway equipment listed before RECORD readers will find ready response.
HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER WANTED

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY, 1235 S. Robey St., Chicago.

OAK WANTED.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
CONTINENTAL LUMBER CO.,
1213 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

2,000,000 feet dry gum.
500,000 feet dry 1" white oak No. 2 and No. 3 common.
1,000,000 feet 2" white oak common bridge plank, also timbers.
Write for prices.
BLUFF CITY LUMBER CO.,
Pine Bluff, Ark.

DRY LUMBER FOR SALE.

350,000 ft. 1" No. 2 common and better plain oak.
10,000 ft. 1¼" No. 1 common and better plain oak.
20,000 ft. 2" bridge plank plain oak.
22,000 ft. 1" to 4" No. 2 common and better oak.
550,000 ft. 1" No. 1 common and better cypress.
100,000 ft. 1" No. 2 common cypress.
150,000 ft. 1" log run sweet gum.
300,000 ft. 1" log run tupelo gum.
50,000 ft. 1" No. 3 common tupelo gum.
200,000 ft. 1" log run soft elm.
8,000 ft. 1" to 2" log run hickory and pecan.
Cypress lath and shingles, oak timbers, crating stock. Write for prices.
THE JOHNSTONE LAND CO., Blodgett, Mo.

WALNUT AND HARDWOOD LUMBER.

Crating lumber a specialty. Also walnut gun stocks.
E. H. FALL, Fort Clinton, O.

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FOR SALE—5,200 ACRES.

In fee. Virgin hardwood, oak, poplar, white and yellow pine. Four and one-half miles from trunk line railroad. Eastern Tennessee. Address [illegible] care HARDWOOD RECORD.

HICKORY-POPLAR-OAK TIMBER.

Immediate sale, due to death of associate. 5 concrete dry storage sheds, 2 locomotive track cranes, 2" to 5" [illegible] hand. Address line owners, M. H. CRUMP, Bowling Green, Ky.

NEW YORK TIMBER LAND.

600 acres, solid body, fine timber, near this city. Cedar, elm, maple. Convenient to railroad.
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16 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—HICKORY STUMPAGE

On 15,000 acres in White county, Arkansas. Address Z. care HARDWOOD RECORD.

FOR SALE—6500 ACRES

Virgin hardwood timber land in fee and new road [illegible] Beautiful location in Arkansas. Good prospects. Would not be on the market except for good reasons. Address
BOX 10, care HARDWOOD RECORD.

HICKORY TIMBER LAND.

1,000 acres finest Hickory tract in Mississippi. Some White Oak. Eight miles from station in Madison county, Mississippi. Good road to station. Lies in a body. Will sell for $10 per acre.
A. H. CAUTHEN,
Canton, Miss.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BOX AND VENEER FACTORY AT AUCTION.

By order of United States Court, I will offer for sale at public auction, on June 6, 1908, the plant of the Metal Bound Package Company, bankrupt, at Mound City, Ill., consisting of about six acres of ground, mill and factory buildings, office, etc. Band saw mill, with steam feed, log trip, nigger, gang edger, etc. Two large Coe rotary veneer machines with clippers, drag saw, patent metal binding machinery, etc. Large, first-class and completely equipped box and parent trunk slat factory, power and machine shop. Located on the Ohio river, Ill. Cent. and the Big Four railways; good log harbor, at the best milling point in the United States. For further particulars, address
A. W. WILLIAMSON, Trustee,
Mound City, Illinois.

AN OPPORTUNITY WORTH INVESTIGATING.

Either to purchase all or a part interest in a new, up-to-date planing mill with dry kilns, etc., adaptable to any kind of woodworking, in heart of the Southern hardwood field. City location. Address
"BOX 500," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANT TO CONTRACT

The cut of our new band mill, sawing principally Oak and Poplar—2 million ft. of choice hardwood logs, now at mill. Address
THE KENTUCKY SAW MILL CO.,
Hays, Breathitt County, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned receivers of the Bodley Wagon Co. at Memphis, Tenn., beg to notify the patrons of the company and the public in general that there will be no interruption in the business of the company, which will be continued as heretofore, and that any orders they may be favored with will be executed with dispatch and receive the same care and attention as in the past.
BODLEY WAGON CO.,
E. A. Nix and Yandell Haum, Receivers.

FUEL WOOD WANTED.

We are in the market at all times for fuel hardwood in lengths of 24", 30" and 36". Must be dry.
ALWART BROS. COAL CO.,
165 W. Webster Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FACTS FROM PRACTICAL MEN.

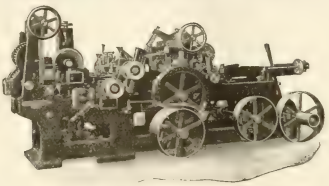
The HARDWOOD RECORD is always in the market for articles on any and every feature of the hardwood industry. It wants practical statements of fact from practical men who know how certain things can be done in the best way. Literary quality not essential. Liberal pay for acceptable articles. Address
Editor HARDWOOD RECORD.

TRY A FEW LINES

In the Wanted and For Sale Section of the Hardwood Record :: ::

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NO. 197 SPECIAL HARDWOOD FLOORER.
(Made in two sizes 5" & 10" wide.)

HAS double geared feed works.

HAS simultaneous lift to upper-in-feeding rolls, insuring perfect alignment.

HAS our new patent Roller Hold- Down, located between the matcher heads, which insures a perfectly matched tongue and groove.

HAS Spring Pressure to the feed rolls, instead of the complicated and clumsy system of weights and levers.

HAS all gears keyed to shafts — stud gears eliminated.

HAS everything up-to-date.

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CEILING, CAR SIDING AND HIGH GRADE FLOORING
OUR No. 197 SPECIAL HARWOOD FLOORER IS SUPERIOR TO ALL

Write for Descriptive Circular Today.

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When you have anything to sell, or wish to purchase anything in the way of
HARDWOOD LUMBER
CROSS TIES OR PILING
Norval Osburn, Seaman, Ohio



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STOP AT
THE TULLER
Adams Ave, & Park St.
Absolutely Fireproof
In the center of the shopping, theater and business district. A la carte cafe — grille-room. Service unexcelled. Every room has bath.
Rates, $1.50 per day and upward.
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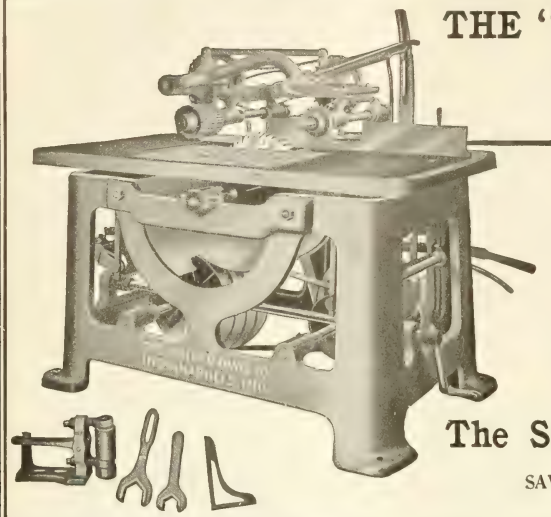
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Illinois Central
AND
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroads

For Full Information Address
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Industrial Commissioner
1 Park Row, Chicago

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is in use, then imitation isn't possible. Sample if you ask for it.
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We also make Time Checks, Stencils and Log Hammers.



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The cut shows a front view of our Hoosier Self Feed Rip Sawing Machine; it has a square raising table, easily operated by a crank in front of the machine and is always firmly locked, at any point, thus preventing any jarring or falling down and doing away with all clamp bolts and screws. The machine has our patent feeding device, with two feed shafts, one in front of the saw with a thin star feed wheel and one in the rear with a corrugated roll, the advantage of which can be readily seen.

This machine will rip stock 6 inches thick and by using the saw on the outer end of the mandril will take in stock 17½ inches between guide and saw. It can be used with a gang of saws by the use of spacing collars on the mandril. It has no equal in the rapid production of slats, cleats and dimension material of all kinds. Price $175.00.

We also build the machine with a movable saw, at a slightly higher price.

Write for Full Description.

The Sinker-Davis Co.

Manufacturers of
SAW MILL MACHINERY
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May be accounted for because they do the most work with

The Least "Grief" and Cost

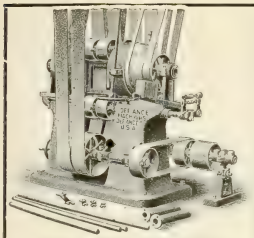
Their users or our catalogues will give you fuller particulars

RUSSEL WHEEL & FOUNDRY COMPANY

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No. 2 Automatic Handle Polisher.
It has four Polishing Belts, giving double sanding Capacity over any other machine

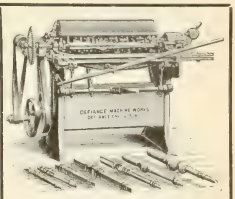
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FOR MAKING

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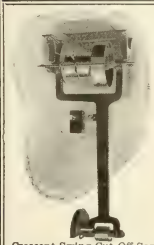
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For turning all classes of Beaded Work either Round, Hexagon, Octagon or Square, any lengths up to 72 inches. Most Rapid Machine on the Market.



Crescent Swing Cut Off Saw

THE 1907 CATALOGUE OF CRESCENT WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

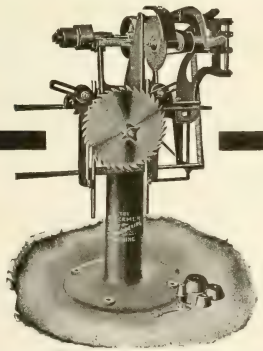
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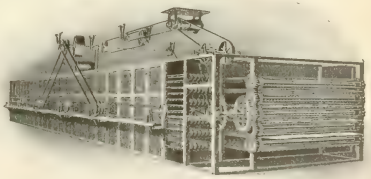
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NO ROLLS TO JAM. NO APRONS TO ADJUST.



Dries quarter inch better than Roller Dryer.
Dries fortieth inch better than Apron Dryer.

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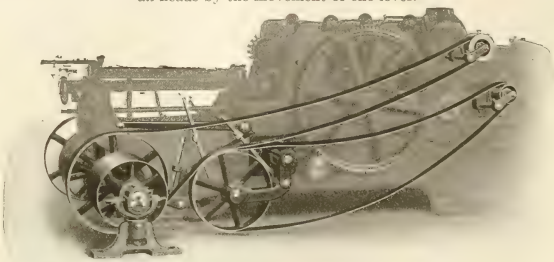
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All troublesome features in other Dryers eliminated.

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The Patent Belt Releasing Device instantly releases or tightens the belts on all heads by the movement of one lever.

WOODS PATENT BELT RELEASE



Instantaneous Release of All Cutter Head Belts

LEVER THROWN FORWARD—BELT RELEASED.

To draw out the bottom head, throw the lever and drop off the belts. Facilitates knife setting and lengthens the life of the belts. Each belt is independently adjustable for any stretch, thus permitting the use of endless belts.

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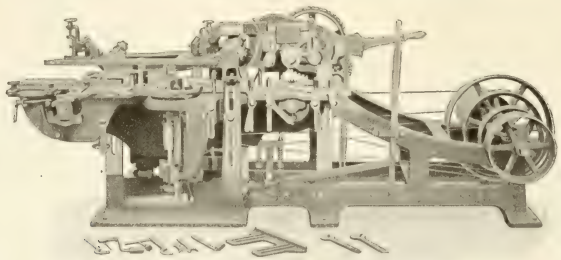
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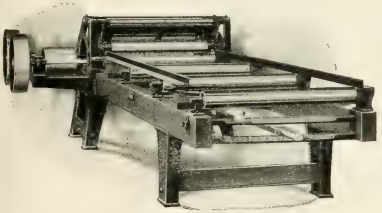
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Front view of TOWER EXTRA 36 and 42 inch Edger, New Model. Rear table not shown.

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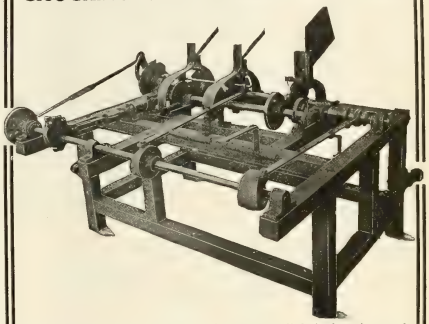
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CHUCKING AND BORING MACHINE



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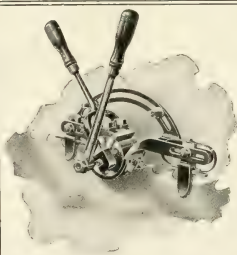
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1st. To Install on Capacity Basis 2nd. To Operate on Labor Basis
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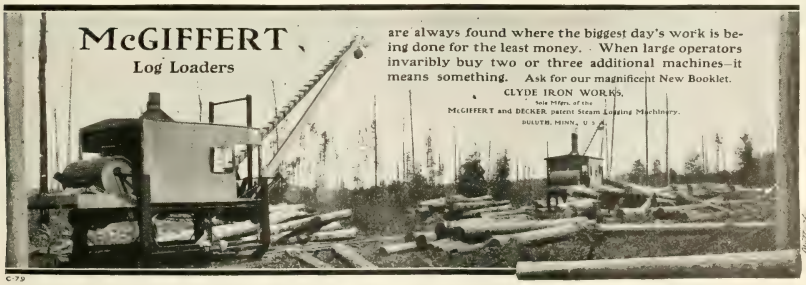


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Our Catalogue "B" fully describes and ILLUSTRATES them all. We will be pleased to send you one.

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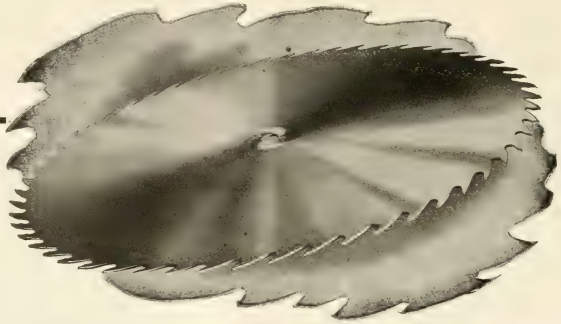
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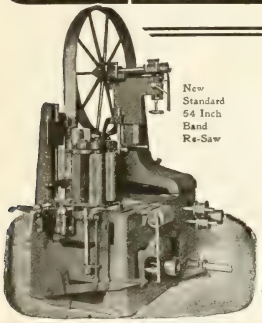
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Cheap and easy logging. Write for circular & prices.
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WORKMANSHIP UNEXCELLED
GRADING UNIFORM and RIGHT
PRICES WORTH YOUR CONSIDERATION

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QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR

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PARDEE & CURTIN LUMBER CO.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Manufacturers of

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Have for sale at all times desirable stocks of all kinds of West Virginia Hardwoods.

SPECIALTY: Sound Wormy Chestnut—Common and Better Chestnut—Common and Better Oak and Common Oak.

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We offer for sale the following:
200 M ft. 4/4" 1's and 2's Plain Oak.
300 M ft. 4/4" No. 1 Common Plain Oak.
150 M ft. 4/4" No. 2 Common Plain Oak.
100 M ft. 4/4" No. 1 Common, Saps and Selects Poplar (50% S&S)
150 M ft. 4/4" S. W. Chestnut.
50 M ft. 6/4" S. W. Chestnut.
75 M ft. 4, 6/4" Common and Better Chestnut.
6 M ft. 4/4" Log Run Ash.
6 M ft. 6/4" Log Run Ash.
This stock is band sawed, dry, good widths and lengths. Send us your inquiries.

C. L. RITTER LUMBER CO.

AVOCA, W. VA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hardwood Lumber and Dimension Stock

Telegraph / Express / Freight } OFFICE CLAY, W. VA.

THE SUN LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rough and Dressed Lumber

WESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

J. W. ROMINE LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS

WHOLESALE LUMBER

Rooms 46-48-50 Citizens Bank Building, PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

W. H. BAILEY & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

West Virginia Hardwood Lumber

Oak Dimension Stock a Specialty GRAFTON, W. VA

TAYLOR-BROWN TIMBER COMPANY

HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

LUMBER, TIMBERS AND TIES

Montgomery Hardwood Lumber Co.

Crawfordsville, Ind.

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Indiana Quartered and Plain Oak, also Hickory.

The Ohio River Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

POPLAR AND HARDWOODS

ROUGH AND DRESSED

Mouldings and Finish. Poplar Siding a Specialty

IRONTON, OHIO

A. B. SMITH LUMBER CO.

PADUCAH, KY.

Manufacturers of Southern Hardwoods

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

HENDERSON LUMBER CO.

Commonwealth Bldg.
PITTSBURG, PA.

HARDWOODS

MINE LUMBER a Specialty.

For Sale Now
800,000 ft. 4 and 8-4 Oak
For Shipment on Grade
4 and 6-4 S. W. Chestnut
4-4 Log Run Ash

Stock List

3,000 ft. 4/4 Firsts and Seconds Red Birch, dry.
2,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Birch, dry.
4,000 ft. 4/4 Firsts and Seconds White Birch, dry.
4,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common White Birch, dry.
2 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common and Better White Birch, dry.
2 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
1 Car 6/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
2 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
1 Car 8/4 No. 2 Common and Better Oak, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 2 Common White and Red Oak mixed, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 1 Common White and Red Oak mixed, dry.
5 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.
3 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.
3 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.

BABCOCK LUMBER COMPANY
ASHTOLA, PA.

FOR SALE

250,000 ft. 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Log Run, mill culls out, maple.
300,000 ft. 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Log run, mill culls out, birch.
160,000 ft. 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Log run, mill culls out, beech.
200,000 ft. 4/4, No. 1 common plain white and red oak.
300,000 ft. 4/4, No. 2 common plain white and red oak.
400,000 ft. 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 sound wormy chestnut.
100,000 ft. 1x18″ and up Panel and No. 1, Cottonwood.
150,000 ft. 1x13″ to 17″ box boards, Cottonwood.
60,000 ft. 1x8″ to 12″ box boards, Cottonwood.
110,000 ft. 1x13″ to 17″ 1sts and 2nds, Cottonwood.
140,000 ft. 1x13″ to 17″, No. 1 Common, Cottonwood.
170,000 ft. 1x6″ to 12″ 1st and 2nds, Cottonwood,
240,000 ft. 1x4″ to 12″, No. 1 Common, Cottonwood.
260,000 ft. 1x4″ and up, No. 2 Common, Cottonwood.

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

Pittsburg, Pa.

C. P. CAUGHEY LUMBER CO.

Publication Bldg., PITTSBURG, PA.

Oak and Yellow Pine Bills Cut to Order.

50M 4-4 Maple, L. R. M. C. O.
200M 8-4 " " " " " "
50M 8-4 Mill Cull Hardwoods.
30M 8-4 Oak Mill Culls.
50M 4-4 S. W. Chestnut.
50M 4-6-8 and 12-4—1 and 2 Plain Sawed White Oak.
100M 8-4 6″ and up 2d growth White Pine.
200M 2″ Yellow Pine, 6″ to 12″.

Hickory Wagon Stock.
Mine Lumber, Ties and Rails.
Yellow Pine Heading and Staves.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

All Lumbermen, Attention!

We do what you can't do.
We measure your stumpage correctly.
We make your maps correctly.
Bank references: Asheville, N. C.

C. A. Schenck & Co. Pisgah Forest, North Carolina.

FAUST BROS. LUMBER CO.

PADUCAH, KY.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

Poplar and Oak

We want to move at once

1 car 1 inch Log Run Black Walnut.
2 cars 1 inch Log Run Mixed Hardwood, Red Oak Chestnut.
1 car 1 inch 1st and 2nds Quarter Sawed Red Oak.
1 car 1 inch Log Run Beech.
2 cars 1 inch Mill Cull Poplar.

Please write us for delivered prices.

J. M. CARD LUMBER COMPANY

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Exporters

OAK—POPLAR—ASH—GUM—DIMENSION STOCK AND OTHER HARDWOOD LUMBER

LANGSTAFF-ORM MFG. CO.

INCORPORATED

Long White Oak Timbers up to 55 Feet
Oak, Gum and Hickory Yard Stock

PADUCAH. KENTUCKY

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

A. M. Turner Lumber Co.

UNION BANK BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA.

QUARTERED OAK

POPLAR, GUM, WHITE PINE AND

YELLOW PINE

And Everything in Lumber

Mead & Speer Company

PITTSBURG, PA.

Oak, Poplar and Hardwoods
Car Stock and R. R. Timbers

MILLS { JENNINGS, W. VA.
CATLETTSBURG, KY.

THE NICOLA LUMBER CO.

Hardwoods, Hemlock, Pine, Cottonwood and Gum. All Grades for Quick Shipment. Kindly send in your inquiries.

Bruckman Lumber Co.

Allegheny, Pa.

Largest and best assorted stock of Dry Hardwoods in Western Pennsylvania.

Maple and Oak Flooring a Specialty

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

W. E. McMILLAN CO.

(INCORPORATED)

Manufacturers—Exporters—Wholesalers

Yellow Pine and Hardwoods

Branch Offices,
Danville, W. Va.
Baltimore, Md.
Chicago, Ill.
Williamsport, Pa.
Jackson, Ky.
Cincinnati, Ohio

GENERAL OFFICES:
501-502-503-504 Schmidt Bldg.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1883

THE CYPRESS LUMBER CO.

APALACHICOLA, FLA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CYPRESS
ASH
COTTONWOOD

LUMBER

POPLAR
SWEET GUM
YELLOW PINE

18-in Cypress Shingles, Cypress Tanks, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Moulding and Interior Finish.

MILLS AND OFFICE:
Apalachicola, Fla.

BOSTON OFFICE:
88 Broad Street

THE J. D. CAMERON & SON COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

CYPRESS, BAY POPLAR and other HARDWOOD LUMBER

PLANING MILL FACILITIES

MILLS. MOBILE, ALA.

American Hardwood Lumber Co.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

14,000,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber

YARDS AT BENTON, ARK.- NEW ORLEANS, LA.- ST. LOUIS, MO.- DICKSON, TENN.

LEADING **VENEER** MANUFACTURERS OF THE U. S.

BUILT-UP PANELS FOR FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS

We can furnish you 2, 3, or 5-Ply Panels in Quartered Oak, Mahogany, Plain Oak, Ash, Elm, Birch, Maple or Basswood, and guarantee same in every respect. We use high-grade Glue in our work, and our Veneers are thoroughly dry and our Machinery up-to-date.

We manufacture high-class Panels for Commode and Dresser tops, Commode and Dresser end Panels, Drawer bottoms, glass backs, case backs, foot and head board panels for beds, etc.

If you wish to buy Panels that are **Right and Will Stay Right,** give us a chance to figure with you and submit samples and prices.

We do not claim to be lower in price, but we do claim our PANELS are cheaper in the long run as they will not come to pieces after they are in the furniture

THE GORHAM BROS. CO.
MT. PLEASANT, MICH.

Do you see the point
Submit your wants and let us make you happy

Phila. Veneer & Lumber Co.
OFFICE 817 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MILLS KNOXVILLE, TENN.

4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Chestnut. All grades.
4-4 Plain Oak. All grades.
4-4 Bass. Sell log run. M. C. O.
Sliced and Sawed Quartered Oak Veneers.

Can make prompt shipments having two railroads in our yard.

Paducah Box & Basket Co.
Paducah, Ky.
VENEERS
Red Gum Yellow Poplar Cross Banding Center Stock

PARK FALLS MANUFACTURING CO.
Park Falls, Wis.
Manufacturers of Rotary Cut Veneer and Thin Lumber, from Birch, Basswood, Elm and Maple Logs.
Write Us for Prices

Dells Lumber and Shingle Co.
Eau Claire, Wisconsin
Birch - Rock Elm - Basswood
Your Correspondence and Business Solicited
Write us today

The Cadillac Veneer Company
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWO, THREE AND FIVE PLY
PANELS
AND ROTARY CUT STOCK
Cadillac . . Michigan
WRITE FOR PRICES

Garetson-Greason Lumber Co.
1001 1015 Times Building
ST. LOUIS
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
ASH, OAK, GUM AND CYPRESS
LUMBER
SPECIAL STOCK CUT TO ORDER

The General Lumber Co.
Manufacturers
Yellow Pine, White Pine Hemlock and Hardwoods
COLUMBUS, OHIO

LEADING **VENEER** MANUFACTURERS OF THE U. S.

BIRD'S EYE MAPLE
Our Specialty
3,000,000 Feet — For 1908 — 3,000,000 Feet
At Reasonable Prices
MADE AND DRIED RIGHT AND WHITE
Samples Furnished on Application
MAHOGANY QUARTER SAWED OAK FIGURED WOODS
Let Us Quote You Prices
HENRY S. HOLDEN VENEER CO.
STATION A. - - GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Great Lakes Veneer Co.
ROTARY CUT
VENEERS
AND THIN LUMBER
MUNISING MICHIGAN

RICE VENEER & LUMBER CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Big Stock Ready for Immediate Shipment
300,000 feet Bird's-Eye Maple Veneers
75,000 feet Circassian Walnut Veneers
430,000 feet Mahogany Veneers
325,000 feet Quartered Oak Veneers
500,000 feet Mahogany Lumber, all thicknesses
Large stocks of Crotches, Curly Birch and Figured Walnut
CAN SHIP IMMEDIATELY
Rotary Cut Birch, Poplar, Oak, Ash, Etc.

D. K. Miers & Company
Sawed and Rotary Cut
VENEERS
AND
PANELS
Quarter Sawed Oak a Specialty
American Trust Building, CHICAGO

ST. LOUIS BASKET & BOX CO.
Panels, Backing, Bottoms
One, Two, Three and Five Ply. Any thickness.
Crossbanding, Core Stock and Veneer Wrapping
We can give you the service you are looking for.
IT PAYS TO ENQUIRE. WE ARE FROM MISSOURI AND CAN SHOW YOU
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Underwood Veneer Co.
WAUSAU, WIS.
VENEERS PANELS
We are the pioneers in the manufacture of Veneers and Built-up Wood, and the largest producers of Native Wood Veneers in the State.
Owing to our long experience our grade is of the highest quality.
Three and five ply Panels a specialty.
Send us your specifications.

GOSHEN VENEER COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
Flat Panels, Tops
AND
Cross Banding
GOSHEN INDIANA

Mahogany
A carload of inch No. 2 Common, Mexican. Thoroughly dry—good lengths—good figure—and a low price. Write
Markley & Miller
CHICAGO

MEMPHIS

LARGEST HARDWOOD MANUFACTURING CENTER IN THE WORLD

F. B. Robertson, Pres. Geo. W. Fooshe, Secretary.
S. B. Anderson, Vice Pres C. J. Tully, Treasurer.

ROBERTSON-FOOSHE LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and dealers in high grade HARD WOOD LUMBER. We make a specialty of mixed cars, rough or surfaced.

Office and Yards: N. SECOND ST. & I. C. R. R., MEMPHIS, TENN.

EXPORT AND DOMESTIC

Band-Sawed Hardwoods, Oak, Ash, Cottonwood Poplar, Tupelo and Red Gum

SPECIALTY: THIN OAK and GUM

G. A. FARBER Tennessee Trust Building **MEMPHIS, TENN.**

SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO. (Inc.)

625-26 Memphis Trust Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

Specialty: Thin Plain and Quartered Oak and Gum.

HYDE LUMBER COMPANY

Wholesale dealers in Oak, Ash, Cypress, Gum, Cottonwood and Elm. Main office, South Bend, Ind. Office and Yards, North Memphis.

MEMPHIS - - TENN.

Florence Pump & Lumber Co.

(Incorporated)

Main Factory and Office **Memphis, Tenn.** Saw Mills: Memphis, Tenn. Mobile, Ala.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Colonial Columns, Veranda Columns, Balusters, Spindles, Siding, Flooring, Ceiling, Mouldings, Trim, Finish, etc. All Kinds Rough and Dressed Lumber. Send us your orders for Bay Poplar; 1,000,000 feet bone dry and ready for market in all thicknesses and grades.

J. W. Thompson Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and dealers in

Southern Hardwoods

MEMPHIS, TENN.

We have following Hardwoods in various thicknesses and grades ready for shipment—My 1st stock list.

Ash	750,000 ft.	Pl. White Oak .	300,000 ft.
Qtd. White Oak .	100,000 ft.	" Red Oak . .	600,000 ft.
" Red Oak .	150,000 ft.	Cypress	500,000 ft.

LEE WILSON & CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

We have in stock ready for shipment:

Cottonwood, 4/4 & 5/4, All Grades.
Gum, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Oak, Plain Red & White, 4/4 to 16/4 All Grades.
Oak, Quartered Red & White, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Sycamore, Plain Sawn, 4/4 to 6/4, Log Run.
Maple, 4/4 & 8/4, Log Run
Tupelo Gum, 4/4, Log Run.
Ash, 4/4 to 16/4, All Grades.
Poplar, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Elm, 4/4 to 12/4, Log Run.
Walnut, 4/4, All Grades.
Cypress, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.

We cater to the factory trade especially.
Write us your wants; we answer all inquiries promptly.
Band Mills: Wilson, Ark.; Armorel, Ark.; Marked Tree Ark

Bennett Hardwood Lumber Company Memphis, Tenn.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

GUM

In thicknesses of 3-8", 1-2" 5-8", 3-4".

ANDERSON-TULLY CO.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

STOCK LIST, MAY 10, 1908

COTTONWOOD.

55,620' 7/8"x8" & up. 1sts & 2ds
25,000' 4/4"x6" & 7" 1sts & 2ds
65,000' 4/4"x8" to 10". 1sts & 2ds
63,000' 4/4"x8" to 12". 1sts & 2ds
33,000' 4/4"x12" 1sts & 2ds
72,000' 4/4"x13" to 17". 1sts & 2ds
46,000' 4/4"x18" & up. 1sts & 2ds
36,000' 5/4"x6" & up. 1sts & 2ds
34,000' 5/4"x8" to 12". 1sts & 2ds
43,000' 5/4"x12". 1sts & 2ds
62,000' 5/4"x13" & up. 1sts & 2ds
41,000' 4/4"x8" to 12". Wagon Box Boards
110,000' 4 4"x13" & up. Wagon Box Boards
85,000' 4/4"x13" & up, No. 1 Com.
60,000' 4/4"x10" & up, No. 1 Com.
63,000' 4/4"x4" & up, No 1 Com.

ELM.

15,000' 6/4" Log Run
20,000' 8/4" Log Run

GUM.

44,000' 1/2" 1sts & 2ds. Red 6" & up
65,000' 3/8" 1sts & 2ds. Red 6" & up
50,000' 5/8" 1sts & 2ds. Red 6" & up
45,000' 3/4" 1sts & 2ds. Red 6" & up
62,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds. Red 6" & up
15,000' 6/4" 1sts & 2ds. Red 6" & up
45,000' 3/8" 1sts & 2ds. Sap 6" & up
40,000' 1/2" 1sts & 2ds. Sap 6" & up
80,000' 5/8" 1sts & 2ds. Sap 6" & up
35,000' 3/4" 1sts & 2ds. Sap 6" & up
98,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds. Sap 6" to 12"
76,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds. Sap 13" to 15"
46,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds. Sap 16" to 21"
65,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds. Sap 22" & up
42,000' 4 4" Wagon Box Boards 13" to 20"
60,000'4/4" No.1 Com.,Red 4"& up
82,000'4/4"No.1 Com.,Sap 4"& up
185,000'4/4"No.2Com.,Sap 3" & up

MAPLE.

22,000' 5/4" Log Run
65,000' 8/4" Log Run

PLAIN RED OAK.

31,420' 3/8" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
65,000' 1/2" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
87,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
12,000' 5/4" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
15,000' 6/4" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
47,000' 4/4" No. 1 Com., 4" & up
29,000' 5/4" No. 1 Com., 4" & up
4,000' 6/4" No. 1 Com., 4" & up
76,000' 4/4" No. 2 Com., 3" & up

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

Red & White

40,000' 3 8" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
35,000' 1 2" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
79,000' 4 4" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
12,000' 5 4" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
15,000' 6 4" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
47,000' 4 4" No. 1 Com., 4" & up
9,000' 5/4" No. 1 Com., 4" & up
4,000' 6/4" No. 1 Com., 4" & up
76,000' 4/4" No. 2 Com., 3" & up Red & White

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

18,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds. 6" & up
12,000' 4/4" No. 1 Com., 4" & up

OAK COFFIN BOARDS.

15,000' 4/4"x12" & up

SYCAMORE.

17,519' 5/4" 1sts & 2ds
6,060' 6/4" 1sts & 2ds
1,350' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering **Red Birch** in **thicknesses, 1" to 2½" common and better,** also **Maple, Birch** and **one quarter sawed**

RED OAK FLOORING

Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Soo" Line.

Red Cliff Lumber Company

RED CLIFF, WISCONSIN

SHAKELESS HEMLOCK

BASSWOOD AND BIRCH
HEMLOCK LATH

GOOD GRADES QUICK DISPATCH

SEND US YOUR ORDERS OR INQUIRIES

Ingram Lumber Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.

We have the following amounts of thoroughly seasoned stock ready for immediate shipment

11,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 2 Common Plain Birch.
30,000 ft. 1 in. First and Second Red Birch.
2,500 ft. 2 in. First and Second Red Birch
40,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
22,000 ft. 1 in. End Dried White Birch.
45,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
400,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
300,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. & Bet. Plain Birch.
50,000 ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Plain Birch.
100,000 ft. 1 in. No. 3 Common Maple.
45,000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 Com. & Bet. Soft Maple.
20,000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 Com. & Bet. Red Oak.
15,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Basswood.
15,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common & Better Bass.

Send Us Your Orders

SAWYER GOODMAN CO.

MARINETTE, WIS.

Mixed Cars of Hardwood, Basswood, White Pine and Hemlock, Cedar Shingles and Posts.

We make a specialty of White Pine Beveled Siding and White Pine Finish and Shop and Pattern Lumber

"ROBBINS"

Rock Maple Flooring

When you buy Clear from us you get all the white the lumber will produce, as we do not make a grade of Clear White Let us send you samples and prices

ROBBINS LUMBER COMPANY

RHINELANDER, WIS.

RIB LAKE LUMBER CO.

HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

DRY BIRCH—ASH—ELM
MAPLE AND BASSWOOD

Write Us a Letter

Rib Lake = Wisconsin

IMPORTANT

We want to move the following QUICK:

200 M 2" Dry No. 2 and Better Rock Elm
60 M 1" Dry No. 2 and Better Basswood
12 M 1½" Dry (Choice) No. 1 Com. and Better Basswood
75 M 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 No. 2 and Better Birch
100 M 1" Dry No. 3 Birch

WE HAVE OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST. PLEASE SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

Steven & Jarvis Lumber Co.

Eau Claire, Wisconsin

WE ARE OFFERING the following AT BARGAIN PRICES

100 M feet 2 inch No. 1 Com. and 1s and 2s Rock Elm.
50 M feet 1¼ inch No. 1 Com. and 1s and 2s Birch.
100 M feet 1½ inch No. 1 Com. and 1s and 2s Birch.
50 M feet 1½ inch No. 1 Com. and 1s and 2s Birch.
2 cars 1 inch 1s and 2s Red Birch.
3 " 1¼ inch 1s and 2s Red Birch.
2 " 1¼ inch 1s and 2s Red Birch.
2 " 2 inch 1s and 2s Red Birch.
1 " 2 inch No. 1 Com. and 1s and 2s Soft Maple.

We also have a nice stock of 1 inch, 1¼ inch and 1½ inch Elm Crating Stock

Wheeler-Timlin Lumber Co.

Mill at Kennan, Wis. **WAUSAU, WIS.**

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

EXCELLENT DRY STOCK
MICHIGAN HARDWOODS
THE CHARLES DREGGE LUMBER CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

GIBBS, HALL & ALLEN CO.
611 and 612 Murray Building
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
8/4 No. 2 Common and Better Beech
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Birch
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Basswood
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Soft Elm
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Maple
4/4 1sts and 2nds Maple
4/4 to 8/4 White Maple on grades
Thick Birch and Maple on grades
DRY PROMPT SHIPMENT



J. S. GOLDIE
Cadillac, :: Michigan.
Arkansas Yellow Pine,
Michigan Hardwood and Hemlock.
Correspondence Solicited Especially on White Maple.

Scheurman Lumber Co.
LIMITED
HARDWOOD HEMLOCK **LUMBER**
Saginaw :: :: *Michigan*

Sicklesteel Lumber Co.
Wholesale Hardwoods
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Dimension chair and furniture stock. Special dimension bills cut to order. Oak bill stuff and large timbers in Oak furnished promptly.
WRITE US TODAY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE
BIRCH, BEECH AND BASSWOOD **LUMBER**
Shipments By Rail or Cargo
BOYNE CITY LUMBER CO.
Sales Dept. W. H. White Co., Majestic Bldg DETROIT, MICH

The North Shore Lumber Co.
THOMPSON, MICHIGAN
MANUFACTURERS
Michigan Hardwoods
HEMLOCK AND CEDAR PRODUCTS
Selected end-piled White Maple and Red Birch our specialty.
Rail and Water Shipments.

THE MANISTEE
PLANING MILL CO.
Manufacturers
Maple Flooring
Our product is equal to the best that modern machinery can produce.
Try a sample car of our $\frac{4}{4}$ in. and $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$ in. and you will be convinced that we can serve you to the best advantage.
Manistee, - - - Michigan

A. F. ANDERSON, CADILLAC MICHIGAN
Specialist in winter sawed, end-piled, under shed, clear
White Hard Maple
4/4 to 8/4 in thickness.
Good Stock. All Michigan Hardwoods.

LICKING RIVER LUMBER CO.
MANUFACTURERS
FOR SALE
190,000 ft. 2" Poplar
600,000 ft. 2" Plain White Oak
27,000 ft. Oak wagon reaches
ASHLAND, KY.
Band Sawed Lumber
OAK TIMBERS
Rough or Dressed

LOEVENHART & CO.
Nashville, Tenn.
POPLAR, ASH, OAK, CHESTNUT
LET US QUOTE YOU
Straight or mixed cars. We are not brokers.

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

BRIGGS & COOPER CO. LTD.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

OUR SPECIALTIES

ELM	ASH	BIRCH
OAK	BEECH	GUM
MAPLE	POPLAR	BASSWOOD
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Northern and Southern

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"Chief Brand"

Maple and Beech Flooring

in 3/4, 5/8 and 13-16 and 1 1-16 inch Maple in all standard widths and grades, will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone

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OUR SLOW METHOD Of Air Seasoning and Kiln Drying

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Enables us to offer you an excellent and superior product—One which has stood the test 20 years.

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FOR SALE NOW 300 M. Ft. 4-4 Log Run Birch.
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100,000 feet 5-4 Common and Better Red Oak
100,000 " 6-4 " " " " "
50,000 " 4-4 Sap Poplar.

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SAWED PELLOES AND HOUNDS
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A floor to adore

For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing. You'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing. *Our Booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it—also prices—and is free.*

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Manufacturers of Lumber

Oak—Ash—Elm—Gum—Cypress and Cottonwood

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Domestic and Export

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Buys and Sells: Walnut, Oak, Poplar, Chestnut

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Biggest Band Mill in the State
Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

HARDWOOD SPECIALTIES
Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

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38,000 ft. 4/4, Quartered white oak
760,000 ft. 4/4, Plain " "
520,000 ft. 4/4, " red "
50,000 ft. 5/4, " " "
36,000 ft. 6/4, " " "
1,200,000 ft. 4/4, Sap gum
340,000 ft. 4/4, Red "
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All Band-sawn, Four to Eight Months Old.

Black Walnut & Plain Oak

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Plain White Oak, 5/8 to 12/4 thick
" Red " 4/4 to 8/4 "
Qtd. White " 3/8 to 8/4 "
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Red Gum, 4/4 thick, all grades.

Elm, Hickory, Ash, Cherry, Poplar, Maple and Cottonwood, bone dry. Write us any time.

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75,000 ft. 1 in. C. & B. Plain Red Oak
50,000 ft. 5-4 C. & B. Plain Red Oak
60,000 ft. 6-4 C. & B. Plain Red Oak
100,000 ft. 2 in. C. & B. Plain Red & White Oak

Long-Knight Lumber Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

C. I. Hoyt & Co. PEKIN INDIANA

May Stock Sheet

1 car 4-4 1 and 2 Plain Red Oak.
3 cars 4-4 mill cull Oak
1 car 4-4 Poplar, panel and No 1, 18 to 23 inches
1 car 4-4 Poplar, panel and No. 1, 24 and up
3 cars 8-4 Poplar, No. 2 common and better
1 car 4-4 Poplar, Box Boards, 13 and up
1 car 4-4 Chestnut, No. 1 common and better
2 cars 4-4 Log Run Ash
1 car Oak dimension stock 1¼x1¼, 16-28-30 and 32

THIS STOCK IN GOOD SHIPPING CONDITION. WRITE US

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OUR SPECIALTY

Quartered Oak and Sycamore

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ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

For choice lots of hardwoods.
Walnut our specialty.
Inspection at Mill Points.

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White and Brown

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Red and White

Butternut

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Maple
Hard and Soft

Red Oak
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Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

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POPLAR

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
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SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN HARDWOOD COMPANY GUIRL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

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Three Band Mills { Memphis, Tenn. / Chancy, Miss. / Stover, Miss.

Our Specialties { Well Manufactured Stock / Good Grades / Prompt Shipments

For Quick Shipments

Send us Your Orders for Mixed Cars in all Thicknesses

Oak. Ash. Cottonwood. Gum. Cypress.
Cottonwood and Gum Bevel Siding.
Car Timber and Bridge Planking

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MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED POPLAR LUMBER

ALL GRADES
DRY 5-8, 4-4, 6-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath & Squares
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Hardwood Record

Thirteenth Year. Semi-monthly. CHICAGO, JUNE 10, 1908. Subscription $2. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

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We Want to Sell **MAPLE** All Grades and Thicknesses

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We have the following stock of HARDWOODS on sticks, ready for shipment, at our Philadelphia distributing yards, and can quote you rock bottom prices on all or any part of it. Let us hear from you.

Ash.....225,750 ft. All grades.
Chestnut....250,125 " 4/4 to 16/4 Common and Better, 1 and 2 Cull.
Cherry.....114,260 " 5/8 to 8/4, 1 and 2 Reject and Cull.
Hemlock....265,020 " Sizes and Flooring.
Maple.....150,000 " 2" White 1 and 2 Common and Cull.
W. Oak.....125,215 " 1 and 2 Common Cull and Bill sizes.
R. Oak.....625,250 " 2" 1 and 2 Common, Log Run and Cull.
Qtd. W. Oak. 50,250 " 2" 1 and 2 Common Cull, Strips and Flooring.
Qtd. R. Oak.. 45,150 " 1 and 2 Common and Better.

McILVAIN'S LUMBER NEWS for June is ready for mailing; if you are not on the list, now is a good time to send us your name and address.

CLOSE PRICES

ON THE FOLLOWING:

13 M 1¼" No. 1 common and better Basswood.

17 M 1½" 1sts and 2nds Basswood.

20 M 2" No. 1 and 2 common Basswood.

20 M 1x4-1x5 No. 1 and 2 Birch strips.

150 M 1" No. 1 common Birch.

30 M 2½" 1sts and 2nds and No. 1 common Rock Elm, 14' and 16'.

75 M 2" Sound common D.

G. W. Jones Lumber Co.

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MANUFACTURERS

FINEST MAPLE FLOORING

KILN DRIED, HOLLOW BACKED
MATCHED OR JOINTED
POLISHED AND BUNDLED

Hard Maple, Beech and Birch Lumber
1 TO 6 INCHES THICK WRITE FOR PRICES
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CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK

Michigan Trees and Mitchells Products

¶ Under this title we have made a booklet to show by illustrations the principal varieties of trees in our forests, to describe the character and uses of the different woods, and to explain our products and the form in which they are offered to the trade. We want to send you a free copy of the book and also our dry stock list of Michigan hardwoods.

Please Write Us

Mitchell Brothers Company
Cadillac, Mich.

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NO
NOT CHERRIES
BUT

CHERRY LUMBER

AN UNUSUALLY FINE STOCK OF

4/4 No. 2 Common and Better.....30 M
5/4 }
6/4 } No. 2 Common and Better.....45 M
8/4 }
4/4 No. 3 Common.....30 M

THIS STOCK IS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE THOROUGHLY AIR-DRIED AND READY FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

Also have a Good Assortment of Hard Maple, Beech, Birch and Soft Elm.

CUMMER-DIGGINS CO.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

We Offer For Sale

3 cars 4-4 Soft Elm, No. 2 Com. and Better. Dry.
1 car 6-4 Beech, No. 3 Com. Dry.
7,000 ft. 4-4 Birds Eye Maple, guaranteed 75% 1sts and 2nds.
5 cars 4-4 x 6-inch Maple, No. 3.

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14, 4, 16/4
GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
BASSWOOD—4/4
BIRCH—5/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

MICHIGAN MAPLE

DRY HARD MAPLE

750,000 feet 4/4 Firsts and Seconds
1,500,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 and 2 Common

This lumber was manufactured during the fore part of 1907 and is now thoroughly seasoned.

It is a superior lot, good widths, and the lengths run from 60% to 70% 14 and 16 feet.

A more definite description, with prices, will be furnished upon request.

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(INCORPORATED)
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Williamsport, Pa.

Manufacturers of

HARDWOODS

WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE, CYPRESS AND POPLAR

List of Lumber on Hand at Gilfoyle, Pa.

58,000 ft. 2 x 4 to 2 x 12 x 10 to 12 Beech and Maple.
49,000 ft. 2 x 4 to 2 x 12 x 14 Beech and Maple.
60,000 ft. 2 x 4 to 2 x 12 x 16 Beech and Maple.
22,000 ft. 2 x 4 to 2 x 12 x 18 Beech and Maple.
20,000 ft. 2 x 4 to 2 x 12 x 20 Beech and Maple.
30,000 ft. 4-4 Soft Maple, Log Run.
35,000 ft. 4-4 Soft Maple No. 2 and 3 Common.
6,000 ft. 4-4 Birch, Log Run.
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4,000 ft. 2 x 6 x 12 Hemlock.
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Walnut Cherry | Plain and Quartered Oak | Poplar Chestnut

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Quartered Oak Flooring

Manufactured for

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Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring.
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DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the only suitable thin flooring to lay. Write for Sample.

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Bevel Siding. Drop Siding. as well as Wide Poplar

Always a Large Stock on Hand **Prices are Yours for the Asking**

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COTTONWOOD

GUM AND OTHER HARDWOODS

Large stocks of well seasoned Lumber always carried at our yards and mills.

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Swing Cross Cut Saw driven with General Electric Induction Motor

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No power is easier to apply than electricity. No method of application is easier than with General Electric Motors and Controllers.

1703

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NORTH CAROLINA CORK WHITE PINE
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Saw and Ship 100,000,000 Feet Yearly

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Everything in

Special—Thick Plain & Quartered Oak *Hardwoods*

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THE CROSBY & BECKLEY CO.

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Modern mills and perfect manufacture.

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Write us for prices on Chestnut, all grades.

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Loading a Mahogany Log at Mengel's Honduras Works.

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CHOICE INDIANA WHITE OAK

A GOOD STOCK. PROMPT SHIPMENTS.

Personal supervision from timber purchase to delivery of your kind of Stock

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Quartered Red and White Oak

Prompt Shipments—Mixed or Straight Cars

Let us have your inquiries

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SPECIALISTS IN

Quartered White Oak, Plain Red and White Oak, White Ash, Hickory and Dimension Stock

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For Prompt Shipment

400,000 ft. 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Plain Red and White Oak.
150,000 ft. 4-4 Chestnut.

Shipments direct from mill. Write for prices.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Kiln Dried Dimension Lumber

Our Specialty is Poplar

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Thoroughly Kiln Dried ★ And Well Manufactured

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We Solicit Your Inquiries.

Kentucky Hardwood Flooring Co.

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and Hardwood Lumber

SPECIALTY: FIGURED AND PLAIN MAHOGANY VENEER

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The Norman Lumber Co.

(INCORPORATED)

We Want to Move

50,000	feet	4/4 to 16/4 White Ash.
100,000	"	4/4 log run Chestnut.
50,000	"	6/4 " " Beech.
15,000	"	4/4 " " Cherry.
500,000	"	4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 Plain Red and White Oak.
200,000	"	4/4 Quarter-Sawed White Oak.
100,000	"	5/4 " " Red Oak.
10 ,000	"	4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 Poplar.
50,000	"	4/4 log run Black Walnut.

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Maple and Oak Flooring

We desire to move promptly a large quantity of

13-16x1½" Clear Quarter Sawed White Oak Flooring.
13-16x1½" Clear Plain Sawed White Oak Flooring.
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Please write us for special delivered prices on the above lots.

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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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General Market Conditions.

For months past the trade has hoped, apparently against hope, that market conditions would show an improvement, but within the last two weeks, for the first time there has been a manifestation of some activity in the hardwood field. Manufacturers and dealers from all parts of the country report that they have realized on a good many inquiries, and have made actual sales to a considerable extent.

Considerable hardwood is arriving at lower Lake ports from northern sawmill regions, and the movement of lumber by rail both in and out of Chicago is very much stronger than it has been since last autumn. Apparently the wholesale consuming trade has awakened to the fact that values have reached a minimum level, and are placing orders with considerable freedom. Again, many astute jobbers are figuring the same thing, and supplementing depleted stocks with lumber from milling points.

Quartersawn oak and the good end of poplar are still the strongest items on the list, although plain oak is doing much better than it has for some time. There is a good deal of call for thick ash and hickory and comparatively little of this class of stock in the hands of manufacturers. Another encouraging feature of the situation lies in the fact that the railroad trade, which has been nil for months, is now showing considerable activity. In Chicago some very good orders for car material were placed last week. On the whole there is every indication that trade from this time forward will improve very rapidly, and that a normal stage of demand will be reached early in autumn.

Beyond question there are a good many varieties and grades of hardwood lumber that can be bought at a very low range of values at the present time, and the man who expects to need any quantity between now and even next spring, shows wisdom in making his purchases on this low scale of prices. There are a good many kinds of lumber that are being sold at prices ridiculously low in comparison with present schedule on other commodities, and there surely will be an advance in the price of numerous items of stock immediately following a moderate demand. In spite of the restricted consumption of the last four or five months there are comparatively light stocks of hardwoods of any description in first hands, in jobbers' yards, or in the possession of consumers.

If there was ever a time in the history of the hardwood trade when lumber was a purchase, it is today!

National Hardwood Meeting.

As the RECORD goes to press the National Hardwood Lumber Association is holding its annual session in Milwaukee. It is to be hoped that this association of hardwood lumbermen will take advantage of the opportunity presented to formulate and positively inaugurate a logical and just system for the inspection and measurement of hardwood lumber.

It is not to be expected that a set of rules can ever be formulated and put into effect that will be pleasing to everyone in the trade, but if the large majority can be satisfied with the proposed new rulings of this association, the rest will needs fall in line. As a matter of fact, had it not been for the financial depression and slackening of trade during the last few months, there would have been little or no time for restless minds to work up antagonism to the set of rules adopted a year ago; moreover, the prejudice against the Atlantic City rules today is based very largely on a misunderstanding of their character, and the belief that they are not only too radical, but tend to lower specific grades to an undesirable point.

Mahogany.

It was but a few years ago that mahogany was regarded as a precious wood, and was employed only in the interior of the very finest private houses, and for the making of the most expensive furniture. During the last few years there has been a wonderful development in mahogany importation and use, and it has become one of the foremost departments of the lumber industry.

The statistics of hardwood consumption collated by the HARDWOOD RECORD indicates that today the number of buyers of mahogany in this country is exceeded only by those of oak, maple, poplar, basswood, ash, birch, chestnut and cypress. This is a wonderful standing for the "aristocrat of woods," with its higher prices, in competition with native forest products. Of course there is good reason for the popularity of mahogany. The importers of the logs and the manufacturers of the lumber have never advanced its price beyond a very modest profit, and it is relatively so low that it now makes little difference in price whether an office building is finished in mahogany or quartersawn white oak.

Another reason for the popularity of the wood is the fact that it is one of the few lumber materials that improve in tone with age. After much experimentation leading car builders of the country finish practically all their cars in mahogany as being the one wood that will stand the severe usage and hold its finish better than any other material. The chief centers of mahogany importation and manufacture are Boston, New York, Louisville, New Orleans, Chicago and Indianapolis.

The Outlook.

Even the great interest that is being taken in presidential nominations pales into insignificance compared with the concern the public feels over the future of the business situation. In the opinion of the RECORD, the worst of the period of depression is over, and from this time on we may look for a fast-growing renaissance to normal situations in the business world. It must needs be known that it has not been only the United States which has been in a state of financial disquietude and restricted business progress for the last few months, but the world at large as well. The Dominion of Canada has been having "hard times." Great Britain has been having slow business. But Germany has suffered worse than this country; the business situation in the Fatherland has been extremely bad for months, and on top of that money has been very scarce and high; interest rates in Germany are 25 per cent higher than in this country. France probably has suffered the least of the great nations in the general diminution of trade.

There are still some features in the situation that are not roseate. For example the monthly expenditures of the government have exceeded the receipts since last fall, and May presented no exception to the rule. There was a deficit for the month of nearly $12,000,000. For the eleven months of the fiscal year the deficit amounted to $63,600,000. This is a decidedly unusual and abnormal condition. The June circular of the National City Bank of New York calls attention to the fact that in only nine of the forty-two years from 1865 to 1907 have receipts been inadequate, and it says that the current fiscal year, with the single exception of 1899, bids fair to produce the largest deficiency since the Civil War. Receipts have declined both from customs and from internal revenue, and expenditures have increased. In view of the appropriations that Congress has made, retrenchments are not among the probabilities.

It is only by an increase in business that increased receipts can be obtained, and it is reasonable to suppose that there will be a speedy and marked improvement. Not only is the expectation of better times prophesied by men of large affairs, but we are having no such industrial crisis as has occurred in former panics. Therefore, considering the energy and resources of the nation, it would indeed be strange if there was not a marked reaction.

Domestic commerce movement for the month of April, as reported to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, indicates an improvement in the lumber and anthracite coal trades, though the live stock, meat, grain, soft coal and iron trades show but little sign of a return to normal conditions. Locally the movement of lumber is showing improvement. The local commercial freight agent of the Baltimore & Ohio advises the RECORD that the movement of lumber over the lines of that road in the vicinity of Chicago, has been greater during the last two weeks than for the previous two months. Other railroad men advise similar conditions.

In view of the foregoing facts, the RECORD wishes to reiterate its belief that the backbone of trade depression is broken, and that the country is on the eve of renewed business activity and consequent prosperity.

Hardwood Situation in Germany.

The business depression, which has been almost universal, doubtless reached its climax in Germany last month. For a time the outlook appeared to improve, and the Hamburg auctions held on May 13 and 14 were well attended. Owing to vacation time coming on the next auction will not be held before the end of August.

A goodly amount of cedar for lead pencils has arrived from Florida; from Haiti a smaller amount came; there is a good assortment of cigar-box lumber on hand. For ebony from Africa there is good call, so that importations may be encouraged. The call for American oak is confined principally to small logs for fancy veneer. There is a strong call for American ash, so that large stocks have not accumulated. The arrivals of American hickory have been so numerous of late that consumption cannot keep pace with supply, and more consignments would merely pile up without market.

The shortage of good dimension and veneer stock in walnut has been so pronounced that there has been no trouble in disposing of what could be had, and prices have in consequence been steadily advancing. The large importations of poplar the first of the year have ceased; however, the call has been such that even with new arrivals the last two months stocks have not piled up to any extent. At sales newly imported satin walnut has been satisfactorily disposed of, but it was literally impossible to dispose of old stocks, which still remain on hand.

The Past Financial Tension.

Under this heading the *Timber Trades Journal* of London prints an editorial which reflects in a marked degree the fact that Great Britain has had "troubles of its own" and that the United States has not encountered exceptional business conditions during the past six months. The *Journal* says:

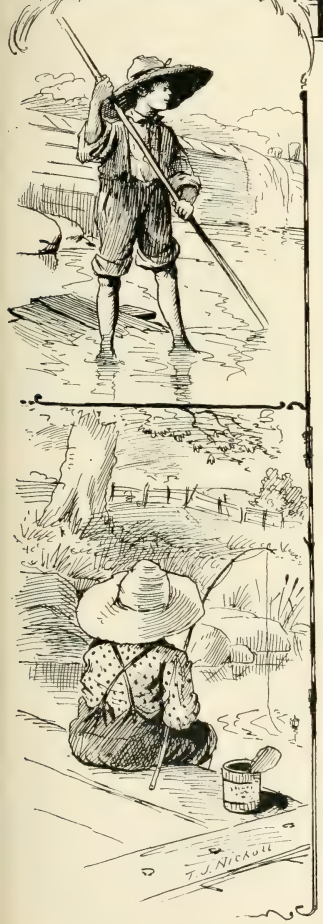
> The timber trade may now be said to have emerged from an undesirable location, and a sigh of relief is perhaps excusable. By now practically the whole of last year's purchases will have been paid for, and the only problem remaining in connection with them is the manner in which balances remaining on hand are to be marketed with a minimum of loss. If, however, the history of the financial tension in the timber trade which denoted the winter of 1907-8 ever comes to be written, we think it would prove to be—if all is true that is whispered—a narration of a somewhat interesting character. It is, at any rate, well known that the banking fraternity seem to have devoted quite an undesirable kind of attention to timber trade accounts, even those belonging to firms of high standing not altogether escaping in the general scrutiny. That the timber trade indeed should have gone through so severe an ordeal, if not scathless, at least with colors still flying, is a remarkable testimony to the inherent soundness of the industry. Profits have, of course, in many instances had to be ruthlessly sacrificed in order to turn stock into currency, but this is a matter relatively unimportant compared with the maintenance of the financial prestige of such an important branch of commerce. At this period it is not now perhaps of much importance to rake up what is, after all, ancient history. The timber trade on this side has, however, had a severe lesson in the laws of supply and demand. Evidences of a falling off in the consumption that was to be were not, it is true, lacking even in the early part of last year, but not even the confirmed croakers of the trade ever seem to have foreseen the depression which, intensified by the American financial crisis, was to mar the winter months. With bills maturing on the one hand and general stagnation in the demand on the other, it was not surprising that as stocks accumulated in docks and yards there should be tension of another kind elsewhere. The episode is not, of course, without its lessons. In the first place, it seems that in making his purchases the timber trader does not pay sufficient attention to current and prospective demand; and, in the second place, even though the sore be fresh, it nevertheless needs be rubbed into the trade that it is folly to attempt to pile up import figures with capital insufficient to meet the buffetings of hard times.

A Point Scored.

The first direct result which may be attributed to developments following the conference of governors held at Washington recently, and one which may be classed as another distinct "Roosevelt victory", is the fact that on May 15, before the conference had adjourned, the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce authorized a favorable report on the Burton bill, continuing the President's Inland Waterways Commission until July 1, 1909. The sentiment of the Senate expressed in the so-called Newlands bill denotes practically the same intention. At the last session Congress refused to authorize the commission and the President appointed it without special authority, declaring in the conference of governors his intention to continue it himself if necessary. Congress has now weakened in the contest, due directly to the influence of the conference, and all signs point to a complete surrender to the policy of the President.



THE OLD MILL DAM



DON'T you remember the old mill dam
Where you played long years ago?
Can't you see it now—this pond immense,
Where you polled your raft so slow?
Do you remember now your swimming,
And on a rail, how hard you tried—
Your elation and pride that first time
When you swam to the other side?

Don't you remember the cat tails,
And in the rushes a big bull-frog—
That green, yellow-throated old fellow
Who sat on a half sunken log?
How hard you tried to catch him
Hook baited with flannel of red,
But with croak and leap he'd elude you
As he plunged to his watery bed.

Do you remember the old time sawmill
Which ran with a wheel for its power,
Propelled by the dammed up waters,
And sawed up a log in an hour?
How they'd roll a log on the carriage
And with crow-bar straighten it out,
Then hammer in dogs at both ends
To keep it from shifting about?

You surely remember those whistles
From the branch of a willow tree,
How you pounded hard with a jack knife
To loosen the bark good and free.
Have you ever since heard music,
Chord responsive—'tuned to joy—
That could compare in melody
With the whistles made when a boy?

Recall when you went out fishing
On your head an old straw hat,
With a two pronged stick for a stringer
Filled with sun-fish, perch and cat;
Then perchance you had an eel,
If allowed to stay out at night;
The old mill dam had most everything
That would give a boy delight.

But don't go back to see it again,
You should rather to memory trust
And live over again your boyhood days,
In soliloquy, if you must.
Things that seemed big to you years ago
Will have shrunken, seem small to-day—
The frogs, the fish, the old mill dam,
Where a boy you loved to play.

The green, yellow-throated old bull-frog
You tried your best to hook,
Will now sit under a sapling
At the edge of a narrow brook.
The dam you managed to swim
With the help of a rail to ride,
Will have shrunken so that nowadays
You could leap to the other side.

Instead of a stick for a stringer
That held your fish when a boy,
It's a nickled thing at the end of a string
That nowadays you'll employ;
And the willow tree of your whistles
Long fallen from age and decay,
As well as the old-time sawmill
Have both been taken away.

VAN B. PERRINE.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

SEVENTY-SIXTH PAPER.

Box Elder.

Acer negundo—Linn.

The range of growth of box elder is from northern Vermont and New York down through Pennsylvania, and as far south as Hernando county, Florida; in the Northwest it is found near Winnipeg and along the southern reaches of the Sashatchewan river;



TYPE OF BOX ELDER GROWTH.

it extends down into the Rocky Mountains of Montana, through the Wasatch range of Utah into western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

It is known as box elder in Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Minnesota; as ash-leaved maple in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Ontario, Kansas, Nebraska, Montana, North Dakota, Michigan and Minnesota; in Colorado it is called the cut-leaved maple; in Illinois the negundo maple; in North Dakota the Red river maple; in Pennsylvania, three-leaved maple; in the states of Tennessee, South Carolina, Florida and the Dakotas it is known as the black ash, stinking ash, sugar ash and water ash, respectively.

Another variety of this tree is the *Acer negundo Californicum*, so named by Sargent, or the California box elder, which is found through the Sacramento valley and on the western slopes of the San Bernardino mountains. In this state it is known as box elder, maple and false maple. Several varieties of the tree are distinguished in cultivation.

The box elder has been a bone of contention among tree lovers and botanists. From its manner of growth it has been considered by many an elder, while others have thought it distinctly connected with ashes—hence the name ash-leaved maple is often used. Its fruit, however, distinguishes it as properly belonging to the maple family, although it differs from all other species of the genus *Acer* in that it has compound instead of simple leaves, and that it bears its pistillate and staminate flowers on separate trees. These tendencies were once thought sufficient to warrant placing the tree in a genus by itself and it was classified as *Negundo aceroides*. At the present time it is botanized with the maple family, as above.

Box elder has a wide spreading top and reaches a height of from forty to seventy feet. It is a sturdy, rapidly growing tree, and its favorite habitat is the banks of streams or low bottom-lands. Throughout its range it is very abundant and hardy and is a favorite tree for planting on account of its hardiness and adaptability to different sections of the country.

The flowers of the box elder are greenish-yellow and small, appearing before the leaves, and growing from the sides of the branches in drooping clusters. The fertile flowers form in racemes, sometimes eight inches long. The fruit is a winged seed of a bright green color, the wings delicately veined.

The leaves of the box elder are compound, with three, five or seven leaflets, tapering to the apex, and with rounded bases. They are coarsely toothed, and in color are deep green above, pale underneath, slightly pubescent along the ribs.

Its handsome foliage, hardiness, ability to withstand drought, and adaptability to any soil have made the box elder a very popular tree for the ornamentation of streets and parks, and for shade in doorways. However, it is rather short-lived, and frequently gives place to slower-growing species.

In "The Tree Book" Rogers says: "It is the nature of mankind to love box elders for growing where most trees refuse. In the treeless regions people had no time to experiment with uncertain trees. Their land, taken up under the homestead laws, had to show so many acres of woodland at the end of a certain time. So box elders and cottonwoods and soft maples went in, because they could best be depended upon to grow. The windbreak behind the settler's house and the shade trees in front were of these same trees. They grew, but they didn't do well. In the Middle West the quick growth and youthful prettiness of the box elder have led people to keep on planting it, though the early day of planting for shelter-belts and windbreaks is past. The result is that in many a village the ma-



FOLIAGE AND FRUIT OF BOX ELDER.

jority of its trees are unsightly, broken-down box elders and willow, with a few fine elms, hard maples and ashes to redeem it. It is high time the habit of planting the inferior, temporary kinds of trees was overcome."

The wood of box elder is close grained and of compact structure; both the thin heartwood and the sapwood are a creamy white color. A cubic foot of seasoned wood weighs approximately twenty-six pounds. It is light, soft and not strong, so that it is chiefly employed in making paper pulp, woodenware and cooperage stock, although occasionally for interior finish and in the manufacture of the inferior grades of furniture.

The illustrations accompanying this article are reproduced from "Hough's Handbook of the Trees."

Holman Day in his new book "King Spruce," published by Harper & Bros., New York, takes us into the wild woods of Maine. It has the breath of the woods in it, not nature-faking woods, but the real thing, and is moreover an excellent tale, with love that suits the wild setting, rough humor and a philosophy that has the merit of vitality. There is a sense of bigness about it, whether of muscle or environment; a deep breath taken into lusty lungs, the full sound of a man's voice.



FREDERICK W. UPHAM

CHICAGO, ILL.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER LXVIII.

Frederic W. Upham.

(*See Portrait Supplement.*)

The HARDWOOD RECORD presents to its readers with this issue the portrait of Frederic W. Upham, of Chicago, a lumberman who has shouldered and carried to successful termination gigantic tasks in both the commercial and political worlds. But a portion of his life-story can be told, for he is still a young man, and one whose future will show even greater and more brilliant achievements if he is spared the buoyant health and mental vigor which have characterized him up to the present time.

The Upham family is a distinguished one. The first of the line to leave England was John, who came in 1630 as a member of the Hull Colony, and settled at Malden, Mass. His son Phineas was an officer during King Phillip's War, and died a hero in the Great Swamp fight. Jonathan Upham, of a later generation, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and an eye-witness of the ceremonious surrender of Lord Cornwallis. Calvin H., father of Frederic, was born at Westminster, Mass., but removed to Wisconsin and engaged in the general merchandising business before and after the Civil War, when he served in the Department of the Gulf as captain, with honor and distinction. His brother, Major. William H. Upham, was governor of Wisconsin from 1895 to 1897. Calvin H. married Amanda E. Gibbs, and at Racine, on Jan. 29, 1861, Frederic William Upham was born to them.

Mr. Upham received a public school education and was then sent to college at Ripon, Wis., where he pursued an advanced course of study. In 1880 he left and entered immediately upon his business career, in the employ of the Upham Manufacturing Company at Marshfield, an important lumber concern of which Governor Upham was president. For fourteen years the young man remained with the company, acquiring gradually an accurate knowledge of every phase of the lumber business by filling various places from inspector to general manager; so that with all the commercial and other enterprises which have engaged the attention of Frederic W. Upham he is, first and foremost, a thorough lumberman.

In 1893 he decided to utilize this knowledge and experience by establishing himself in business on his own account, and accordingly removed to Chicago, where he later organized the Fred W. Upham Lumber Company, assuming active charge of its affairs. Of this corporation Oliver O. Agler, who had also been associated with the Marshfield company, became secretary and treasurer; in 1904 the company was reorganized into the partnership of Upham & Agler, which has grown to be one of the most important northern and southern hardwood lumber jobbing houses in the country, handling annually from 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 feet. The firm maintains distributing yards for southern woods at Cairo, Ill., and Alfrey and Clarksdale, Miss., and ships its Wisconsin stock direct from the mills. Owing to the many outside interests of the senior partner of the house, the prosperity and responsibility of this large business rest mainly upon the very capable shoulders of Mr. Agler.

Aside from these extensive enterprises Mr. Upham is identified closely with other large commercial propositions. The City Fuel Company of Chicago, of which he is president, is capitalized at $2,750,000 and conducts by far the largest retail coal business in Chicago. He is vice president of the Peabody Coal Company and of the Chicago & Illinois Midland Railway; also a director in the Western Trust & Savings Bank, Calumet Insurance Company and Knickerbocker Ice Company.

Mr. Upham has always taken an important part in municipal affairs—not for the purpose of attracting attention to himself, but with the sole object of securing for his community measures which will redound to its careful management and improvement; he is ever for a "Greater Chicago."

Likewise in commercial affairs, he has considered personal aggrandizement much less than the good of the industries with which he is allied. In brief, he stands for bettering conditions in every line of endeavor. As president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association Mr. Upham recently presided at the great gathering of shippers in all lines held at Chicago, and is waging bitter war against the railroads' proposed advance in freight rates. His work as chairman of the Finance Committee of the Bureau of Charities, and as chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Business Men's League of America, is also notable.

Frederic W. Upham is as well known in the political world as in the commercial, and is a recognized leader in Chicago's municipal affairs. In 1898 he was elected alderman of the Twenty-first Ward, representing the business men's and citizens' interests, as opposed to professional politicians, and particularly the granting of long franchises to street railroad corporations; he resigned in '99 because of his election as a member of the Cook County Board of Review—an exceedingly important office, inasmuch as it endows the incumbent with power to render final decision upon all questions relating to the assessment of property. He has occupied this position for ten years, with four more to serve.

As the RECORD goes to press Mr. Upham may perhaps be called "the busiest man in Chicago," for he is chairman of the Republican National Convention Committee, which has in charge the countless arrangements for handling the great gathering now in session in that city. With his characteristic public spirit he was instrumental in having the convention held at Chicago, and personally attended to raising all funds—nearly $100,000—to pay the expenses of the undertaking, for he believes that the benefit which the city will derive from the convention will be far-reaching in more than a political way, and that the great crowds which attend will leave behind them a rich reward for merchants and citizens in other lines of business.

Mr. Upham is married, and is of course prominent in the social life of Chicago, belonging to clubs and societies almost too numerous to mention, among them the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Loyal Legion, Chicago Club, Union League, Chicago Athletic, Chicago Yacht, South Shore and Exmoor Country, Glen View Golf, Merchants' Commercial, Press, Hamilton, Lincoln, Marquette, Mannerchor, Mid-Day and Forty Clubs. Although fond of the automobile, Mr. Upham has not by any means abandoned riding, and every fine morning takes an early "constitutional" on horseback.

Frederic W. Upham is a man who realizes that "tomorrow never comes." He believes in doing things today—nor can he tolerate procrastination or inactivity in those around him. In every line of business or political life into which he has entered he has forged rapidly to the front—his lumber firm occupies a place in the very front rank of houses of its kind; the coal concern of which he is president is the largest retailer in Chicago; his political position is one of the highest within the gift of Cook county.

He is one of those strong individuals who would never have remained an underling, no matter into what niche in the world's activities either choice or chance had placed him. He was not born to fulfill the details of a humdrum existence, but to direct them. It needs but a glance at his portrait or a brief review of the accompanying text to recognize an unusual personality—one which in obedience to the psychic law is as bound to assert itself as is the sun to rise tomorrow in fulfillment of Nature's plan.

Utilization of Hardwoods.

ARTICLE VI.

Electrical Appliances.

The kinds of wood used in the making of cabinets in which telephones, switchboards, physicians' appliances and other electrical apparatus are placed have nothing to do with the workings of the electrical current. But fortunately for the cabinet makers, these devices must be encased in some sort of non-conductor, and for most purposes wood is by far the most serviceable material. One kind of wood is considered as good as another for electrical fixtures, but the use of wood is not universal, marble and slate being em-

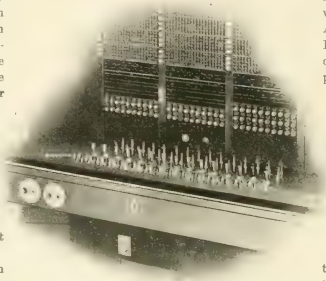
ployed for the large "power switchboards" which are a feature of certain plants.

"When in doubt use oak" appears to be the rule of cabinet-makers who turn out electrical casings, as it is of cabinet-makers in general. Oak is always a favored material, and it is used solid in practically all cases. For instance, telephones in birch or mahogany are much less common. In switchboards the use of these woods is more frequent, though here also oak is predominant, and the finish of telephones and switchboards is like that on the better grades of furniture.

It is extremely seldom that special woods are called for in telephone work, though an occasional order comes for the mission oak finish. The Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company recently supplied the Gadsden hotel, newly erected at Bisbee, Ariz., with switchboard and complete set of room telephones in a special pattern to harmonize with the general architectural scheme of the building. There are occasional calls for black walnut, and for ebonized and white enamel finishes, the body-wood for the two last-named generally being maple. The qualities demanded in electrical cabinet materials are appearance, toughness and freedom from liability to warp. The thickness of the wood in both telephones and switchboards is generally about ¾ of an inch, except in cornices, where in switchboards it is sometimes 2 or 2½ inches.

Built-up construction is not employed in the manufacture of these modern necessities, I am informed, excepting in the portion of a switchboard that is called the key shelf. This is the part roughly corresponding to the keyboard in a piano—the horizontal ledge containing the keys, and extending out toward the operator at about the height of a table. The plugs are just behind the keys, on what a layman would call the self-same table, but a hinged partition divides them, and it is the front part that the adept in switchboard construction calls the "key shelf" proper. This is built up from five layers of wood cross-banded so as to give extra strength and prevent warping. The built-up construction is necessary here on account of the great weight of the electrical apparatus that is attached to the top and the bottom of the shelf, which is hinged and provided with a spring lock so that the mechanism and wiring beneath can be readily examined if desired.

The rear part, containing the plugs, is made of one solid piece of wood covered with sole leather to protect the cabinet work from the impact of the plugs. The front panel below the key shelf and the back panel are made removable and are held in place by spring catches. The bottom of the panel is secured by a tongue fitted to a groove in the cabinet, which method is believed to be better than the use of dowel pins or other devices.



KEY SHELF OF MODERN SWITCHBOARD.

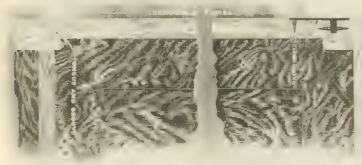
Above the key shelf is the iron "jack frame," fastened into the face of the cabinet and containing various devices which are known as "drops," "jacks," etc. Hard rubber is the chief surface material employed here when the jack frame is full, but the possibility of great expansion is required in most switchboards, so that a large space is usually left blank, and this is filled in with ebonized wood blanks. Fronts and backs of switchboards are generally of the same wood and finish; there is some slight use of wood in the circuit mechanism, such as maple bases for induction coils, etc.

In telephones the prevailing types are the wall and desk, the long telephones being considered out of date. In the last-named the part extending downwards to the floor from the box containing the mechanism is usually empty, and has no value except as an alleged ornament.

Telegraph poles, which form a tremendous item in the increased demand for forest products which electricity has created, are of various woods, depending upon the flora of the locality. The commonest choice for pole stock is cedar, of several varieties. Another much-used wood is cypress. Pine, treated with a powerful preservative, is also employed. The qualities demanded are straightness, height and durability, all of which are intensely characteristic of certain American varieties of cedar and cypress. Pine is lacking in durability, but it is claimed that when carefully treated with preservatives it will answer the purpose.

Cross-arms are usually of yellow pine, sometimes of Norway pine or Washington fir. The red paint with which they are generally covered is a preservative. Cedar and cypress are best for poles because they are not liable to rot in the ground. In cross-arms, however, no such quality is necessary, and therefore the question of cheapness prevails. Security demands considerable height in the telegraph pole. The measurement from base to summit ranges from twenty-five to forty feet, of which about five feet is in the ground. Railway tracks must be cleared by twenty-five feet.

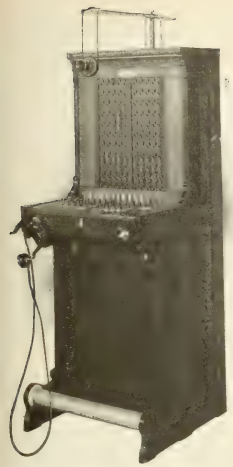
From telephones and switchboards to electro-medical apparatus is not a far cry, and here again the cabinet-maker plays an important part in their manufacture. One would perhaps think that physicians would be likely to make good customers for made-to-order, hand-carved stock, but such is not the case. The designs for large electro-medical cabinets are usually handsome and exhibit some high-grade machine carving, but they are of conventional design, just as is the case with the telephone and the switchboard. Oak is again the favorite. In the factory of the McIntosh Battery & Optical Company, the greater number of table and wall plates, and vibrators of the type seen



PANEL CONSTRUCTION.



CROSS SECTION OF KEY SHELF.



SWITCHBOARD FULLY EQUIPPED.

board apparatus were supplied by the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company of Chicago, and the half-tones of physicians' electrical apparatus by the McIntosh Battery & Optical Company of Chicago.

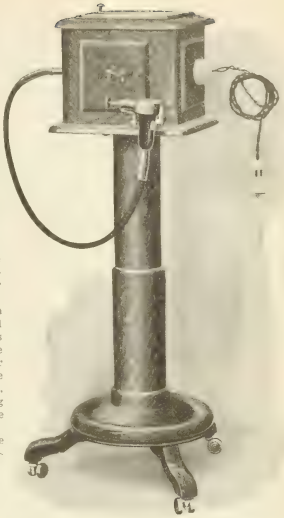
CHARLES KLAUBER.

L'Anguille Lumber Company.

On the night of February 5 last the sawmill plant of the L'Anguille Lumber Company of Marianna, Ark., built in 1889, was burned to the ground. The old mill had a capacity of 10,000 feet of hardwood per day of ten hours' run. Two days after the fire the work of clearing away the debris was begun, the management of the company having decided to begin at once the erection of a much larger and more modern mill, with foundation of the most substantial kind, entire new machinery of the Filer & Stowel make, and all up-to-date appliances.

On May 18, just eighty-five working days from the time the old mill burned, the new mill began operations, sawing 10,000 feet of logs without a stop in four and one-half hours. The new mill has an easy capacity of 50,000 feet per day. It is almost fireproof, having concrete ground floors, all the timber being of red gum, thoroughly saturated with a fireproof roofing preparation. The engine and boiler rooms are models of cleanliness and safety.

The company, under the management of the original organizer, Ben Miller, Sr., and his sons



HANDSOMELY FINISHED VIBRATOR.

in barber shops and massage parlors—were of quartered oak in the familiar golden finish, though there is some call for birch and mahogany as well. Built-up stock is unusual. In small batteries oak, quarter-sawed or plain, and in weathered, golden, or other finishes, shares the field with black walnut and mahogany. Leather is also much used on the cases of small batteries.

X-ray apparatus, for which the demand is said to be perceptibly diminishing, often involves about as much cabinet work as goes into the making of a large family bookcase or wardrobe. In the establishment of Anderson, Norden & Co. were noted several big cabinets six or seven feet high and five or six feet wide, quite elaborately constructed. Lion's-foot uprights kept the cabinet several inches off the floor. Above these were two tiers of drawers with curved fronts. The big glass case showing the chief apparatus was ornamented by heavy side pillars with Corinthian capitals and surmounted by a heavily carved moulding. This cabinet was of fine quarter-sawed oak, highly polished. The handsome receptacles of which this was an example are of built up veneer construction on a base of poplar. Cheaper cabinets were made out of solid oak of inferior quality.

An account of the use of wood in connection with electrical apparatus would not be complete without some mention of rubber, which is a product of certain hardwood trees and shrubs. Hard rubber is used for all telephone receivers and transmitters, in the jack-frames of switchboards, and in a thousand and one accessories of electro-medical apparatus, because of its remarkable properties as a non-conductor.

The accompanying cuts of modern switch-



PHYSICIANS' WALL PLATE.

and others who were brought up in the business, is one of the most successful hardwood and box shook manufacturers in the country, not merely from a financial standpoint, but in many other ways, setting an example in economical and close production. In this plant the log is run down to the smallest pieces and manufactured into something useful.

This plant has furnished employment to many people in Marianna, and during the twenty years of its operation has contributed largely to the healthy and steady growth of the town, which is now classed among the very best business cities in the state of Arkansas. The L'Anguille Lumber Company deserves abundant prosperity.

Will Make Timber Reports.

An important step in the general movement to bring many of the rich stands of timber in the South under a scientific plan of forest management is the offer made by the school of forestry of the University of Georgia at Athens, Ga., to furnish timber owners with experts who will examine and report upon any of the forests in the state.

The object of the offer is to collect information in regard to the forest resources of the state, to spread a knowledge of forestry, and to improve forest conditions. The forest school will furnish the experts free, and the only expense to be borne by the forest owner will be paid for traveling and subsistence of the expert while making the examination. In cases where several owners of the same locality apply, the expenses will be prorated.

When applications for examination of timber are made, the owners have been asked to give their names and postoffice addresses, location of tract, size of tract, character of forest as shown by the kinds of trees growing on the land, the condition of the forest, whether mature, original or second growth, whether the land has been [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] land.

Mammoth New Woodworking Machinery Plant.

During the past three years the American Woodworking Machinery Company has been engaged in the erection of a mammoth and up-to-date plant for the production of woodworking tools at Rochester, N. Y., which is the headquarters of the company, and will hereafter be counted its principal point of manufacture.

As will be remembered, the American Woodworking Machinery Company, which was incorporated in 1901, took over by purchase the following plants located in the East and Middle West: F. H. Clement Company, Glen Cove Machine Company, Ltd., Hoyt & Brother Company, Levi Houston Company, Globe Machine Company, Lehman Machine Company, Milwaukee Sander Manufacturing Company, C. B. Rogers & Co., Rowley & Hermance Company, Williamsport Machine Company and Young Brothers Company.

Undeniably this company is now the largest producer of woodworking tools in the world, and under the able management of President J. E. McKelvey has made a most enviable reputation for turning out high-class machinery, which has greatly expedited the development of one of the foremost industries of the country. Lumbermen as well as remanufacturers of lumber, will surely be interested in a brief description of the mammoth and model new institution at Rochester, which is to be devoted exclusively to the production of tools for their use, and it is therefore with pleasure that the RECORD presents a series of views of this plant, together with a short description of its various departments.

Especially to be commended in connection with this new institution is the work of F. H. Clement, chief of construction. For the past thirty-five years Mr. Clement has been actively engaged in the manufacture of woodworking machinery and the burden of building the new shops fell upon his shoulders. A few words outlining his active career will be of interest.

Frank H. Clement was born at Parma, N. Y., June 26, 1843, and is of English lineage, the ancestry of the family being traced back to Robert Clement, who in 1638 left his native England and in his own vessel sailed for Haverhill, Mass., becoming the progenitor of the family in the new world.

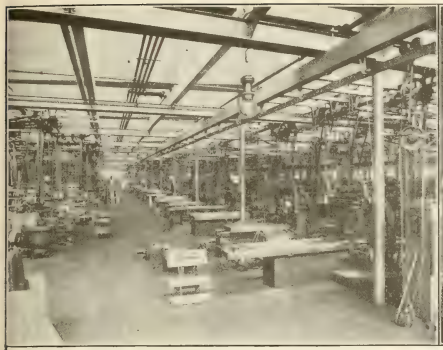
In his boyhood days Mr. Clement remained upon his father's farm and when he had mastered the studies taught in the public schools, attended Parma Academy and Rochester Collegiate Institute. For two years he engaged in teaching, but his natural predilections led him into the field of mechanics and he displayed particular interest in drawing and engineering. Becoming a resident of Rochester in 1863 he entered the employ of D. A. Woodbury & Co., builders of steam engines, with whom he remained for five years, working his way upward until he became foreman and draughtsman. In 1868 he was appointed to the position of inspector of steam boilers for the Twenty-eighth Congressional District and served in that capacity for a year. At the expiration of that period he joined W. S. Loughborough in forming a partnership as solicitors of patents at Rochester, but failing health caused him to direct his energies into other channels.

What grew to be an extensive business had its beginning in 1871 in the establishment of a small jobbing machine shop by Mr. Clement and a partner, Thomas L. Turner, under the style of Turner & Clement. They continued business together until 1877, when Mr. Clement purchased his partner's interest and became sole owner of the business. From time to time he was forced to increase his facilities in order to meet the growing demands of the trade. The manufactured product included saws, planers, boring machines, lathes, etc., such as were necessary in the manufacture of furniture, chairs, carriages, wood patterns, cars and agricultural implements. Still greater facilities were demanded in 1890 and in that year the brick buildings now occupied by Henry Likly & Co. were erected on Lyell avenue, adjoining the Erie Canal. The Frank H. Clement Company was incorporated in 1891 and for many years Mr. Clement was its president and manager. In the meantime the products manufactured had increased both in variety and in volume until in 1892-93 seventy different machines were listed, and the trade not only covered the United States, but extended to foreign lands. Mr. Clement was the mechanical and business head from the start, having made all the original designs, supervised the construction of all work and until 1891 attended personally to the details and correspondence of the office.

In 1897 the business of the Frank H. Clement Company was merged into the American Wood Working Machinery Company, together with eleven other important wood-



NO. NEW ROCHESTER WORKS AMERICAN WOODWORKING MACHINERY COMPANY



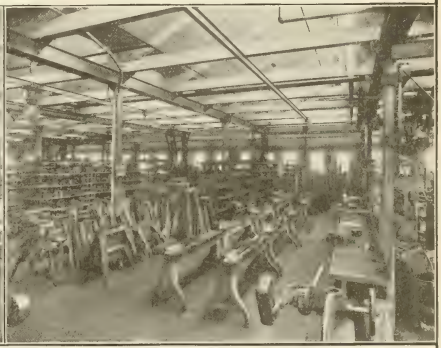
No. 2. GENERAL VIEW MACHINE SHOP PROPER



No. 3. SECTION "U" OF ERECTING FLOOR



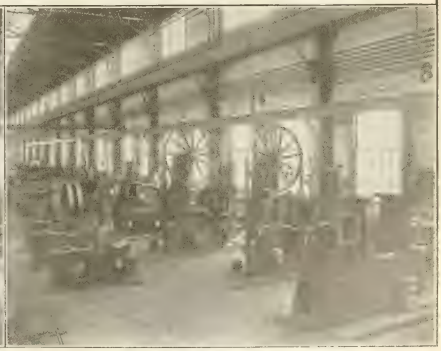
No. 4. GENERAL VIEW MAIN BAY



No. 5. BACK KNIFE LATHE AND BENDING PRESS DEPARTMENT



No. 6. SIZER FLOOR, SHOWING "BOSS" MACHINES



No. 7. BAND RESAW ERECTING SECTION

[illegible] industries of the United States, this extensive consolidation forming the largest manufacturing establishment of its kind in the world, of which Mr. Clement is one of the largest stockholders, as well as director and chief of construction.

The following pictures and descriptive text will testify to the completeness and enormity of the model new plant of the American Woodworking Machinery Company:

Figure 1 gives a general view of the works, the buildings being of brick. Looking from left to right, facing the street, the first building is the pattern storage, in which the various patterns used in the construction of the machines are located. In the next building, on the second floor, is the pattern shop, where the patterns are made, the first floor being devoted to a carpentry or general woodworking department. The first floor of the third building is devoted to the office of the works, as well as offices for the purchasing agent, chief of construction, superintendent and general engineering department; the second floor is used exclusively for the executive offices of the company. The long building to the extreme right is the general machine shop.

Beginning at the left again, the first rear building is the flask shed for the storing of the wood and iron flasks. Next comes the foundry proper, and the third building is the supply house in which is contained all the iron, coke, sand, coal, wood, etc. that is used in the foundry; then, immediately in the rear of the office building are the power house and blacksmith shop. The foundry, power house and blacksmith shop are fireproof buildings and the others are provided with an automatic sprinkling system. The machine shop, power house, foundry and supply house are of steel frame construction reinforced by concrete and brick. The entire plant covers ten acres of ground, with ample room allowed for expansion in any direction.

The power installation consists of two units. The larger is a Hamilton Corliss engine, 20" diameter cylinder, 42" stroke, making 100 revolutions per minute, which is directly connected to a 200-kilowatt Crocker-Wheeler compound generator, both set on a concrete foundation. The second unit is a Skinner high speed 16"x16" engine, making 250 revolutions per minute, which is directly connected to a 100-kilowatt Crocker-Wheeler compound generator. They can be run in series or as separate units, as desired. When running in series the aggregate horsepower is [illegible]. Ample space is left for another installation equal to the larger unit. Both engines are oiled by the White Star gravity system, giving a steady flow of oil at all times, and after the oil is returned to the filter it is [illegible] steam pump.

The Underwriters' fire pump, Worthington duplex type, has a capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute, with 100 pounds pressure. It draws the water from a concrete reservoir, having a capacity of 150,000 gallons, forcing water through the mains and supplying 2,100 sprinkler heads as well as five regular hydrants. The International automatic sprinkler system is in use and each hydrant is enclosed and has attached to it 150 feet of regular fire hose, ready [illegible]

The plant is heated throughout by exhaust steam. There are 32,000 feet of heat area which during the past year has been kept at an average [illegible] shop and office building have been kept at above 70 degrees. The Paul exhaust system is used and there is an average of 12" of vacuum on [illegible]

The boiler room has three Keeler dry tube [illegible] each and are fitted with the Diamond tube blowers. They are fed from a Cochrane heater by two Worthington duplex steam pumps at a temperature of 208 degrees. Two boilers carry the load and one is kept in reserve.

The power and heat are transmitted to the seven different buildings through 5-foot square concrete conduits, that lead from the boiler room to all parts of the plant. There are two reducing plants to furnish steam for the radiators and coils when the engines are not running. The coal bin is on a level with the boiler room floor and has a capacity of 350 tons. The coal can be dumped from the cars direct into the openings at the top of the coal bin. The building is of pressed brick, steel frame, with concrete floors and roof. It is practically fireproof. The power plant and electrical outfit is in charge of Samuel F. Ridgway, formerly with the Thousand Island Steamboat Company and other lake fleets.

Figure 2 gives a general view of the machine shop proper.

On entering the main building, one of the first things to call attention is its immensity, also its finely diffused light; there is not a dark corner or any shadows in the whole building, which is appreciated in a machine shop, as so few are able to be without artificial light. There is a wide passage leading from one end of the building to the other. On the left of this passage the first machines are the turret lathes, forming a department of themselves, driven by an independent motor. In connection with the turret machines are specially designed racks to carry bar stock, being very convenient at the ends and sides for getting at the many sizes and qualities of steel and iron. The turret machines are all up-to-date and furnished with many appliances of special design to further the quantity and quality of the work. All are fitted with oil pumps, so as to use oil drills, which are of great value, especially when drilling steel cutter heads, of which large numbers are used.



J. H. CLEMENT, CHIEF OF CONSTRUCTION

Following the turrets are the thread millers. Several of them are kept constantly running on large numbers of special screws used on the different machines. In connection with these departments are soda water baths and oil filters so that everything can be thoroughly [illegible] sent to the department [illegible]

[illegible] lathe department. These machines [illegible] groups of about eight or ten, each group driven by an independent motor. They are classified according to the different [illegible] and so on down the line; the workmen thus kept on one line of work become very expert. Among these lathes are several special machines, built expressly for certain lines of work; one, a double end lathe with a very powerful drive, is for roughing out cylinders, of which large numbers are used. Another is for grinding re-saw wheels; it is a large, massive machine with fine adjustments and is automatic in its action, capable of producing most excellent work.

After the lathe department comes the pulley and gear department, where every known device is used to accelerate the work. Here are all the well-known makes of turret machines and pulley lathes, all of the latest construction; all pulleys and gears are finished in this department and then sent to large racks built near the shipping department.

Several large sections are devoted entirely to drill presses. Running the entire length of large bays are shelves, six inches in height, filled with jigs, entirely for drilling. Here the various parts of the different machines are drilled and tapped in large quantities and are then sent to their several departments and made ready for use.

On the opposite side of the main passageway are the table planers and milling machines. The larger planers are covered by two large electric traveling cranes, while the small ones have overhead trolleys and hoists. These machines are all of the very latest construction and accurately set on a deep concrete foundation. Following the planers are the milling machines, of which there are a large number, both single and double head; nearby are the large boring mills, also a new hydraulic press lately designed for this class of work. Here, also, may be seen a specially designed machine for very accurate balancing. All these machines are run by motors, either singly or in groups. Three large grinders are kept constantly employed, doing very accurate work.

Another department is devoted entirely to shapers and gear cutters and several special machines. Shapers have proven very essential for light castings which must be very accurate, and a large number are used.

After leaving the machine department, we come to the erecting floors. Here are large bays entirely taken up by one class of machines, there being on the floor at one time from twenty-four to forty-eight machines of one kind. Several employees are at work on these machines, each doing his own part, one part, one following the other. In this way each one becomes very expert and speedy. Each bay is lined with shelves, five high, entirely filled with the finished smaller parts for the machines being constructed. All of the larger machines, such as sizers, planers, matchers, moulders, surfacers, re-saws, etc., are erected in the main bay, which is 575 feet long and 60 feet wide. This is served by two electric cranes, one of 12,500 pounds capacity and the other of 25,000 pounds, capable of carrying the heaviest machines from [illegible] girders under the main crane, for handling the smaller parts of the different machines.

[illegible] eral motors for testing machines and a number of special counters for same. The packing [illegible] cranes.

The lavatories are high class and are very large, being attached to the main building. In this building are also several hundred steel lockers [illegible] workmen.

[illegible] construction, having a full line of machines of [illegible]



No. 8. SMALL SURFACERS AND DOWEL MACHINES



No. 9. PLANERS AND MATCHERS UNDER CONSTRUCTION



No. 10. INSIDE MOULDERS IN PROCESS OF ERECTION



No. 11. Nos. 4½ AND 6½ SURFACERS ON ERECTING FLOOR



No. 12. HAND JOINTER ERECTING FLOOR



No. 13. Nos 2½ AND 3 SHAPERS

intakes factory. In fact, everything has been arranged to handle easily all products, both raw and finished.

Figure 2 shows section "D" of the erecting floor, where are built from fifty to one hundred variety saw benches at a time. This floor is in charge of a foreman with assistants.

Figure 4 shows a general view of the main bay, taken from the top of a box car at the end of the factory. In the foreground is shown the shipping department, and following this the testing floor, the erecting floors for the timber sizers, planers and matchers, inside moulders, bead [illegible] surfacers and other [illegible] machines.

Attention is called to the system of heating, which is shown in this view; radiators are placed on both sides of the steel girders, as well as pipes that run along the walls between the upper and lower line of windows.

Figure 5 shows the back knife lathe and bending press department.

Figure 6 shows the sizer floor, on which it will be noted there are six of the American "Boss" timber sizers in various stages of construction.

Figure 7 shows the band re-saw erecting floor.

Figure 8 shows the small surfacer floor, as well as the dowel machines.

Figure 9 shows two rows of planers and matchers under construction.

Figure 10 shows the inside moulder erecting floor.

Figure 11 shows the No. [illegible] and No. [illegible] surfacers erecting floors.

Figure 12 shows the hand jointer erecting floor.

Figure 13 shows the No. 2½ and No. 3 shapers erecting floor.

We have shown only a few of the many erecting floors in this shop, which will, however, give a fair idea of its vastness.

One of the important features of the plant and one that impresses the visitor, besides its immensity, is its lighting arrangement, as there is not a dark corner or shadow in the building.

For the proper handling of incoming and outgoing freight there are three spur railroad tracks, branches of the New York Central, going to different parts of the plant. All of the buildings are also connected by industrial railroad tracks, which facilitate handling the many parts that enter into the manufacture of the machines.

As it is impossible in this limited space to give a comprehensive and just description of the works, the company issues a general invitation to all friends and patrons to come and see the great plant in operation. In addition to the Rochester works the company also has [illegible] plants, two at Williamsport, Pa., one at Montgomery, Pa., one at Aurora, Ill., and one at Green Bay, Wis. It has sales offices in New York, Rochester, Chicago, New Orleans and Portland, Ore., from which points catalogues, circulars and any information regarding its products may be had.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries from Hardwood Record readers as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every reader of the paper is invited to use this department freely, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade in a speedy and intelligent manner.

Preventing Stain in Red Gum.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 3.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We are manufacturing red gum lumber in South Carolina and find it very difficult to prevent the sap from staining. We are using up-to-date methods in piling our stock, giving the lumber plenty of pitch and plenty of air space on all sides. We are also keeping the boards much further apart than in piling other classes of lumber. However, we find it very difficult indeed to prevent the stock from staining. Do you know of any method of handling gum to prevent the sap from staining, or can you put us into communication with anyone who can give us this information? We understand there is a steaming process which will eliminate the stain and also a method of chemically treating it, but do not know the particulars. If you can give us any information on this point or help us in any way to secure the information we will greatly appreciate it.—LAUREL COMPANY.

The extreme difficulty you encounter in seasoning red gum in the open during the warm months in the South I well understand. It is possible to accomplish this in the colder months, however, if you will separate your stock very largely by width, thickness and length when possible, piling the lumber far apart in four-foot piles, with plenty of air space on all sides, and with at least seven stickers to a sixteen-foot pile, and fully twenty-inch pitch to a pile of that length. I believe that the only logical way to handle red gum is to give it about seventy pounds pressure of live steam for thirty minutes to every inch of thickness in a prototype of a [illegible] cooker. The process kicks up the structure and kills all the possibilities of fungus growth, which causes stain. Of course, this means considerable cost and very few people are willing to attempt it.—EDITOR.

Wants Maple Sawdust.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is in receipt of a communication from a manufacturing concern in Springfield, Mass., which wishes to purchase maple sawdust. Anyone interested in supplying its wants will be furnished the address on application.—EDITOR.

The Source of Depression in English Trade.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: As a further illustration of the still lively consignment business, I herewith give you an extract from a letter received from my Liverpool agents, for publication in your paper if you see fit:

"Talking of wagon oak, the 'Allegheny' has arrived with sixty-six cars, and all big ones, for ——. The other brokers also have consignments. In talking this over with a salesman we hear that he would be very pleased if he could sell these for $32, and states they are of good specifications and that the shippers will not stop sending it over. From the above selling price you will have to deduct commission and landing charges, and you can see for yourself what remains and how this market is continually being depressed by consignments."

Of course this man will not get $32 for his stock; he will not even get $27; and after the commission and charges have been deducted from the above there will be nothing left for the shipper after he has paid freight, and he has to figure on a through rate of at least 50 cents per hundred pounds, and this stock, which is mostly shipped green, weighs at least six pounds per foot. This same stock used to sell for $40 to $42, and even then there was very little margin for the exporter. The above consignments have, of course, ruined the market for the next six months at least. It is a very easy matter to get prices down, but it is very hard to get them up again to a normal level after they have once been pulled down.—OSCAR GARTNER.

About Board Measure.

GARWOOD, N. J., May 27.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I am interested in a few points regarding the figuring of lumber, and take the liberty of asking you the following questions:

1. What is meant by "board measure"?

2. What is the difference between "board measure" and "square surface measure"?

3. Is it the custom of lumber merchants in rendering invoices to indicate the number of feet of lumber in "board measure" or "square surface measure"?

4. Referring to the attached invoice, which has been copied from a regular lumber invoice:

(a) How many "board" feet are there and how many "square surface" feet?

(b) What is the cost of this lumber per thousand feet after it has been re-sawed to ⅝"?

N. B. STATER.

INVOICE.

20,595 feet 1½" white maple, re-sawed to ⅝" at $55	$1,132 72
Re-sawing, at $3	61 78
	$1,194 50

1. Board measure represents the number of square feet 1 inch in thickness contained in a quantity of lumber. However, all lumber 1 inch and less in thickness is measured by "board measure," and to all lumber thicker than 1 inch is added the fractional or multiple thickness above that.

2. Board measure and square surface measure are identical terms.

3. It is the custom of lumber merchants to render invoices for lumber 1 inch and thinner on the basis of board or surface measure. On lumber thicker than 1 inch the surface measure is multiplied by the thickness in inches and fraction thereof.

4. In 20,595 feet of 1-inch lumber there are 13,730 feet of surface feet or measure. Multiplying 13,730 feet of surface measure by 1½ inches, the thickness of the stock, you get the result of 20,595 feet of board measure. The cost of ⅝-inch lumber based on a price of $55 for 1½-inch stock and $3 for re-sawing, a total of $58, is $38.66⅔—that is, $58 pays for 1,500 feet of ⅝-inch stock.—Editor.

Retires After Long Service.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., of Philadelphia announces that Samuel Disston, who has been secretary and general manager of the company's great business for many years, has resigned the above offices, and been appointed chairman of the board of directors. The duties which he has performed hitherto will be assumed by others, but he will still serve the company's interests in an advisory capacity. As a testimonial of the cordial relation existing between Mr. Disston and the other officials and employes, a dinner was tendered him at the Bellevue-Stratford the night of May 28, when a handsome silver loving cup was presented to him. The office force, heads of departments, officials and many retired employees were present.

In 1850 Samuel Disston entered the service of Henry Disston, who at that time employed only about thirty-five men; today the company's force consists of about 3,500 people. After serving an apprenticeship as sawmaker and gaining a general knowledge of the business, Mr. Disston became traveling representative. In this capacity he has become known to the hardware trade the country over. In 1894 he was made secretary and general manager, but advancing years and ill health have made it impossible for Mr. Disston to continue his active work. William Miller has succeeded him as secretary of the company.

Eleventh Annual National Hardwood Lumber Assn.

The eleventh annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association with a large attendance opened with a reception of members and guests in Stephenson Hall, Milwaukee, at 9:30 A. M. on Thursday, June 11.

The opening session of the regular meeting took place at 10:30 A. M., when an address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee.

President W. H. Russe presided, and F. F. Fish, secretary, recorded.

The morning session was largely occupied by the reports of officers as follows:

President's Address.

Gentlemen and Members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association: It is not necessary for me to state how greatly I feel honored in calling to order this, the greatest hardwood lumber organization of the trade. I am also proud to be able to state that in point of membership we are stronger than we were a year ago, that we have no debts, and money in the treasury. When we stop and consider the trials and tribulations the business world has had to contend with during the last eight or ten months, and the fact that our revenues depend very largely upon the fees derived from the inspection of lumber, and that the large corps of inspectors we have employed upon a stated salary must be kept busy and the service kept up to the standard established during the fat years, and now demanded by our membership, I believe you will all agree with me, after hearing the reports of your officers, that this association has the past year not only extended its influence but has become a vital factor in the trade. There has been some dissatisfaction in regard to the inspection rules adopted at Atlantic City, but I can say, without fear of contradiction, there was more dissatisfaction over the rules adopted in Buffalo, taking effect in 1905. As you all know and realize, in making national rules it is necessary to consider every section of the country and do away with all sectional feeling, to accomplish the best results for the trade. Your inspection committee, composed of members from East and West, North and South, realizes more than any one else how hard it is to get their ideas together in their endeavor to satisfy Michigan, Indiana, Buffalo, New York, Cincinnati, Memphis, Boston, New Orleans, Chattanooga and a score of other places that want some change to suit their particular product. I stated a moment ago that there was more dissatisfaction over the 1905 or Buffalo rules than over the 1907 or Atlantic City rules. Our eastern friends probably have not realized this, for while the Buffalo rules did not meet with the approval of the entire East, and the prominent New York markets would not adopt them, the West and South, particularly Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana were clamoring for changes, and it was feared at that time national inspection would never be realized, but be nothing more than some had predicted—a beautiful dream, too impracticable to satisfy the entire producing and distributing trade. At first it looked like an impossibility to get all these sections to come to an understanding with each other, as their views were so at variance. However, meeting after meeting was held, and, finally realizing that they must eliminate their own interests and for the good of the trade must take a broad view of the entire situation, they sent committees to Chicago to meet with your inspection committee, and the result was the rules adopted at Atlantic City. These rules went into effect December 1, 1907, as provided by the report of the Inspection Rules Committee, which was adopted at that meeting.

Prior to the date when the changes in rules became effective, the board of managers received requests from two or more markets to hold in abeyance the enacting clause of the report until this meeting, but after a careful consideration of the matter by the entire board it was unanimously decided that there was no warrant, under the constitution, for such action. Owing partly to prejudice and partly to the unfavorable condition of the lumber market prevailing since the rules became effective, the new rules have not been received in all markets with that degree of popularity with which they should have been.

It is only fair to state, however, that the greatest objections have come from those markets where the new rules have been practically untried, while, on the other hand, in those markets where they have been adopted as the existing standard of inspection, little or no objection has been urged against them. It therefore becomes apparent that the objection to them is founded more in misunderstanding and in prejudice than upon any actual hardship resulting either to buyer or seller from their application.

The foremost of opposition to the new rules was largely located among the dealers in the East, particularly in New York city. Early in November a movement was set on foot by the New York Lumber Trade Association for the promulgation and adoption of a set of inspection rules which were styled the Northeastern rules and which were practically verbatim copies of the 1905 rules of this association.

As it has been the established policy of this association to promote harmony in the ranks of the hardwood trade, and to establish and maintain a system of universal inspection of hardwood lumber, it was the belief of the board of managers that little good could come to the trade by injecting another set of rules into the situation; therefore a committee was appointed to confer with representatives of the New York Trade Association and of other eastern associations. The conference was held in New York in January and was largely attended by delegates from eastern associations. After considering the subject for three days, and agreeing upon many material points, the conference struck a snag and it was impossible to make further progress, so it adjourned. A subsequent meeting of the eastern delegates was held in Philadelphia in March and a synopsis of the result of that meeting has been published in the trade journals, and with which, no doubt, many of this membership are familiar.

At the New York conference a sub-committee, consisting of delegates from the eastern associations and from the National Hardwood Lumber Association, was appointed to continue the negotiations, but this sub-committee has never had a meeting.

Early last month the Inspection Rules Committee, the Executive Committee and the New York Conference Committee met in Chicago and considered the question of inspection rules from all points of view, and as a result of that meeting a report will be submitted to this meeting by the proper committee, suggesting such changes and modifications in the existing rules as will, in the judgment of those who have been engaged in the work, be entirely satisfactory to the entire membership, and which, I trust, will eliminate any further discussion of inspection rules of this association for some time to come.

I further wish to assure our eastern members that the rules committee has taken up their suggestions and complaints, has given them every consideration, and that if they will look at the question as a national one and not a sectional one, they will go home from this meeting, satisfied, and with a feeling that national inspection is not only going to be national in name, but will be an accomplished fact. The financial panic coming prior to the new rules going into effect established a buyer's market, and brought about a situation that will not continue. Business depressions do not last forever, and should not be a reason why the inspection of lumber should be changed. Prices naturally depend on supply and demand, and all of you no doubt have been obliged to take less for your product than you anticipated. The conditions that existed, making it necessary to change the rules at Atlantic City, have not been affected by the panic, and I sincerely hope that with the exception of the corrections and changes as recommended by your inspection committee the rules will remain as adopted last year.

When this report is submitted I trust that it will receive the earnest consideration of this membership, and I unhesitatingly recommend its unanimous adoption.

Some of our members have seen fit to criticise the action of the Board of Managers in instructing the inspectors not to apply the 1905 rules except on contracts made prior to December 1, 1907. You must bear in mind that the Board of Managers' duties are executive, and that they cannot take any action contrary to the decision taken at an annual meeting. At Atlantic City you adopted the present rules to take effect December 1, 1907. Your Board of Managers could not have taken any action that would have conflicted with your decision, and if they had, criticism would have been justified. Again, you must admit that it is a very difficult matter to train a large force of inspectors to the uniform inspection of one set of rules, and that all sorts of complications would result were we to permit inspectors to work under two sets of rules and endeavor to carry both the 1905 and 1907 rules in their heads. Uniform inspection rules, without uniform application, are valueless. It would be altogether inconsistent and place any organization whose primary object is uniform inspection in a ridiculous light were they to recognize more than one set of rules.

Authority to apply the 1905 rules on unfinished contracts was altogether within the lines of correct business and we could have done nothing else, as lumber purchased prior to December 1, 1907, must of necessity be taken up on rules in effect at the time the contract was made unless otherwise stated in the contract.

Criticising the Board of Managers for doing as they were instructed by the association is so uncalled for that further comment is unnecessary.

Last year when we had our annual meeting at Atlantic City business was in a very prosperous condition, everybody was happy and all felt that our assets were increasing daily. Since then we have passed through a financial panic that we will all remember. The changed conditions added additional responsibility to your officers and directors, and in this connection I wish to call your attention to the treasurer's report at Atlantic City. This showed that the association had paid out on reinspections $1,627.72 during the year which ended May 23, 1907, and notwithstanding the rather critical attitude of many buyers, owing to financial conditions, the total amount paid out this year is less than $100 more than the year previous, and the net cost to the association for the term ending June 11, 1908, is less than $1,200, the exact amount being $1,195.24. These figures furnish conclusive proof that substantial progress has been made toward getting more uniform application of the rules by the inspectors and the fact that National inspection is finally established in all the leading wholesale and producing markets is further evidenced by the fact that the salaried inspectors' reports for the year closing with this meeting show an increase of feet inspected by nearly 25 per cent. I consider these figures furnish proof, if indeed any is [illegible] that our [illegible] of the

[illegible] and approval of the representative firms in both branches of the trade.

A very large per cent of the delay in taking care of applications from our membership since January 1 has been due directly to weather conditions, causing the accumulation of orders. The complaints, however, on inspection work have been reduced nearly 50 per cent over the previous year.

I wish to congratulate the association on the loyal service of the inspectors in our employ. We certainly have a force that combine with their thorough knowledge of hardwood lumber xcellent judgment, absolute fairness and the necessary backbone. They are compelled to work long hours, as their day's work by no means ends when the whistle blows, but their evenings must be spent in figuring up tallies, making out certificates and attending to a certain amount of correspondence from members. Notwithstanding the fact that a great many private firms and individuals engaged in the lumber business have reduced the wages of their inspectors, we have made no reduction, feeling that competent and high grade men are worthy of their hire and that it would be misplaced economy to see how cheap we could have the work done, instead of seeing how well.

We lost 122 members during the year; 65 per cent of this loss are out of business by failures or withdrawals from business, and it is reasonable to suppose that the general policy of retrenchment in expenses is responsible for a considerable percentage of the remainder. We have taken in 162 new members, making a net gain of 40, bringing our total membership up to 634. In looking over the list of new members you will admit that the support of so many prominent firms materially strengthens the association.

There is no association that for the small sum of $25 per year gives to its membership such service and benefits that we do. It has often been said that it was "too cheap to be good," but our records do not show this to be a fact. If it were "too cheap to be good" our services would not be called for, but on the contrary our inspectors' department is kept busy, and we are now looking for more good inspectors to take care of points not provided for.

On May 18 a convention of shippers met in Chicago under the auspices of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, to protest against the contemplated advance of 10 per cent in the freight rates. It is reliably stated that this 10 per cent advance means practically $100,000,000 increase in revenue for the railroads. A large part of this sum will come out of the pockets of the lumbermen. I have no doubt you have all read the full reports of that meeting, in which you are all so greatly interested, and I hope the resolutions adopted by that convention will be heartily endorsed by you, and as the interest is a vital one, that we also assist them financially if necessary.

In conclusion I wish to take the present opportunity to thank you for the great honor conveyed in electing me to the high office of president two years ago, and in your unanimous action at Atlantic City in reelecting me and thus showing your approval of my administration during the previous year. The fact that the association is so much stronger is not due to your president, but due to your Executive Committee, your Board of Managers and your Inspection Committee, who have so loyally given [illegible] time to the association.

During the past year I spent over six months in Europe, and this necessarily placed the responsibilities of the office on Vice-President Alper.

On account of the financial stringency, which brought about a stagnation in all lines of business, objection to the Atlantic City rules, etc., your acting president was compelled to give a great deal of his valuable time to association matters. I feel that mention should be made of the able manner in which he conducted the office during that trying period. Your ship has been steered efficiently during the storms that shook the financial world, and has landed in Milwaukee without disaster—all bills paid.

My thanks are especially due to our faithful secretary, Mr. Fish. At the beginning of my administration the Board of Managers saw fit to give him more authority over the affairs of the association, increasing his duties and responsibilities. A large share of the work that formerly devolved upon the office of the surveyor-general was transferred to Mr. Fish, leaving only the general supervision of reinspection and the practical application of the rules in the hands of the surveyor-general. That they made no mistake is evidenced by the fact that the National Hardwood Lumber Association today is stronger than ever. Taking into consideration that we now have uniform inspection and uniform application of same, too much credit cannot be given Secretary Fish, who has been largely instrumental in bringing this result about. You have a faithful, efficient and courteous gentleman as your secretary.

On retiring to the ranks I wish to assure my successor that he will have my loyal and hearty support.

Secretary's Report.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: In the preparation of this, my third annual report, I have endeavored to eliminate many details of the work performed during the last year, and to confine my report to facts and figures showing the results obtained. I trust it will be gratifying to the membership to review a report showing an increase in membership and amounts earned by our salaried inspectors, notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions hardwood manufacturers and dealers have been called upon to meet during the last seven months.

Although these rather trying conditions have increased the responsibilities of your officers and directors, the product of their own interests, they have at all times extended to your secretary cordial support, and to their loyalty and unselfish sacrifice of time to the association affairs much of the progress of the year is due.

Our financial condition, as will be noted from the treasurer's report, is stronger than ever, in spite of the fact that we have been called upon to meet some extraordinary expenses which did not come under the regular current expenditures.

As stated in the report presented at the Atlantic City meeting one year ago, the Board of Managers, in June, 1906, recognizing the fact that the chief inspector was compelled to be absent from the association office much of the time, decided to place the secretary in charge of the Inspection Department so far as the correspondence and assignment of work to the inspection force were concerned. It is my belief that improved service has resulted, for the chief inspector, in addition to giving prompt attention to the requests of our membership for official reinspection, has been placed in much closer touch with the inspection force. He has made frequent trips to the important markets in which salaried inspectors are maintained, and has also rendered valuable service to many of our members by visiting their plants and instructing their employes in the correct application of the National rules. It would appear reasonable to credit this system with the reduction in number of complaints from members on the work of the Inspection Department.

In the report submitted at our last annual meeting, the association had seventeen salaried inspectors in its employ, stationed in the leading producing and wholesale markets, where the conditions warranted permanent employment. This number has been increased to twenty-three, located as follows:

Chicago	3	Cairo	1
Memphis	2	New Orleans	2
Cincinnati	2	Buffalo	1
Minneapolis	1	New York	1
Grand Rapids	2	Philadelphia	1
St. Louis	2	Boston	1
Milwaukee	1	Baltimore	1
Beaumont, Texas	1	Norfolk	1

Since our tenth annual, held May 23 and 24, 1907, the reports from salaried inspectors show a total of 50,726,944 feet, and adding to this 56,181,069 feet covered by certificates of the fee inspectors, results in a grand total of 106,908,013 feet. Last year the salaried inspectors' report was 42,436,215 feet, indicating a net gain for the salaried men of more than 20 per cent. This gain is not confined to one or two markets, but is distributed evenly over the entire field covered by the inspection of this association. These totals cover only the amount inspected on which the bonded certificate has been issued. The reduced volume of shipments since November, 1907, has resulted in considerable shrinkage, and unfavorable weather conditions during many weeks have further reduced the showing, but applications for the appointment of salaried inspectors from the sawmill districts, which are now being considered, furnish abundant proof that we are working along correct lines, and that both branches of the trade recognize the value and fairness of our present system.

I desire to again urge upon the membership the importance of familiarizing themselves with the rules governing the Inspection Bureau. This information is given very fully in the hand-book issued from the general office in December, 1907, copies of which were sent every member, and has also been included in the Inspection Rules Book. During the last year lack of this information on the part of several of our members has resulted in unnecessary delay and expense, as their failure to make application direct to the secretary for official reinspection has necessitated the cancellation of several certificates under the rules in force.

During the year, applications for the service of National inspectors at mill points have increased materially, and the attention of this membership is respectfully called to paragraph 4 of the Inspection Rules Book, to the effect that members enclose check with application to the inspector called upon, to cover railroad fare and other necessary expenses. Attention to this request will insure against delay, as it is by no means certain that our inspectors can at all times advance the necessary amounts without serious inconvenience. My attention was recently directed to the fact that one inspector had advanced from his personal funds over $200 to members, in railroad fare and other expense, and had been waiting more than sixty days for a return of the money thus advanced.

In conformity with the by-laws, eight meetings of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors have been held, as follows:

Board of Directors, May 23, 1907.
Board of Directors, May 24, 1907.
Executive Committee, July 25, 1907.
Executive Committee, October 24, 1907.
Board of Directors, December 3, 1907.
Executive Committee, January 27, 1908.
Executive Committee, April 19, 1908.
Executive Committee, May 14, 1908.

All meetings have been well attended and suggestions from the membership carefully considered, but to review in detail the voluminous records of these meetings would unnecessarily lengthen this report. I have therefore, as formerly stated, endeavored to give prominence to the facts and figures of the year's progress.

At the Board of Directors meeting held on May 23, 1907, it was suggested that a saving of considerable expense and much time to members might be effected in many cases through deputizing the salaried inspectors on official reinspections, instead of sending the chief inspector a long distance, under heavy expense, to reinspect single cars or small lots in dispute. This plan has been followed in numerous instances and has been commended by the members securing such service. It was also suggested that the Inspection Department could further advance the interests of uniform inspection by furnishing inspectors, when so requested, to visit mills and instruct the inspectors in the employ of members

as to the correct application of the National rules. This has been done on all applications received at the secretary's office, and excellent results have been obtained.

In May, 1907, the National Lumber Exporters' Association solicited the coöperation of this association in correcting certain unsatisfactory methods then prevailing in the measurement of lumber in the Liverpool market. Letters were sent from the executive office to every member of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, calling attention to the importance of exerting their influence in the correction of these methods, and in due course a letter was received from the National Lumber Exporters' Association stating that Liverpool buyers had agreed to discontinue the practice formerly prevailing, and further stating that the action of the National Hardwood Lumber Association had been a prominent factor and of great assistance in correcting the former system.

From a comparison of the secretary's reports of recent years the fact will be noted that the demand from the trade for copies of the National rules shows marked increase, and the fact that 21,000 copies of the present rules have been sent out since November, 1907, perhaps indicates growing interest in our work. The printing in the new rules of instructions on "how to obtain national inspection" was a new departure, but, from opinions received, has, beyond doubt, proven of assistance to the membership. Frequent changes in yellow pine and cypress rules prompted the Executive Committee to discontinue including those rules in the National Association book, as we have formally adopted the rules of the Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association and the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association.

Numerous requests from manufacturers in all sections covered by our membership for branding hammers to assist in the identification of their shipments, particularly to eastern markets, resulted in the purchase of branding hammers bearing the National Association emblem and special numbers for each inspector. These have been placed in the hands of all salaried inspectors, with instructions to use them on all shipments when so requested by the member ordering the inspection.

During the year several complaints were registered by large buyers and consumers of hardwood lumber, to the effect that after making positive agreement with the shipper to accept the report of our bonded inspectors, the shipper had declined to deliver the duplicate certificate of the National inspector. Your secretary was accordingly authorized to deliver a copy of such inspection to the buyer if the fact was determined, upon investigation, that National inspection had been agreed upon as a final basis for settlement.

Your attention is also directed to the fact that a special committee of three has been appointed and has been at work in an effort to secure the adoption of the National Hardwood Lumber Association rules by the United States Navy Department. A report of the progress of this committee will be heard durfng the meeting.

During the year which closes with this annual meeting financial conditions have demanded more of my attention than in former years, but I have been greatly inspired in my efforts by the cordial support of the membership, and the absolute confidence in ultimate results entertained by all of the officers and directors with whom I have been associated in the discharge of my duties. Since May 24, 1907, 162 new firms have been added to the membership roll. During the same period a number of members have been taken from the list. A statement in detail of membership gain and loss since our tenth annual meeting is as follows:

Membership May 21, 1907	594
Applications received since	169
Applications rejected	7
Total accepted	162

MEMBERS LOST.

Failures and withdrawals from business	72
Dropped as delinquent	24
Resignations	26
	122

resulting in a net gain of 40 members for the year.

Notwithstanding the substantial reduction in shipments and slow collections to contend with, the first of each month has, without exception, seen all bills of every nature paid in full. The association has not at any period been in debt, nor have we borrowed any funds. Detail of receipts and disbursements from my office are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From membership dues	$19,725.00	
From inspection fees	33,704.83	
From inspection rules	759.27	
From cash deposits	625.00	
		$54,814.10

DISBURSEMENTS.

Remitted treasurer	$53,802.47	
Cash and checks on hand	1,011.63	54,814.10

In addition to the balance now subject to check of the treasurer in the general fund, $1,716.72, should be added $1,000, carried by the secretary, making total cash balance in general fund June 1, 1908, $2,716.72. Checks and cash on hand received since June 1 amount to $1,011.63, which brings the total cash on hand and in bank to $3,728.35.

In addition we have outstanding accounts for inspection service, $2,052.05; for membership dues prior to May, 1908, $275; due May, 1908, $1,900, giving the association accounts and cash on hand at this time $7,955.40.

Since my appointment as secretary, three years ago, the subject of adding a Bureau of Information on firms who are known as "kickers for revenue" and buyers who habitually cancel orders and contracts, has been advocated by several of our members. It is not my understanding that those members favor the establishment of a complete system of credit investigations or financial ratings, but a confidential bureau for the interchange of experience on customers who are inclined to be arbitrary and unfair. Systematic interchange of such experience has come to be an accepted factor in many lines, and with our membership of 634 firms it is my belief that coöperation along these lines would prove of great value to the membership, and doubtless result in the correction of some of the present abuses which the hardwood lumbermen have to contend with. I should be pleased to have this suggestion considered during the meeting, and if it meets with the approval of the members present, I shall take pleasure in submitting plans in detail for the establishment of such a department.

It is freely conceded that all branches of the lumber industry recognize more fully each year the necessity and value of organized effort. Present trade conditions render such effort of more value than ever, and it is my belief that the National Hardwood Lumber Association, with its prestige of eleven years of successful work, can and will in the near future maintain a list of 1,000 members. We shall work for an important increase during the coming year, and with your coöperation there is absolutely no question about successful results.

With an earnest request for a continuation of your loyal support and with thanks for the many courtesies extended during the past year, this report is respectfully submitted.

F. F. FISH, Secretary.

Treasurer's Report.

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand as reported by J. Watt Graham at Atlantic City convention, May 23, 1907	$ 2,753.71	
RECEIPTS.		
Membership dues	$19,350.00	
Inspection fees	33,076.48	
Inspection rules	750.99	53,177.47
		$55,931.18

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries (secretary, chief inspector, stenographers and inspectors)	$39,143.89	
Inspectors' expense	6,346.09	
Secretary's traveling expense	826.59	
Postage	1,326.44	
Convention, New York conference, Executive and Standing Committee expense	1,233.74	
Printing and office supplies	1,953.69	
Telephone, telegraph, light, express and exchange	436.40	
Reinspection settlements	1,906.14	
Rent of 1012 Rector building	960.00	
Premiums on bonds for secretary and treasurer	28.65	
Refunds to members	52.83	54,214.46
Balance on hand June 1, 1908		$ 1,716.72

CASH DEPOSIT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From J. Watt Graham, former treasurer	$ 1,363.30	
Deposits from twenty-five inspectors	625.00	
Interest to June 1, 1908	51.49	
		$ 2,038.79

DISBURSEMENTS.

Refunds of fourteen inspectors (resigned)	$	350.00
Balance on hand June 1, 1908	$	1,688.79

CLAUDE MALEY, Treasurer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session the committee on forestry, of which M. M. Wall of Buffalo is chairman, made its report as follows:

Report of Committee on Forestry.

To the president and members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association: Your committee on forestry begs to report considerable work done during the past year. Has been in correspondence with the National Forestry Service at Washington and with the forestry commissions of the states of New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and other states and with legislators and individuals, and has endeavored to keep as much as possible in touch with what is actually being done in regard to forestry and also what legislation is being enacted, and to advise and assist in such legislation as much as possible.

Perhaps the most important legislation is the bill which was recently passed appropriating $5,000,000 for the purchase and control of approximately 1,000,000 acres of land in the Appalachian and White mountains.

The future hardwood supply hinges largely on the control of the Appalachian mountain forests. To briefly summarize the reasons the hardwood lumber cut of the country has fallen off over 15 per cent in the last seven years, and this decrease took place at a time when the industries made unprecedented demands upon every kind of structural material. The output of pig iron increased 86 per cent, that of cement 229 percent and that of softwood lumber nearly 16 per cent. During the same period the wholesale prices of all classes of hardwood lumber advanced from 25 to 65 per cent. Almost every kind of hardwood has been put on the market and hardwood is now being cut in every state and in almost every locality where it is found. All possible substitutes are being put into requisition. The demand is stronger than ever, but the supply is falling off. A notable shrinkage has occurred in some of the most popular woods, as shown by the following table:

	1899, feet.	1906, feet.	Inc.	Dec.
Oak	4,825,957,000	2,820,395,000	....	36.5
Maple	633,438,000	882,878,000	39.4	....
Poplar	1,115,242,000	692,957,000	....	....
Red gum	285,117,000	455,874,000	59.9	....
Chestnut	206,688,000	407,379,000	....	....
Basswood	305,969,000	376,935,000	23	....
Birch	142,601,000	320,[illegible],000	124	....
Cottonwood	445,121,000	263,[illegible],000	....	40
Beech	[illegible],000	224,[illegible],000	....	....
Elm	176,[illegible],000	214,[illegible],000	....	....
Ash	209,120,000	214,[illegible],000	....	....
Hickory	96,636,000	148,212,000	53.4	....
Tupelo	[illegible],000	55,[illegible],000	....	....
Walnut	58,681,000	[illegible],000	....	....
Sycamore	29,715,000	[illegible],000	....	....
All others	208,504,000	87,637,000	....	58.0
	[illegible],[illegible],000	[illegible],[illegible],000	....	....

Oak, which in 1899 furnished more than one-half the entire output of hardwood lumber, has

fallen off 36.5 per cent. Yellow poplar, which in 1899 ranked second among the hardwoods of the country, fell off 37.9 per cent. Elm, the great standard in slack cooperage, went down 50.8 per cent.

Cottonwood and ash, used largely in many industries, lost respectively 36.4 and 20.3 per cent. Of the woods which show increases, hickory and walnut are cut scatteringly over a very large territory.

The increases shown are probably in large part, if not entirely, due to more complete figures in 1906 than in 1899. Other woods which show increases are those which up to a few years ago were considered inferior and had no market value. Only within the past seven years have maple, red gum, birch, beech and tupelo begun to replace the better woods, such as oak, poplar, elm and ash. When the inferior substitutes are gone there will be nothing with which to replace them.

While we know the hardwood supply is rapidly running down, it is unfortunate that we cannot tell how long the supply will last. The hardwood which annually goes into the manufacture of lumber is approximately 7 1/3 billion feet. Other uses, such as railroad ties, poles, piles, fence posts, fuel and the vast amount of waste bring the figure to at least 25 billion feet. By the largest estimate our supply of standing hardwoods does not exceed 400 billion feet. This means a sixteen years' supply.

How intensely the whole country would feel the loss of a great resource like hardwood timber was merely indicated by the injurious effects of the anthracite coal strike a few years ago. Many of our great industries such as furniture, vehicle and cooperage manufacture depend absolutely upon hardwood. These industries will suffer when the hardwood supply is exhausted. Not only will they suffer, the whole country will suffer for want of their products. Our present national forests furnish no hardwood timber because hardwoods grow only in the east.

There have been in the United States four great hardwood centers, the Ohio valley, the lake states, the lower Mississippi valley and the Appalachian states. The Ohio valley in the past has been the main center of production. Even as late as 1899 the states of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana produced 25 per cent of the hardwood. In 1906 they produced only 14 per cent; both the states of Ohio and Indiana fell off over 50 per cent. They have reached a sudden end as great hardwood producers.

Their many hardwood mill establishments which are now pressed to supplies will largely exhaust their timber within the next few years. The cut from [illegible] was not have been [illegible] farming, for which in large part they are well adapted.

The three lake states furnished less hardwood lumber in 1906 than they did in 1899. Unquestionably their maximum production has been reached and their decline is likely to be almost as rapid as that of Ohio and Indiana because of the nearness of many wood-using industries, which will make heavy demands upon their supplies. The hardwood lands of the lake states are for the most part agricultural lands, and they are rapidly being cleared for the production of grain, grasses and potatoes.

The same is true of the lower Mississippi valley. The hardwoods occupy the richest agricultural land, which almost as fast as the timber is cut is being turned into farms. Present indications are that the swamp land, notable for the production of hardwoods, will within a few years be drained and cleared for agriculture.

This leaves but one other hardwood region, the Appalachian mountains. The Appalachians [illegible] from the other regions because they are not of agricultural value; their main usefulness is for timber production. In 1906 they produced 48 per cent of the hardwoods of the country.

It is clear that they must be counted upon for even a much larger proportion in the future. Although they bear hemlock, pine and spruce in quantity, it is in the production of hardwoods that the Appalachians have their chief value. It is to them that the hardwood-using industries must look for future supplies, and even with the Appalachians the country has only a sixteen years' supply now available for the ax.

The southern Appalachian region contains a timbered area of over 58 million acres. Including the mountains of Pennsylvania, New York and New England, it is safe to estimate the Appalachian area as covering 75 million acres, primarily adapted to hardwood timber.

Only a small part of this 12 per cent to 15 per cent is covered by virgin growth. The remainder has been cut over and some of it has been cleared.

Throughout the Appalachian region the forest has suffered incalculable damage by fire, which over most of the region still burns without hindrance. Every year millions of young trees, the hope of the future crop, are killed and the humus, the great storehouse of fertility and moisture, is consumed over thousands of acres.

Through mismanagement a great part of the young timber has been destroyed. Much that remains is damaged by fire, insects or fungi. Over the whole area the average growth is very little, probably not more than ten cubic feet per acre annually.

The inevitable conclusion is that there are lean years close ahead in the use of hardwood timber. There is sure to be a gap between the supply which exists and the supply which will have to be provided. How large that gap will be depends upon how soon and how effectively we begin to make provision for the future supply.

The present indications are that, in spite of the best we can do, there will be a shortage of hardwoods running through at least fifteen years. How acute that shortage may become and how serious a check it will put upon the industries concerned cannot now be foretold. That it will strike at the very foundation of some of the country's most important industries is unquestionable. This much is true beyond doubt that the hardwood timber famine is upon us and we have made no provision against it.

Studies of the forest conditions in the southern Appalachians show that these lands, where they have been under protection for some time, are capable of producing an average of fifty cubic feet of wood per acre annually. Even taking the production of forty cubic feet, this means for the area of 75 million acres a possible annual production of about 3,000,000,000 cubic feet, which is about equal to the present consumption of hardwood timber for all purposes. Since the Appalachians at present supply only 48 per cent of our hardwoods and since other regions will continue to furnish some, it is likely that the proportion from the Appalachians will never exceed 75 per cent.

This allows a margin of safety 25 per cent if we assume that there will be no increase over the present rate of consumption.

[illegible] forests are taken soon enough, and [illegible] handled, they will eventually produce continually three-fourths of the hardwood [illegible] of the country, and do it without exhausting the forests. In fact, it can be done [illegible] greatly improve the forest.

[illegible] and doubtless to the same in this respect as that of Germany. In Saxony, the cut, which represents only the growth, [illegible] 25 per cent during the period from 1820 to 1904, bringing the annual yield to 93 cubic feet per acre. Prussia shows a still more pronounced increase. In 1830 the cut was only 26 cubic feet per acre, and in 1865 had only increased to 24 cubic feet. But in 1890, owing to proper management, it had risen to 52, and in 1904 to 65 cubic feet. These results came largely from non-agricultural lands, sandy plains, swamps and rough mountain slopes, and from forests which had been mismanaged much the same as ours. Under right management an equal increase may be expected from Appalachian forests.

To this increase of yield we must look to meet the increase which is certain to come in demand.

Pennsylvania has increased its state forest reserves during the year 1907, and thus far in 1908 from 1,500,000 to 1,750,000 acres.

It maintains an academy at Mont Alto, where young men are educated to become foresters, and as soon as they are educated they are assigned to stations on the reserves. During the last year ten graduates have been put in charge of definite areas. The Forest Reserve Holdings of Pennsylvania are being gradually enlarged. There is probably under contract at the present time for purchase nearly 100,000 additional acres.

From Michigan we learn that the result from Forest Service in the way of timber growth, seedling, and in matters connected with the forests, have been fairly satisfactory, but as yet Michigan has done but little that is of practical value. The government has reserved from homestead and sale all the government lands in the northern half of the lower peninsula of Michigan, also about 10,000 acres of agricultural college land which was set aside for forestry purposes by the last Michigan legislature.

The Forest Commission of New York state has since 1901 been planting seedling trees for the purpose of reforesting waste lands in the forest reserve. Since then plantations have been made [illegible] in the Adirondacks over 500,000 seedling trees were planted in 1902, and about 1,000,000 in 1904. These plantations were made at various places, the largest one in Franklin county on burned-over and denuded lands. Conifferous species only were used on these plantations.

The Scotch pine and white pine planted on these plantations are in a very satisfactory condition, having reached an average height of from five to eight feet.

The only plantation of hardwoods undertaken as yet was made in 1904. The land selected for this purpose was a grassy field containing seventy acres, situated on Canoe point, on the lower end of Grindstone island, St. Lawrence river. The species planted consisted of red oak, pin oak, chestnut, black locust, black walnut, white ash and hickory, about 80,000 seedlings in all being planted, mostly oak. Only one-third of these plants were destroyed during the next winter by field mice, which, burrowing under the snow, gnawed the bark away or cut off the stem completely. When the damage was discovered measures were taken to poison the mice, and large quantities of corn meal mixed with strychnine were distributed over the field. The plants which escaped injury are now alive and doing well.

The state of Connecticut appropriates $1,000 a year for buying and improving land. These forests are small, the chief object being to furnish examples of good forest methods to private owners in that region. They have three tracts [illegible] one of 1,100 acres in Portland, 300 acres in Union, and 140 acres in Sunbury. Besides these tracts the Connecticut experiment station has carried on extensive forest planting experiments on an area of sand plain land in Windsor.

An effort will be made to secure from the next legislature an appropriation of $30,000 for the purpose of acquiring at least one tract in each county of the state. They have an efficient [illegible] for [illegible] consisting of about 100 men as town and district wardens of [illegible]

the state. The fires which these wardens put out vary in size from an acre to two or three thousand acres.

The average cost of extinguishing fifty-six fires was $9.75 each. The expense of the fire warden system is borne one-half by the town, one-fourth by the state, and one-fourth by the county.

Owing to the increased feeling of safety from forest fires, many private owners have now become interested in forestry, especially the planting up of waste land, of which there are some 200,000 or 300,000 acres in the state.

In 1906 the first attempt to secure seedlings for private owners at reasonable rates from the nursery companies was made, and 100,000 trees were planted in the state.

In 1907 the number was increased to 350,000, and this spring over 500,000 trees were set out. The state gives talks or lectures before any organization interested in forestry, and the state forester also gives a course of instruction of six weeks in the Agricultural College. Connecticut is doing splendid work in an educational way.

It is encouraging to see on all sides evidence of a growing interest in the preservation of our forests, and the whole country seems to have awakened to the fact that the end is in sight unless something be done, and that quickly.

The government service seems aggressive, and it is likely that in a few years practical results of great value to the country will be manifest. By specializing forest management, the great variety of woods will be maintained and the restoration of an adequate supply for the needs of the people will be accomplished of a measurable value.

We again repeat the recommendations made in our previous reports—that state legislative bodies and the American Congress be petitioned for the enactment of the following laws:

1. To relieve, for a long period of years, lands owned by individuals that shall be devoted to forest growth under practical supervision.

2. To provide legislation that shall insure individual timber owners protection from fire and depredation.

3. That the several states shall take up in a comprehensive and practical way the replenishing of lands undesirable for agriculture for timber.

4. That the national legislature be invoked to prohibit the exportation of logs.

5. That the federal government make a census of the stumpage of the United States.

Respectfully submitted,

MALCOLM M. WALL, Chairman.

The report of the Transportation Committee, of which Emil Guenther is chairman, was presented, as follows:

Report of Transportation Committee.

Your Committee on Transportation begs to report that during the last twelve months the following matters were taken up, viz.:

A letter dated November 3, 1907, from the Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati, in reference to an increase of the minimum weights, from 30,000 to 34,000 pounds. Your chairman referred that letter to our Philadelphia Exchange, who passed the following resolutions:

"No. 1. Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the Exchange that it would be desirable to have the railroad companies who have fixed the minimum required weight of shipment of lumber at 34,000 pounds insert a clause in their notices to the effect that where a car is apparently loaded to its full capacity, and it is evident that it is a physical impossibility to load sufficient lumber to make 34,000 pounds, such shipment shall be billed out at the actual weight of the lading."

A copy was forwarded to the Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati. Since that time Mr. C. E. Gill, chairman of the Official Classification Committee, reported unfavorably in reference to the above.

A letter dated November 16, 1907, from the Oregon & Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in reference to an amendment to the interstate commerce law in changing rates, a resolution, upon the suggestion of your chairman, was adopted by the Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia, as follows:

"No. 2. WHEREAS, The interstate commerce law now in effect does not contain any provision whereby a hearing is required before a change in any interstate freight rate may become effective; and

"WHEREAS, Experience has fully demonstrated the urgent necessity for an amendment to remedy this serious defect; therefore be it

"Resolved by the Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia, That at the present session of Congress an amendment shall be offered providing substantially that when any railroad company makes to advance or lower any published through freight rate used in interstate commerce, or change classification of any commodity, it must, if objection be made thereto, receive the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission before such rates or changes in classification shall become effective.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be mailed to each of the senators and representatives in Congress from the state of Pennsylvania, and to the Oregon & Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association."

Similar resolutions were adopted February 10, 1908, by the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, upon our request, as follows:

"No. 3. The Interstate Commerce Commission law now in effect does not make any provision requiring a hearing before a change in any interstate freight rates become effective. Therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, That we recommend that at the coming session of Congress an amendment be offered providing that when a railroad company endeavors to change, by advancing or lowering, any interstate freight rate or make a change in classification, it shall give notice of the same to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which change, if approved by said commission, shall not go into effect until at least sixty days after such change has been made, and in the event that any objection be made to such change, interests affected by such change shall have an opportunity to appear before said commission to lie such objections as may be made of them."

Your committee greatly appreciates the co-operation of this association.

Several additional letters were received by your committee from our members and several kindred associations in reference to weights, rates, etc., but all such matters should be referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, as outlined in a letter received by the chairman from the Interstate Commerce Commission, as follows:

"The duties of this commission relate to rates and all regulation and practices concerning rates. We have no authority, compulsory, to reduce a rate or to make any order with respect to matters like stopover privileges, reconsignments, etc. We have no power over claims against railroads for loss and damage of the property in transit, and the commission has no authority over the physical operation of railroads.

"I may refer you, as an example of what we can do, to the case of Burgess et al. vs. Transcontinental Freight Bureau. In this case the complaint asserts that an advance of 10 cents per hundred from Pacific coast upon hardwood lumber was unreasonable. If the commission should decide the contention it would have a right to order a reduction to the old basis, or even to put in a lower rate; and it could also, if it saw fit, order the railroads to refund to shippers the amounts collected above the rate established.

"This will perhaps give you some idea of the authority which this body exercises."

You are aware the past few years have developed considerable agitation of one kind or another, more or less conflicting with the policies of the railroads, but your committee has felt that this association should take a very conservative course, and therefore only those matters which appeared practical and reasonable have had our indorsement and action.

Respectfully,

EMIL GUENTHER, Chairman.

LATER ADVICES FROM MILWAUKEE

Special Wire to HARDWOOD RECORD, Thursday, June 11: The eleventh annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association is now in full swing here in Milwaukee. The introductory remarks to the preceding papers were based on the official program as sent out by the association, which late developments necessitated varying to some extent. More complete details and a report of the second day's sessions will appear in the RECORD of June 25.

G. J. Landeck, of Milwaukee, opened proceedings at Stephenson's hall by introducing Mayor David S. Rose, who, as scheduled, made a very scholarly and pleasing address, welcoming the delegates and guests and extending to them the freedom of the city.

President W. H. Russe, of Memphis, humorously announced that F. A. Diggins, of Cadillac, Mich., was scheduled to respond to the mayor's address of welcome, but inasmuch as Mr. Rose was obliged to leave at once in order to catch a train, and therefore could not hear the response, Mr. Diggins preferred not to inflict it upon the audience. Mr. Russe further detailed the recent accident sustained by Secretary Frank F. Fish and stated that, although he had made strenuous efforts to get to the meeting in spite of his illness, it had been decided that such a course would be absolutely impracticable, and that he had instructed Mr. Fish not to attempt it.

A. R. Vinnedge took the place of the secretary at the desk, after which President Russe delivered his opening address as above given.

Mr. Vinnedge then read the report of Secretary Fish, which was duly approved by the association, and was followed by Claude Maley, treasurer, with his financial report, both presented above.

On motion, the chair was instructed to appoint a Committee on Officers' Reports which should present its findings on Friday. President Russe appointed as this committee Edward Buckley, of Manistee, Mich.; J. W. Thompson, of Memphis, and Henry Maley, of Edinburgh, Ind.

On motion of Geo. D. Burgess, of Memphis, a message of condolence was sent to Secretary Fish on behalf of the association.

Adjournment was then taken until afternoon.

Thursday Afternoon Session.

The first thing taken up by the association on reassembling at 2 p. m. was the report of M. M. Wall, of Buffalo, as chairman of the Forestry Committee.

D. F. Clark, of Minneapolis, made a motion that the report be accepted and copies of it sent to Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester of the United States, and to President Roosevelt.

Emil Guenther followed Mr. Wall with the report of the Committee on Transportation, also covered herewith.

C. F. Sweet, of Grand Rapids, made a motion that further proceedings of the convention be considered executive, and that the trade press be given their reports for publication by the secretary of the association.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The chair announced that Capt. C. F. Liebke, of St. Louis, chairman of the Waterways Committee, was unable to be present and A. R. Vinnedge read his report, which will be given complete in the next issue.

On motion of B. F. McMillan, of McMillan, Wis., the president was instructed to appoint a committee to attend the Deep Waterways Convention at Chicago to be held in October.

John Fritchard, of Indianapolis, chairman of the Inspection Rules Committee, read his report in which the committee suggested certain changes in the rules. A reprint of these changes was distributed among the members and while considerable discussion of inspection matters prevailed, final consideration of the report was made a special order of business for 10 a. m. Friday.

The meeting then adjourned.

Entertainment.

Over three hundred delegates are in attendance at the sessions in Milwaukee, of whom but a small percentage seemed to be from the East. From the Middle West the attendance is noticeably large. The Milwaukee contingent is providing ample and diversified amusement both for the delegates and visiting ladies, the weather is ideal, and everybody is having a glorious good time. Friday's sessions promise to be interesting ones.

Semi-Annual Veneer and Panel Association.

The semi-annual meeting of the National Veneer and Panel Manufacturers' Association was held at the Hotel Pontchartrain, Detroit, Mich., on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 9 and 10. The first day was devoted to meetings of the several sub-organizations which compose the general association—the Veneer Manufacturers' Club, the American Panel Club, and the Quartered Oak Club. The sessions of these organizations were well attended and very beneficial to members engaged in these respective lines of work. On Tuesday evening a delightful Italian dinner was served the members of the association at one of Detroit's famous restaurants. The semi-annual convention met at 10 A. M. Wednesday, June 10, with President Burdis Anderson of Munising, Mich., in the chair, and Secretary E. H. Defebaugh of Chicago recording.

The first thing in order of business was the roll call, which showed a good representation of members present. It was followed by the reading of minutes of the last meeting, which stood approved.



BURDIS ANDERSON, MUNISING, MICH. PRESIDENT

President's Address.

President Anderson then spoke as follows:

It gives me pleasure to address you and I am indeed pleased to see you all looking so pleasant and pleasing, notwithstanding the persistent rumors of hard times.

At the annual meeting in Chicago in January our beloved secretary Mr. Defebaugh, was pleased to refer facetiously to the financial and business crash and which then existed as a Christian Science panic. Later developments, however, would seem to indicate that our highly esteemed secretary failed for once to diagnose the case altogether correctly. A Christian Science paper which I read some years ago claimed to prove that there is no sin, sickness, poverty or death. For the past six months trade has been sinfully sick—we have many of us gone begging for orders, and business has been practically dead; so that the trouble has seemed a real material thing and no mere malady of mortal mind; but, gentlemen, these harrowing times of financial depression should have a tendency to bring us closer together. They should result in cementing more firmly the bonds of our friendships and should demonstrate the practical value of our association.

The greatest good to all in any association can only be obtained by getting close together in a free, frank and unreserved interchange of ideas and experiences.

This year will unquestionably prove to be a crucial test of the vitality and efficiency of the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' association, and success can be attained and the best results secured only through the hearty coöperation of each and every individual member.

I wish that each member of the association might consider himself a member ex-officio of all the committees, take personal interest in the work, and feel free to offer suggestions and advice on any and all matters which might be advantageously considered by the association.

Our three auxiliary organizations—the American Panel Club, the Quartered Oak Club and the Veneer Manufacturers' Club—are all doing excellent work. The members get together and discuss methods, costs, prices and trade conditions more intimately than would be practicable in the general association meetings.

You will hear more fully in regard to the work of the different clubs later in the day, when you will be addressed by the presiding officers of the clubs.

In addition to the club work, however, there is a great work to be done by the Veneer & Panel Association along lines of common interest to all manufacturers engaged in these kindred enterprises.

I would be glad to see each member of the association a member of one or more of the clubs, and every club member a member of the association. Then, if each member will feel that the association is his association, that its work is his work, and its successful issue depends in a measure upon his personal effort, we will have an association that will prove an incalculable power for the good of all its members and a big influence to promote the welfare of our enterprises.

During the past half year we have started some work along lines hitherto untried. The executive committee has held two meetings and engaged the services of Howard S. Young as assistant secretary to act in cooperation with Mr. Defebaugh for the development of the prospective work.

At its March meeting the executive committee adopted a resolution to the effect that the policy of the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association shall be to adopt no specific price list and to make no effort to fix selling prices but that the association shall, through its cost and valuation committee, disseminate information concerning the cost of production of our different products. It is safe to conclude that no member of ours will sell any part of his product without a profit if he knows it. We should make a strenuous effort, therefore, to educate each manufacturer in our line to figure costs intelligently, including all legal charges and overhead expenses.

The executive committee has also authorized the assistant secretary to organize a Credit and Inspection Experience Bureau for the benefit of all members of the association who contribute data or report for membership information to the assistant secretary. You have all been duly advised concerning the work, its aim and its objects and its service, and I wish to state all we have yet already done so to send to Mr. Young a classified list of customers, so that each member could get the benefit of the Credit and Inspection Experience Bureau information may cover as broad a field as possible.

This service can be made much more valuable than any commercial agency, because it will tell you not only concerning a customer's ability to pay, but will also advise you in regard to what is many times more desirable to know, his disposition to pay. Customers who "take" and habitually unreasonable extra time, unjust discounts and deductions and who habitually make dishonest claims should be known and all of us and we can all have this information by cooperation, through our Credit and Inspection Experience Bureau. It has been suggested that some members might object to listing their credit and inspection experiences for fear some other manufacturer might get hold of their customers. Such objection would seem ridiculous for two reasons —first, because any of us can secure a list of the manufacturers and customers in our lines from the Dispatch, Furniture and Lumber Information Bureau, or similar sources of information; second, because the credit and inspection lists could be seen by no one but our assistant secretary, who can be fully and absolutely relied upon.

In connection with the Credit and Inspection Experience Bureau we propose to establish a [illegible] to be conducted by the members [illegible] and all past the [illegible] from.

I will [illegible] these matters fully discussed during this session of the association, as I feel confident that the work is along progressive lines that cannot fail to benefit all of our members.

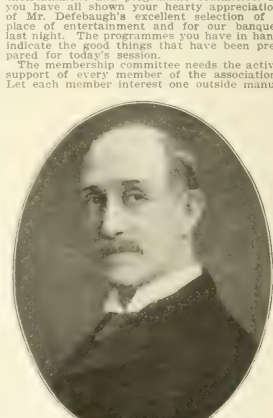
While we have not accomplished during the past six months quite as much as might have been wished, I feel that we are to be congratulated upon the work done by the cost and valuation committee, the arbitration and grievance committee and the railroad classification and claims committee. The bulletin service is especially valuable, and the bulletins sent out by the cost and valuation committee will undoubtedly have a tendency to maintain prices. While it is to be regretted that there has been some price cutting, still the situation in that respect is much better than it doubtless would have been without the beneficial influence of the association.

Mr. Kline will address you in regard to the work of the classification and grievance committee, and I can only urge that all members of the association will cooperate with this committee in an effort to have any and all disputed claims adjusted amicably and absolutely on the merits of the case, without partiality either to the shipper or the customer.

Mr. Raymond will address you later and tell you of our pilgrimage to New York City and our ineffectual effort to secure more just and satisfactory classification for our products.

It is hardly necessary for me to mention the entertainment and programme committee, as you have all shown your hearty appreciation of Mr. Defebaugh's excellent selection of a place of entertainment and for our banquet last night. The programmes you have in hand indicate the good things that have been prepared for today's session.

The membership committee needs the active support of every member of the association. Let each member interest one outside manu-



D. L. KLINE, LOUISVILLE, KY. EX-PRESIDENT

facturer and give his name and address to Mr. Young, so that he can start a missionary campaign, with the doubtless increase our membership to the mutual advantage of all concerned.

I know of some criticism and opposition to our association among buyers of and dealers in veneers and panels. I think this is caused entirely from a misunderstanding of our policy and efforts.

The buyers and dealers will be quite as much benefited as we by the establishment of uniform grading and inspection rules, uniform methods of stating dimensions and more uniformity in our various products, and it might be well for us to endeavor to have these matters better understood by our customers.

I have been much pleased and greatly encouraged by the hearty support which has been given us, as your president, by many members of the association and all of the active committees.

With your assistance we can and will continue and complete the work already started and make every effort to build up the association until every member will be able to read its history on the right side of his bank balance.

Then the association work will be easy and its momentum will keep it moving without much effort on the part of anyone.

Secretary's Remarks.

President Anderson was followed by Secretary Defebaugh, who said:

The few suggestions I have to make came to me from various directions through correspondence. My own work has not been of a very active nature during the last few months, but I want to call attention to a few things. I have always thought that the matter of trade ethics has not been general enough. Some branches of the lumber trade have almost perfect ethics and they live up to them. This is as it ought to be, and therefore when I received letters from the lumber secretaries who have advocated a trade ethics organization I wrote them that we would certainly be a party to it, and the work will be taken up at the meeting in Minneapolis on the 18th of this month, when the following matters will be considered, which are of much interest to every man in the lumber trade. The idea is for the secretaries of all the associations to get together and work out a system of trade ethics covering these points which I will read as presented by them:

TRADE ETHICS.

ORDERS.

1. All orders should be in writing, and for any amount more than $35 should be signed by both the buyer and the seller.

SPECIFICATIONS.

2. All orders should be complete, explicit, and should specify the grades, terms and conditions of sale.

LEGAL CONTRACTS.

3. No order or contract is to be considered binding until the same has been duly signed by both seller and buyer, or legally authorized agents of either party. All regular salaried salesmen have authority to make contracts for sale of regular list stock, on regular terms only. Any irregular stock, or irregular terms, are subject to the approval of the general office of the seller.

COMMISSION.

4. No commission man has authority to bind any seller on orders taken by him, and all such orders are not binding upon the seller until the same have been acknowledged by them as duly accepted orders.

GRADE TERMS.

5. The latest terms adopted by the different lumber associations should always be used in writing up each and every order or contract. Where the latest terms are not used, or improper abbreviations are used, or any omissions cause a misunderstanding, resulting in loss, it is held that the party first writing up the order shall be responsible, and shall sustain any loss incurred by reason of such errors or omissions.

TERMS OF SALE.

6. In cases where the terms or conditions of the sale are not specified on the face of the order, the following regular terms shall govern.

Consignee to pay the freight; 2 per cent discount of total amount, less freight, to be taken if paid within fifteen days from date of invoice; 1 per cent if remittance is made within thirty days; sixty days, net.

Nonarrival of goods within the first fifteen or thirty days is no excuse for failure to remit. If buyer wishes to take discount, freight can be estimated and reasonable deduction made for probable shortage or improper grade.

Should any portion upon which cash has been advanced or discount has been taken, on arrival at destination, not be acceptable to the buyer, satisfactory adjustment cannot be made as to the acceptance of the stock, buyer has a right to demand return of such money as he has advanced, unless the shipment to be moved or disposed of elsewhere.

The terms of sale should be considered as much a part of the contract as the price at which the stock is purchased.

SPECIAL TERMS.

7. In cases where the buyer is unwilling to buy the stock on regular terms, all special understandings should be noted on each order.

F. O. B. DESTINATION DELIVERY.

8. Where the sales are made at delivered price f. o. b. cars, any destination, the shipper is responsible for the safe delivery of all goods in accordance with the order or invoice. Any damage or loss in transit to be credited to buyer upon the proper information being furnished in support of such loss or damage. However, it is held that any damage or loss sustained on account of delay in transit is a matter to be disposed of between the buyer and the transportation companies, as the seller has no control over the actions of the transportation companies, and it is not fair that he should assume such risk.

COMPLETE DELIVERY.

9 Delivery of goods by the seller is considered complete when the car has reached the "yard" limits of the city or town destination mentioned in the order or contract.

F. O. B. MILL DELIVERY.

10. On all sales made f. o. b. cars shipping point, the responsibility of the shipper ceases when the car is sealed and the bill of lading is delivered to the buyer, such delivery to be considered complete when the bill of lading is placed in the mails.

TIME SHIPMENTS.

11. The seller is not responsible for damage or loss sustained due to delayed shipment, from any cause whatsoever, unless some definite agreement as to what such loss will be on account of the material not being shipped within the specified time shown on the order or contract.

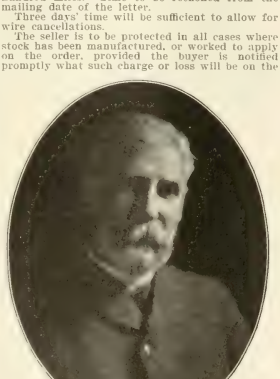
12. Where date of shipment is a part of the contract, the buyer, in order to collect damages from the seller, must specify on the order at the time it is placed the penalty for such nonfulfillment of the contract.

CANCELLATIONS.

13. Where definite date of shipment is not specified on the order, the buyer is not entitled to cancel such orders inside of thirty days from the date of the order, without the consent of the seller, nor is any buyer justified in cancelling an order at any time thereafter without giving the seller at least five days' notice, by letter, where the distance from the buyer to the general office of the seller is not more than five hundred miles, with an additional day's time for each five hundred miles beyond the first five hundred miles. Time to be reckoned from the mailing date of the letter.

Three days' time will be sufficient to allow for wire cancellations.

The seller is to be protected in all cases where stock has been manufactured, or worked to apply on the order, provided the buyer is notified promptly what such charge or loss will be on the



E. F. SAWYER, CADILLAC, MICH., PROMINENT MEMBER.

part of the seller if not allowed to ship out such portion as may have been worked to apply on the order, with the further understanding that shipment can be made within the time specified in the foregoing, but the buyer will not be bound to accept the shipment if it cannot be loaded out within the three or five days, regardless of the circumstances which may prevent the seller from doing so.

The buyer is not permitted to cancel any order after it has been placed in transit, without the consent of the seller, unless the seller is compensated for such loss or damage as he may sustain.

14. All verbal or telephone conversations relative to any contracts or orders must be promptly confirmed, otherwise there will be no evidence to hold either party.

15. With mail orders, the original order received must be filed and is to be considered the contract, and all settlements are to be made upon the basis of the same, unless the buyer requests the seller to make certain changes which may be required in acknowledging the order. If shipment is made before the buyer grants such permission or is able to instruct the mill, settlement will be made on the basis of the buyer's original order, or such amendments as may have been made.

CHANGES AND ADDITIONS.

16. Any changes or additions must be agreeable to both buyer and seller.

17. Both buyer and seller are exempt from any loss or damage caused by strikes, or acts of God over which they have no control.

Cancellation of orders has been a serious matter, and while leniency is necessary in times like these, the nearer we get to real trade ethics, the better it will be for us. I would like to have you interested in this proposition and authorize a representative to attend this conference and lend the coöperation of this association to a matter in which I think you are all interested.

A few weeks ago a "National Prosperity Association" was organized in St. Louis, which is also a good thing. You know if everybody cries "Wolf!" and cries it loud enough and long enough, pretty soon we will all imagine that there is a wolf around. It has been my experience that if we all howl about business going to the bow-wows it generally goes there, and this year, when trade is very quiet, it is becoming manufacturers in a way time to try to realize that they have competitors who are also friends, and intend to do the right thing. Now, of course, this prosperity proposition cannot make trade; but we know one of the greatest factors in the business world today—Judge Gary—has prevented helter-skelter prices in the steel trade. I am sure the influence of the clubs has prevented lowering values to the old point where there was no money in the veneer and panel business. There is just so much trade—about 45 per cent of normal—and if each man is able to get just that 45 per cent from his own customers, he is doing all he can expect. On the other hand, if he goes out cutting prices, whom does he benefit? Possibly he has a few more orders this week than last, but he takes the trade of the other fellow, while his competitor may be sitting still, as he ought, trying to be satisfied with conditions and operate just as economically as possible, to meet a condition which 99 per cent of the business men of the country are in today. In any times of depression it is a mistake to try to buy trade, because no man is going to let his trade get away from him, and an epidemic of that kind spreads worse than smallpox. If you are not satisfied with your own business, don't go out and try to get more by cutting prices on members of this association. The object of this General Prosperity Association is to bring men into closer touch on these questions, and to just wait for times to change and something to turn up. It is bound to come, for this great country of ours can stand still only about so long. The time is going to come when furniture men will need panels and veneers and lumber and everything else. That being the case, if you can hold on and sit quietly in the boat you are in for a time, we will all be better off. The influence of this Prosperity Association, if it should spread among business men the country over, would pacify the man who thinks because his trade is dull he is going to do something for himself if he goes out and cuts prices 10 to 20 per cent. If we will join in this prosperity talk and preach a little sunshine, we can help the situation materially. The questions of running on short time, attending the association meetings, etc., are also important, and your secretary is only too anxious to put information in your hands to show you that everybody in the trade is in the same boat. If you will only take advantage of this you will all realize that nobody is getting any advantage over you. There is nothing like a good old-fashioned "experience meeting" where everybody tells honestly what his troubles are. I attended a meeting of Chicago business men recently, and somebody said of it that it was the biggest time on "the wires" he ever saw, which I thought was a pretty good compliment for Chicago. Now, we all and we can make this convention the same thing. Let us all try to be real "live wires"!

President Anderson: We might take up the appointment of a delegate to the Minneapolis meeting which Mr. Defebaugh speaks of. What is your pleasure in regard to that appointment?

Mr. Kline: I move the association be represented by our president.

The motion was seconded and carried.

President Anderson: In regard to the National Prosperity Association, do you want to take any action, or make any resolution in that connection?

Mr. Lord: I move that the secretary be instructed to draw up a paper and mail to each member of the association, asking them to cooperate along the lines of mutual prosperity and optimistic talk, and that a copy of same be forwarded to the National Prosperity Association of St. Louis, for I believe that lack of confidence is a great difficulty in times like the present.

On being seconded and put to vote, the motion prevailed.

Mr. Wall: In my mind, the paper read by the president is a very useful and instructive one if we will make use of it, and I move you, Mr. President, that it be printed in a separate folder and at least a dozen copies be sent to every member of the association. I think they could use it to very good advantage, and the arguments presented therein would be very convincing to nonmembers and, I believe, would help very materially in getting them to join hands and boost the game along.

Mr. Wall's motion was seconded and carried

Report of Arbitration and Grievance Committee.

D. E. Kline, chairman, presented the report of the Arbitration and Grievance Committee, as follows:

President and Members National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association: The Arbitration and Grievance Committee has had during the past six months submitted to it three complaints. Each of these complaints was made by one member of the association. Two of them were for alleged improper conduct on the part of the consignees of carload shipments of drawer bottoms. The papers in the three cases were placed in the hands of the chairman of this committee at our December meeting, and the committee, through its chairman, immediately wrote to the consignees of the two shipments of drawer bottoms, submitting the complaints as presented to the committee, and in each case received, apparently, perfectly frank replies from the consignees setting forth the condition of the stock received by them, and expressing perfect confidence in a continuation of the condition of the stock shipped as they alleged it to be. In the course of the correspondence with the complainants the chairman of this committee endeavored to express his opinion that the complainants were in error in shipping rotary cut drawer bottoms and backs in sizes that were excessive in length and in proportion to width. It was understood that this material should be furnished to machine-sized dimensions as expressed in the classification and grading rules of the association, in other words, the chairman felt that the shippers, in manufacturing drawer bottoms, should have sprung the stock to the exact lengths ordered and have made allowances in shipping to widths for the natural shrinkage, in order to reduce the drawer bottoms to the approximate widths required. The shippers took issue with the committee in this respect, claiming that it was impracticable in all cases, in shipping machine size stock, to send it in excessive lengths as well as approximate widths, and, unfortunately, the shippers charged the chairman of this committee with prejudging the claim, because he had ventured to express an opinion as stated above. The chairman of the committee took exception to the charge on the part of the shippers and reiterated his previously expressed opinion, and reiterated that opinion by correspondence with permanent members of the association, yet at the same time acted as the complainants that as we not disposed to record and pass upon new complaints unless their unreasonable objection to withdrawn and the committee was left free to view the stock and decide the controversy upon its merits. At this point correspondence between the complainants and the committee ceased.

Later, recently, at a meeting of the Veneer Manufacturers' Club, held in April—a member of the club suffered to the fact that his personal attention had been called to one shipment that was complained of as above, and that the consignee had expressed special solicitude in having the committee examine the stock and report on the condition. The club conceded that it was the province to take the matter up as a subordinate committee, and therefore all the papers in the case were placed in the hands of the chairman Mr. I. E. Raymond, who took personal ownership and in reply to his letter upon the subject, he received a letter from the complainants saying that they had concluded to bring suit against one of the consignees, and requested a return of the papers, which were, in consequence, forwarded to them.

As to the second of these complaints, no official knowledge has been had as to any settlement. Your chairman was advised that the consignees had paid a very considerable proportion of the amount of the original bill, and that they had concluded to use as much of the stock as was satisfactory to them, and endeavor to use any of the balance that might remain. Your committee regrets to report that as to the settlement of either of these matters, it is not advised.

The third complaint made by these parties was in regard to an alleged improper deduction for freight on a partial carload shipment, while the understood and agreed terms were that freight should be allowed if a full carload was shipped. Your committee is disposed to believe that the complainants were right in this case, but as each of the complaints was practically taken out of its hands, no decision was rendered.

In continuation of the position that the committee took upon these matters, the chairman referred the correspondence to the president of the association, who confirmed the chairman in his views and who also personally wrote to the complainants, soliciting reply.

The committee has only to add to the above report that during the past six months there has been mentioned at various gatherings of veneer manufacturers the many and different questions reported by various people to whom goods have been shipped, and that in many of the instances where the consignees were advised that disputes of this kind would be referred to the Arbitration and Grievance Committee of the association but postponement, they were enabled to arrive at satisfactory settlements of the questions involved. This seems to indicate that, although the committee has actually performed no service in the matter of arbitrating claims, its existence has had the moral effect of adjusting matters that might otherwise have been impossible upon shippers.

Respectfully submitted

D. E. KLINE
C. H. BARNES
I. E. BENJAMIN

Membership.

In the absence of Chairman M. C. Dow, the Membership Committee made no report, nor did several other committees, but both the president and secretary urged all members to make an active effort to secure other outside concerns to join the association, stating that in point of influence and ability to accomplish broad and lasting results for the trade, as large a membership as possible to secure should be sought.

Finances.

The financial statement presented by the secretary showed that although a few members are in arrears for dues a good balance is on hand with bills receivable amounting to a considerable sum.

President Anderson: The Executive Committee has obligated the association to refund to the various clubs a portion of the salary paid our assistant secretary. We are to refund each club $200 annually, so this financial statement does not cover all our obligations. We owe the clubs nearly $300 at this time.

Costs and Valuation.

B. W. Lord, chairman of the Committee on Costs and Valuation, reported as follows:

This is a hard proposition. Every one has his own idea of figuring costs, and the object of the committee was to try to interest each member in figuring with greater accuracy, so he would appreciate the value of his stock and be more careful in making prices. In manufacturing rotary cut stock, for instance, one gets so many different orders from the same log that it is very hard to keep each order separate, and of necessity it has to be done on a very broad basis. We started a bulletin on the cost of manufacturing rotary cut stock on a basis of log measure, but 5 Wisch year and we also have another bulletin in regard to the cost of quartered oak. This is on a broad basis also, and we will start a bulletin on panels very shortly. There is no use in the committee keeping up these bulletins unless the members want them, and unless they will give them some little attention and give the committee some help by replying to them. We need the coöperation of all members in this proposition, because it means a great deal of work in starting and following them up systematically. In talking with Mr. Anderson some time ago he seemed to agree with the committee that if we could educate members up to cost it would have a very strong effect on maintaining prices and would prohibit a great many foolish prices which are now made by some manufacturers because they do not know what their stock actually costs them. In the bulletin on rotary cut stock on a basis of log measure, a person is apt to figure the cost on manufacture alone, and forget items like overhead charges, carrying expense, etc., and the reason we started it was to try to have the members realize what it actually costs to run the business, besides the actual cost of running the factory. The committee would like every one who has any suggestion whatever, to help them with any class of goods, and, Mr. Chairman, I would much like an expression from some of your members as to whether they think it wise to follow this up, because we really do not want to go ahead and try to get this cost system down to a fine basis unless the men want it; so I will ask you to call on some of them regarding it.

Mr. Lord's remarks called out a great deal of commendation on the work of the committee up to date. All members seemed to be united in appreciation of it, and encouraged the committee to continue along the same lines, promising coöperation and support.

Railroad Classification and Claims.

P. B. Raymond, chairman of this committee, reported that they went to New York to appear before the Official Classification Committee and that they were given a fair hearing, but a short time after it received notice that the Railroad Committee could not see their way clear to make any change in classification at present.

Classification and Grading.

D. E. Kline reported for the Committee on Classification and Grading that the Veneer Manufacturers' Club presented a set of rules at the last meeting that were officially adopted; that the Quartered Oak Club has a set of rules which they were using at present; and that the Panel Club had just been working on a set of rules, which were hardly in shape to be distributed.

It was suggested that these rules be read and considered by the association as a whole, which was done, whereupon M. M. Wall moved that the association approve and adopt the rules as read, empowering the committee to make such slight changes in wording as would put the rules in more readable shape, before they are printed or distributed to members.

Mr. Wall's motion was seconded by L. P. Groffman, and, on being put to vote, prevailed. Considerable discussion brought out the fact that it was desirable to make all the rules of the clubs conform consistently with each other, and it was deemed wise that the new rules of the Panel Club be mailed to the other chairmen before being finally printed and distributed.

Mr. Kline's Paper.

The following very interesting and logical handling of the question "How to run the veneer factory on half time and prevent loss" was presented by D. E. Kline of Louisville.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association: The secretary has requested me to advise you: "How much does it cost to make veneer and run a factory half time, or how to prevent loss."

It seems to me that two distinct subjects are embodied in this caption. Our system of cost ought to show each of us how much it costs to make veneers or panels when running half time; but how to prevent loss is quite another story.

It may be possible to run our factories under existing conditions without loss. My own experience is to the effect that it is a very close proposition. If it were after July 1, I could say

positively, but at present I am in some doubt.

It is to be assumed that each of us maintains some system of costs; systems that are doubtless more or less thorough. Some of us perhaps have schemes that may give us, at stated intervals, approximately the varying costs under prevailing conditions. I am inclined, however, to the opinion that the majority of us base our figures of cost on "previous experience," which is probably a safe proposition under normal conditions, but I believe will put us badly at sea under the adverse conditions of running short time or half time.

Cost is made up, first, of the timber or other raw material.

Labor follows and is of two kinds, productive and non-productive.

Productive labor is such that can be timed or measured to any operation. Non-productive labor is such that cannot be timed or measured, and includes managers, superintendents, foremen, engineers, firemen, watchmen, sweepers, oilers, truckers, etc. Non-productive labor, to some extent, may be charged to particular departments or operations, but must largely be charged to the factory as a whole and apportioned as best we can.

Factory expense follows, included in which are rents, taxes, insurance, interest or discount, fuel, oil, light, freight, depreciation of property and equipment and perishable tools, such as saws, knives, axes, adzes, sand paper, files, emery wheels, etc.

General expense, including inspectors and packers, cartage, office salaries, office supplies and postage, and finally,

Selling expense, including salaries of salesmen, traveling expenses, advertising and commissions.

Now, assuming on the previous experience plan, that for any previous period these items of materials, labor and expense of all kinds, which enter into the cost of placing our goods upon the market, have been carefully and correctly subdivided and apportioned, and that the correctness of our estimates has been verified at stock taking time—what is the effect upon our figures when short hours of running come around? Hands may be laid off; that stoppage of expenditure speaks for itself. But what about taxes, insurance, managers, superintendents, foremen, salesmen and office help on full salaries—they still cost 100 per cent in expense to your fifty per cent or less of output. It is also a fact that the same crew of hands engaged in the same kind of work does not produce in five hours' labor fifty per cent of the quantity they produce in ten hours' labor. A well-meaning force of hands, knowing that work is scarce and that it is probable that sooner or later a complete shutdown may occur, will not work with the same interest and activity on short hours per day as they do when there is plenty of work ahead and hours are full. Another cause for increased proportional cost is the inevitable fact that orders are not as well balanced for all departments of work when orders are scant, as when they are plentiful, by which I mean that there is likely to be more work in proportion in some departments than others and that, therefore, some one or more departments may be waiting on others, or killing time at our expense.

To sum up, in my opinion, the proportionate cost of labor is largely increased by reason of short hours.

There is a point in everybody's factory (measured by output with relation to cost) where profit-making starts. Where that point is in each one's factory, I cannot say, but I am convinced that while it may be possible in other lines of manufacture to run half time and make some profit, that it does not exist in this line of business. Our profits for many years, and under the best conditions, have been too little. Some benefits have accrued through association during the past two and one-half years, but we are yet too young as an association to have convinced all of those engaged that their only salvation is in association. The association, in my opinion, is the only remedy.

Cutting of prices is not a remedy, but an aggravation of the evil. I thoroughly believe that this has been successfully demonstrated during the past few months. In our club organizations, where we have been getting together at short intervals, we have learned that our experiences were identical, viz., few orders and consequently short time. The cutters of prices, if there are any among us, have fared no better as to volume than those who have maintained prices; they have made no more hours, they have had the added cost, and the reduced selling price, and are, therefore, in worse condition in my opinion than if they had stood firm until the evil days are past.

We are going through troublous times and the end is not yet. It is not a case of the survival of the fittest, unless the fittest is he who conserves his capital by pursuing the most careful and cautious methods—one who does not rush in and take any contract at any price, or sell anyone, no matter what his financial and moral responsibility may be, for the sake of getting his orders. Such an one may have as much when business resumes as he had when it ceased; otherwise, he will have less and much less, and may work serious calamity to some of us.

I do not know that I have presented any arguments to you to substantiate my views. It is perhaps the case that my views are more in the way of assertion than argument; but I hope that I have presented some little food for thought.

Mr. Anderson: We would like to hear some expressions of opinion on the work that has been done by the Executive Committee in employing an assistant secretary, and something about the credit and collection department.

Assistant Secretary's Work.

Mr. Young: As to what has been done since my appointment as assistant secretary, I can tell you in a very few words; as to what we hope to accomplish, I fear that would take more time than you are willing to devote to hearing me. With regard to credit and collections, as the proposition was outlined, the idea was not to use mercantile agency methods exactly, or go into their details, but to go after information from members of the association that cannot be obtained through the average agency, in the way of personal observation and experience. This experience bureau we will endeavor to make just what the name implies. It will bring to hand information peculiarly valuable to members of this association manufacturing all kinds of stock, because you all sell to about the same houses, and the experience of a rotary-cut man with any one of these buyers will guide a quartered oak or a panel man, and from it the latter may be able to learn what he may expect when he deals with them. Each member ought to compile a list of all buyers on his book for the past several years, classifying them according to the manner in which they are treated in regard to inspection, payments, unjust claims or demands, etc. It depends on members of the association whether or not this service will be valuable. Of course, you understand, the information will be confidential with me. It is a trust which you repose in me to that extent, and I want every one to coöperate. As to collections, I have done little as yet, but have had results.

Mr. Anderson: I am sure we don't need to state that we all have confidence in Mr. Young, and I think the association as a whole is in favor of the work as authorized by the Executive Committee. To save time, I would like to ask that any member who has any objection to offer, or suggestion as to a desirable change in the plans outlined for this information bureau, shall talk to us about it at this time. Is there any one who is not in hearty coöperation with this movement?

Various members expressed themselves as eminently satisfied with the handling of affairs and recommended placing accounts in Mr. Young's hands for collection, trying out the plan until the next meeting.

Mr. Kline: I move that action of the Executive Committee in the matter of the employment of Mr. Young and in the establishment of the credit and inspection experience bureau be hereby confirmed.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

President Anderson read a number of letters from members regretting their inability to be present, and then called for several other papers which had been prepared for the occasion.

Mr. Williamson's Paper.

B. W. Lord read a paper by D. W. Williamson of Baltimore, who was unable to be present, on "Is the Price of Veneer High Enough as Compared with Lumber Values?"

The principal difficulty you will encounter when you undertake to compare the value of veneer with the value of lumber will be to establish a basis of comparative cost. We mean to say that the production of veneer is so radically different in all its details that a comparison of its cost with the cost of lumber is almost or quite futile. They be not, they are both produced from the same kind of trees, but the differences between them begin at the stump. Veneer logs are selected logs, and out logs of several that would be accepted by the sawmill would do for veneers. Therefore the sawmill can work up everything in the forest except the roots, while the veneer mill must leave 50 per cent of the forest or utilize it in some other way. For this reason a discussion of the question proposed resolves itself into a résumé of the differences between the method of production of veneer on the one hand and the method of production of lumber on the other. For it must be understood in the outset that the comparative cost of veneer and lumber must be considered primarily and the selling price as a resultant.

Now, the sawmill goes to the timber. Usually the timber is first procured and the sawmill located where the logs can be most economically mobilized.

There is no necessity for securing orders in advance of operation—the products are standard. There is little cutting to specifications; the grading is done after the lumber is cut and ready to be prepared for the market. Every log is cut into lumber as it comes to the mill. The results are that the timber used by a sawmill is procured at lowest possible cost—there is no selection and no freight—waste in the processes of manufacture are uninterrupted and the products are guided by a knowledge of what the market demands.

Not so with the veneer mill. There is little or no advantage in locating near the timber; logs must be selected for veneer logs and collected from every direction, leaving out the poor and unfit logs and accepting only prime, suitable logs for the purpose in view. No logs are too good; the best are the cheapest, and consequently the cost is increased proportionally. Some sawmills sell their best logs to veneer mills for more money than they would bring if sawn into lumber.

It follows that the cost of veneer logs greatly exceeds the cost of saw logs. There are some exceptions to this statement, but they only prove the rule. Having paid more for logs and paid a considerable freight tariff because the mill cannot be located near the timber like the saw-mill, does the veneer mill then find that it has an easier proposition than the sawmill? By no means. The mill cannot proceed to turn out veneer to be marketed (except possibly in the case of quartered oak veneers). It must proceed to "secure orders." It must await the pleasure of the consumer. There is no steady, uninterrupted product. The orders are often small, the specifications are strict, delays are innumerable and costly. Deliveries are wanted in short order. The buyer writes: "If you cannot ship our bill in ten days we will order elsewhere. The stock must be dry and free from knots, splits and other defects. Your grading rules cannot apply, as we require this for a job that will not admit of defects. Other mills will furnish it the way we want it. We wish to favor you with the order, but the stock must be equal to what we have been getting from others. Now, give us a good lot of veneer and we will send you our business. Other people are clamoring for it, but we think you can take care of our wants, and we want to get started with you."

Almost the entire business of the veneer mill is made up of just such exasperating orders. Logs of every variety of defects, mills not ready to pop into the vat and cut the next day, so that orders sent out too late, by neglect or oversight, can be filled by a mad rush and shipment "rushed." But this does not give the veneer mill steady, continuous work. It makes the operations spasmodic and its system desultory.

It will be seen that the sawmill has immense advantages in the lower cost of timber and in the character of its orders; but the greatest

gain is in the output per thousand feet of logs. Strange as it may seem, the advantages are altogether with the sawmill in this particular. The lumber output of logs averaging 18 inches in diameter is said to be from 10 to 25 per cent in excess of Scribner's measure. The veneer mill cannot get 100 per cent product out of any class of logs unless the orders will admit of a large number of defects. On the contrary, although the logs have been selected and are of extra good quality over the logs used by the sawmill, and cost 50 per cent more, the veneer man must allow from 25 to 40 per cent for waste right in the beginning. It he declines to allow this he will be brought up with a sudden jar when he comes to fill his order.

For the reasons now given it is perfectly clear that there is no even proportion between the cost of veneer and the cost of lumber. We cannot say ¼-inch rotary cut poplar costs one-fourth as much as 4-4 poplar lumber, nor is there any relation between the two. It is an ancient fallacy that in cutting lumber with a knife a large saving is effected. The truth is, the product of the knife is very much more expensive than the product of the saw.

The quotations on 4-4 poplar lumber today are, for ones and twos, $47 per M; No. 1 common, $27 per M; No. 2 common, $17.50 per M, and mill culls, $12 per M feet, all f. o. b. shipping point. Taking this as a guide, the average product of poplar logs and you have the average selling price of poplar lumber at $26.42 per M feet. If veneer is only supposed for the same price per M feet of logs as lumber, you would sell your ¼-inch drawer bottoms at $6.60 per M, your 3-5-inch panel backs, etc., at $4.95 per M., and your ⅛-inch stock at $3.30 per M.

Why, gentlemen, you cannot buy veneer logs at the price of log-run lumber, and we have no hesitation in saying that the prices of veneer recommended by the association are not only high enough, but they are "out of sight" when compared with lumber values.

Such comparisons are really of no value, however, as they are misleading in a great degree and have brought many a poor man to grief. Sometimes the veneer man will befool himself into lying veneers from the standpoint, and he begins to wonder why he isn't rich. Always the prospective riches in the veneer business dazzle and deceive the beginner into making investments from which he is not likely ever to see any adequate returns, and it is all because of the rosy hues of the comparisons made between veneer and lumber.

The great reason for the poverty of the veneer business compared with the lumber business is that the former is restricted to such small and feeble operations, such petty and exacting orders, for the most part, and such unorganized trade conditions, that it is comparable to no other business at all.

Lumber, on the contrary, is manufactured generally in a large way. Enormous investments are made. Immense tracts of timber are purchased, mills are located in or near the supply. It is no experiment. Men have the courage of their convictions, and it becomes a matter of enterprise. Operations are of stupendous magnitude, production is forced irrespective of sales. There is no hesitation. Men count it a known fact that the products will find a market in good time. They are staple, and the quantity consumed is unlimited. The production is not hampered with considerations of the buyers' whims or foibles. The industry is organized; grades are established and inspection is above question. Prices may fluctuate, but the manufacture goes on from year to year, unaffected, and values find a perfect level without restricting production.

The veneer mill is a mere speck among its numerous kindred industries. It is generally understood in a little hand-to-mouth way, and the undertaker frequently gets around before it gets out of its infancy. Several hundred new veneer enterprises have been inaugurated since the beginning of the twentieth century, and they are mostly small in every way and utterly insignificant compared with the lumber industries of the day. Investments are small, operations are small, products are small, and we confess with chagrin that some of our ideas are small. But we have the assurance of youth, and with the same, and the advantages of youth as an industry, and if we fail to broaden and enlarge on ourselves with the progress of development, we will have to go off into the corner of our old age and murmur with the poet

"or all sad words of tongue or pen
The saddest are these: 'It might have been'."

The purpose of this association is to collect the forces of the infant industry of veneer manufacture and embrace them into a tangible organization. Its object is to raise the standards of its operators, persuade them to a rigid investigation of their methods and cost, get them to put prices on their products that commensurate with the cost of production, and then induce them to stiffen up their backbones and stand for what is right and fair, as a compensation for honest work.

S. G. Reed moved that a vote of thanks be extended Mr. Williamson as an appreciation of his effort in preparing and forwarding an address, although detained at home.

J. D. Maris also moved a vote of thanks to Secretary Defebaugh for his enjoyable entertainment of the preceding evening.

Mr. Raymond's Address.

P. B. Raymond of Indianapolis addressed the association on the work of the parent organization and several affiliated clubs, as follows:

The principle that legitimate coöperation is essential to the greatest success of competitive interests is now thoroughly recognized. This truth has taken form in associations and organizations in practically every line of business of any consequence in the country, the success of these several organizations varying with and depending upon the good faith and earnestness of the men who compose them. The truth of this principle does not need argument, but it may be illuminated a little thought. It is simply the old adage, that "In union there is strength," appearing in a new form. It is as true in commercial life as it is in physical concerns. Men, as units, are weak. They stand them singly and alone, are at a disadvantage, because every manufacturer must have at least one man to do with the sale of his individual product is essential to any consumer. For instance, there may be a hundred users of veneer and panels in the world, but at the same time there are fifty manufacturers of veneer and panels to meet the demands of these hundred consumers. With the supply and demand thus defined, it is clear that no producer can better sell to at least one of those hundred consumers. It is essential to his life as a producer. He must secure at least one order from the number. On the other hand, it is not at all essential to the buyer that every one of those fifty producers shall receive an order from any one of the hundred consumers. The buyer does not seek the seller. He is simply receptive. The seller must push his sales. As a consequence, the endeavor is all on the part of the manufacturer and seller. He must go out and place his goods with the consumer, and it is only reasonable that the consumer will endeavor to get as low a price as possible, and that in that endeavor he will play one manufacturer against another and both of them can afford to do it. The chance that there will be trade the seller suffers, and to counteract this disadvantage cooperation among the manufacturers is essential.

Men have learned that coöperation to be effective must be organized and systematic. Panel and veneer men have endeavored through the Veneer Manufacturers' National Industrial Association, and through the three affiliated clubs, to work together to the benefit of all. The general association and the three clubs each aim at the same end, but take different lines to get through. The association is general and inclusive, and is for all. The common interests of the several organizations, such as transportation, are looked after. The clubs are special and look more to detail. In the different clubs the peculiar interests of sellers of several specialties in manufacture are looked after. The relations of the members are more confidential and intimate. Both kinds of work are necessary, and the association and the clubs are all needed to the best results along these coöperative lines.

Panel manufacturers and veneer manufacturers have many things in common, and the association is for the protection of these interests. They ship kindred merchandise over the same railroads, and therefore must join forces in resisting excessive charges upon the rail carriers. A skirmish made before a railroad committee or commission with the sanction of a National Association of Manufacturers behind it concerns among its members carries with it more force and more dignity and demands greater consideration than if undertaken by a single individual or concern. Panels engaged in only one line and those of great general industry and number of sizes, such as panels for the piano trade, have the numerical strength of the association behind it to be effective, and the consequent general distribution of the members makes the effort local in its application.

Panel manufacturers and veneer manufacturers have other interests in common. They sell to the same people. A veneer manufacturer factory will buy a panel from A, a member of the Veneer Panel Club, and may buy drawer sides and backs from B, a member of the Rotary Club, and may buy quartered oak veneer from C, a member of the Quartered Oak Club. The existence of A in his relations to B is equally valuable to B and C. B, as a panel buyer, pays A promptly, the chances are that he will buy B and C promptly, and so on. Credits are to find with and inspects fairly, the goods of B, the chances are that he will be equally fair in his inspection of the goods of A.

Experience is the great teacher. Every man, one person or a certain amount of it himself, if he is observing, and if he be ready and willing to take advantage of opportunities to learn from the experience of others, then those others will pay for a certain amount of his experience. And if a group of men will observe and learn from the experience of each other, and band themselves together for the purpose of affording each other that opportunity, each man will have less personal experience to pay for himself, and the combined loss of all will be very greatly reduced from what it would have been had every man proceeded upon his own responsibility and learned only from his own experience. The ordinary commercial agencies owe their existence to this fact, and the National Association has in connection with it the establishing what is known as the Credit and Inspection Experience Bureau. With the cooperation of every member of this association, such a bureau may be made most valuable to manufacturers of veneer and panels than any commercial reporting system in existence. If every one of the hundred or so members of this association will list and classify his customers according to key, a compilation of such lists will include practically every buyer of veneer and panels in the United States, and the value of the ratings by these hundred or so manufacturers would be peculiarly valuable. At a glance the habits of every veneer and panel buyer in the country could be ascertained. His habits, not only in the method of paying his bills, which you can learn through generally any reliable commercial report, but his habits as to fairness of inspection and his reputation for square dealing with people in the same line of trade as you are—this information we can not get from the average commercial report, and this information is as valuable to the practical standing of the buyer, because some of the least desirable customers with whom you have ever done business have been men of the highest financial responsibility. Information of this character that may be made accessible through the National association will reduce your loss at the hands of chronic kickers more than half.

All this brings to my mind another feature of the National association which should not be overlooked. At the meeting in November a grievance and arbitration committee was appointed. It has been the purpose of this committee to deal fairly between buyer and seller and seller. All controversies will be decided upon their merits, and without regard to friendship or association. When the arbitration plan has been worked out and a few disputes have been settled, and the buyers have learned that the decisions of this committee are always fair and just, there will be little room for complaints and kicks made by the buyers, and the manufacturers themselves will know that they will be protected and will be sure that they will not be shielded when they are wrong. They will therefore stand pat when they are right, and will be quite willing to submit their controversies unless they know that their claims are justified. Such a board or committee of arbitration, with its reputation for fairness established, will eliminate claims for revenue only, and will simplify the settlement of those made in good faith.

Aside from the social side of the National association are other points of advantage to members. You learn men by contact with them, and you also learn men by being matched with them. You come here and meet men with whom you compete, and some to whom you sell, and you learn to know them, and they learn to know better the reason of the acquaintance that you have made. You come here with some problem on your mind, some business problem, and you meet men who are engaged in the same business, some of whom have met the same problem before. You learn from those men. You get the goodwill of each other and you enjoy a few days' relaxation.

All these are points in common to manufacturers of veneer and panels, but the veneer and the panel men also have some interests that are not common. The rotary cut veneer men and the quartered oak veneer men and the panel men each has troubles of his very own. The clubs are for the purpose of meeting these conditions in the different branches of manufacture that are peculiar to each branch and each concern the others. The club meetings are more personal and more confidential and more frequent. Members of each club meet together once a month. They talk things over and do not allow differences to become old and forgotten before they meet. They have time to investigate the costs of production in their own particular lines. The younger men meet the older ones and learn from them and the older gentlemen who have been in the business a long time is not always wasted. The investigation of costs points out to one man some element that he has not before considered, and another man some other element that he has not before considered, and so on.

If the members of the clubs will profit as they may profit, every manufacturer will before long be figuring his costs upon the same basis that every other manufacturer figures his cost, and the possibility of a forgotten element will be reduced to the minimum. The consideration of costs leads logically to an intelligent consideration of reasonable selling prices and that sub-

ject is taken up in the club meetings. Of course, there can be no definite agreement and there is no definite agreement as to the price that any manufacturer or all manufacturers who are members of the club, shall demand for their product. But committees are appointed and these committees give much time and thought and attention to the preparation of price lists which are recommended, and these recommended price lists are recognized as the standard prices that by them they have received, make them deserve to be recognized. Each club has also established a system for the collection and dissemination of statistical information. Every member of each club prepares a report once each month which shows his operations during the month, which shows the number of feet of the different woods and different thicknesses that he has manufactured and shipped and the prices that he has received for it. It shows the number of feet of logs that he has cut and indicates whether or not he has produced more than he has shipped and what orders he has received and has on hand. These monthly reports are sent to the secretary, in confidence, and are compiled by him and only details of averages are published to the members. But from this compilation, composed of totals and averages, a manufacturer of rotary cut veneer for instance can see at a glance the total number of feet of any particular wood and of any particular thickness that has been produced for the month just passed. It will also show the average price that has been received for veneer of that particular wood and that particular thickness. It will indicate to him what goods are selling most rapidly. It will point out to him where the demand lies. And from it he can also learn whether or not he is producing what the market calls for his own product. Any amount of information in value may be gleaned and that, too, without disclosing to any other manufacturer your own personal business or the personal business of any individual. General conditions are reflected.

The club, too, have inaugurated a plan by which information as to the habits of buyers may be obtained. Upon the request of any member the secretary will send out inquiries to all other members for their experience with any buyer, and the information which comes to him from the various members will be placed immediately in the hands of the inquiring member, and also distributed among all the members. This feature of the club work simply supplements the Experience Bureau of the National Association, and as the bureau of the National Association becomes more complete the necessity for these special reports will become less important.

I believe that the National Association is of great benefit to manufacturers of veneer and panels, and that the work of the clubs is of great benefit to its members. I think that every manufacturer of veneer and panels should belong to the National Association and to one or more of the clubs. Some members of the National Association belong to none of the clubs and the club members do not belong to the National Association. On the other hand, there are members of the National Association who belong to more than one of the clubs, and there is one concern which is a member of all three clubs, because they manufacture quarter sawed oak veneer, rotary cut veneer and they glue up their own stock. I believe there is room for the National Association to become more effective and I know that there is room in each of the clubs to do more work. But it must be conceded that cooperative work may be made of immense value, and that it only depends upon the individuality, time and their willingness to pull together, whether or not the greatest benefit shall be received or something less than the greatest.

Mr. Sawyer Talks.

Mr. Raymond was followed by Mr. E. E. Sawyer of Cadillac, Mich., who spoke informally and in his usual happy vein. He said:

I have no paper prepared, and it occurred to me when our worthy secretary asked me to say something at this "question box session" upon the reasons why every member of the club should belong to the association—it occurred to me that the double strength now, that there was no particular need of it, because the papers presented have covered the ground thoroughly and therefore placed in the position of the little girl who was just about to sit down to a meal with her parents when the Smiths were to call. The mother had just prepared enough cocoa for her little family, but resolved to invite the Smiths to remain and have a go round somehow. Accordingly she took little Marie aside and told her that she could have plenty of stew, but she would not find any oysters in it. However, she must not say a word about it, and she explained the reason why. As the meal proceeded little Marie discovered a single tiny oyster. Being very anxious to assist her mother as much as possible, she turned the proposition over and over in her infant mind, but was unable to cope with it to her satisfaction. She refrained from eating the oyster, however, and finally looked up with much concern and said, "Mamma, I found an oyster after all. Shouldn't it have gone to Mrs. Smith, too?"

But I have one subject in my mind that has not been gone over. I have been asked—the same as others, I think—to say why all members of the clubs should be members of the association, and I have nothing new to offer save the same oysters that have already been passed around and eaten up. I believe the good-fellowship idea is a very large element. The good fellowship which has developed in the National Association, where a large number of men meet yearly, is very considerable. To all new members I imagine our meetings seem very frivolous—that they feel that there is not enough earnestness among us to warrant their joining with us. I believe it a great many new members and at first they nearly all say we much time and don't do enough. They say we stand around and talk about everything but business, and they go away after the first meeting rather disgusted. I am sure, however, that as they become acquainted and learn to know the manufacturers better they find that there is a great deal of business done with each other at the session. They find we are becoming acquainted with each other as well. You know you can do business much more with a man a great deal better when you know his personality. Personalities are quick—they think quickly and act quickly. Another man is slow and phlegmatic—don't talk very much, and it takes him a long time and so long to switch his thoughts from one subject to another as it does to change his clothes. So we get acquainted with the many personalities and characteristics. In this way when one writes to a man he understands whom he is dealing with. We all know in this day and age of the telephone how much better we know right where the man you are talking to is standing—in front or that corner, or sitting at his desk, perhaps. It is much the same fact to know or to picture just how a man looks when we are transacting business fifty miles apart. Thus in this way we learn to do business when we know just how a man feels, and it obviates a great deal of friction that comes from not knowing each other thoroughly.

The reports sent out have been very valuable, but that subject also has been covered. It does not take anybody long to see that a great deal of good will come to us from these reports. I think from the inspection and grading rules will come more good eventually than from anything else. That is the strongest reason why every member of any club should belong to the National Association is because the grading rules must eventually come through it.

A licensed inspector has been spoken of, and I think that is a good idea, also. Many of the men here within the sound of my voice are very familiar with lumber and the methods of lumbermen, and know that a national inspector who is licensed, backed up with the law of authority wherever he goes; that when he speaks both the buyer and the seller are very apt to be satisfied, because his word is law in the courts and everywhere else. When he has spoken the last word has been said, and therefore he is a mighty authority. Now, whatever business there is no authority, no final arbitration—absolutely nothing but the old-fashioned way of trying to get the matter in appealed to the courts there will probably be almost no rule there. One man will say certain panels are up to grade and another will say they were not, and I know of no better way than such a ruling can be made save by a jury of twelve men to guess at it. I think this grading matter will be the strongest point that every member to the association. It seems as though now we have nothing but whithes of straw and something that will eventually bind, but with inspection and grading rules and a licensed inspector there will be every reason under the sun why every manufacturer of veneers or panels or anything in our line will have to belong to the association.

I am still of the opinion, as expressed by some of the others, that too much emphasis has been placed on the selling prices and not enough upon the cost of our products. In the meantime at the association and club meetings nearly all the stress was placed upon the selling price, but it is by slow degree seeping into the minds of the manufacturers that is the cost price which is important and not the selling price. Very few men will sell at less than cost, but they will and yet very many do sell their goods or some part of them at less because they don't know it. It is very easy for a manufacturer who makes several lines of goods to sell some of them way down and still make money in his business because of the profit he makes on other lines, to the great annoyance of some competitor who, perhaps, deals only in the line in which the other is not making the money. If we have a cost system this will all be obviated. There are a great many people new in the business who don't understand how to figure cost, and therefore the bulletins sent out to be answered are very important. They will show the manner in which other people figure. Nearly all the members here have at some time or other listened to the very elaborate systems which have been expounded by some manufacturers in which they have ascertained to a hair's breadth the cost in their factory. So that while this is not necessary for all of us, it would be very instructive if we all knew exactly the individual ways in which this accurate cost is obtained.

The reports which show output month by month will have a double value, and I think perhaps as time goes on the most important value will be in the price obtained for the various articles as showing to the trade the kind of goods most in demand. Certainly if our business were not so much of a made-to-order business as it is it would be very much more valuable.

In relation to nonunion members—those who seem to know enough without coming to our meetings—I am reminded of the situation which developed in a class in college not far from here—and it was the same suggested by the supper last night. The class in philosophy had been making a recitation and as they were about to leave the class-room the professor remarked, "Young ladies and gentlemen, I am told that fish is a most excellent brain food; in fact, it is unsurpassed as a brain feed. If that is the fact—and I am inclined to think it is—I would advise this class to eat whale." So I would like to suggest that in some of his bulletins the secretary recommend to these nonunion members a little diet of whale.

For myself I have enjoyed this meeting very much, and we can make them all equally profitable—we can make them just what we will, and again I am reminded of the story of the maid who went to the theater. When she came home her mistress said, "Well, Mary, how did you like the play, and what was it?" "Well, ma'am, the actors were fine; they didn't get it no name, but they had a lot of fine stuff up that just said, 'As You Like It,' and I liked it real well."

Mr. Maris' Paper.

J. D. Maris of Indianapolis, who had prepared a paper upon the benefit to be derived by members from affiliation with their several clubs, modestly prefaced his interesting address by saying that he was informed the best wine was always saved for the last of the feast, but in this case he believed the rule had been reversed.

Gentlemen—It was with pleasure mixed with regret that I received an invitation to read a paper at this session of the National association meeting on the subject of "The Benefits to Be Derived by Members Through Affiliation with Their Several Clubs." The pleasure was the fact of my being honored with the invitation to address this body of men; my regret came from the fact that I do not think I was competent to handle this subject in the way it should be handled.

The benefits to be derived from membership in these clubs are many. The first, I will think the most important, is the fact of our getting more closely associated in business and meeting frequently, thus we become better acquainted not only in a business way but socially. I know the fact of my being a member of the Central Oak Veneer Manufacturers' Club has been the means of my becoming acquainted with competitors whom I have been led to believe were anything but the gentlemen I have found them to be.

The benefits to be derived from membership in the club, as I said before, are many. Take, for instance, a short time ago in a letter I received from an eastern representative of our company, told me there was someone offering some very wide stock—some at least 35 per cent under the prices that were being obtained for stock of this character. Feeling so well acquainted with the members of the club and using my official position, I caused to be directed to each member a letter citing the facts and asking inquiries as to what they knew of the case. Of course it was taking a long chance, as the quotation might have been made by some manufacturer other than a member of the club, but I received a letter from a member saying their company had made the quotation at the price indicated by our eastern representative, but I went ahead and explained that the stock in question was wide, clean, clear stock, but was all small figured, and on account of the small figure would have to go in a lower grade of stock than the standard. This put a new face on the matter and showed me where making a thorough investigation of the rumors that are afloat from time to time would bring out the facts of the case, and those facts would not substantiate the rumor indicated in the rumor.

More recently our company had some correspondence with a furniture manufacturer relative to selling them a carload of veneer, and in a letter from that company they said they were buying their standard grade sliced quartered oak veneer at 2½ cents, in Indiana, for $10 per M, and were buying the lower grade of small figured stock at 55 per M. Knowing the reputation for honesty and fair dealing of this company, I again sent out letters of in-

quiry and found the facts of the case to be slightly different than had been represented to me. I found who was selling them their low grade stock and also that they were paying $5 per M. for it, f. o. b. shipping point, but the facts of the case were they had bought a job lot of low grade stock that was imperfect in manufacture, as well as small figured, being the first that was manufactured by this company while they were experimenting and getting acquainted with their new machine.

Now, the two cases mentioned should indicate to us that it is always better to investigate these rumors than to take it for granted that they are true when we hear them, and our being banded together in this club should make us feel free at all times to ask questions from the affiliated members.

I do not think that any manufacturer of veneer wishes to sell his product at cost or less, but the manufacturer who is not affiliated with some club is at the mercy of the buyer. And when he hears these rumors he has no way of verifying them, consequently when Jones hears that Brown is selling stock that is actually worth 2 cents per foot for 1½ cents per foot, the first thought that enters his mind is that Brown is a fool, and the second is that Brown is trying to break the market, thought that strikes him is that he has to meet the price that Brown has made on his goods, while if he was a member of the club he could very easily ascertain whether the rumors were true or not. If they were true he would appoint himself a committee of one to see Brown and find out why he was selling 2-cent veneer for 1½ cents; but not being a member of a club, he has no such facilities for getting the information the club has, consequently he is at a disadvantage.

I wish also to call your attention to the value of the statistical reports. Many of the members furnish these with great regularity and promptness to the secretary; others furnish them spasmodically, while many pay no attention at all to his requests. By keeping up this statistical reporting system we are kept informed at all times as to the amount of veneer on hand, the amount produced each month, the amount shipped each month and orders booked each month. I would go a little further than the present system in the way of reporting the stocks on hands. I would have each member report the number of feet of veneer of each species and of the different thicknesses he has so that the secretary could in sending his reports to members send the exact number of feet of each width of veneer that is in stock. For instance, our company would have an inquiry for 15-inch veneer. The parties making the inquiry we know to have a good rating, being good pay, and buying from first one and then another. I would turn to the stock list and might find that our company had probably all of this width that was inquired for. I would not be afraid of competition in this case, and could stand pat when I made the quotation.

We have recently inaugurated a Credit Bureau, conducted through the secretary's office. This I deem of the greatest importance and one of the best features of our club, and if the members will fill out promptly and return to the secretary the names of their customers with their rating according to the key furnished by the secretary and then will reply promptly to his requests for rating, we will have the best reporting credit system in existence, and one that is always up-to-date. I have talked to several members in regard to this Credit Information Bureau, and some of them do not seem to take it seriously and pay but very little attention to the requests of the secretary, but we will keep hammering away at them until they finally all fall in line.

When we compare the actions of the railroad companies of this country with the actions of the manufacturers of veneer, the contrast is certainly great. While I will admit that neither the railroad nor ourselves have as yet been able to adapt themselves to the new conditions, the veneer manufacturers have been slow to put their stuff, only when they could not get the price they would in a great many instances accept the price of the buyer. The railroad companies have not only stood pat, but are trying by every means in their power to increase not only their tonnage but the rate of freight—trying to increase the rate of freight to offset the loss of tonnage caused by the present financial depression.

The Lake Shore railroad has even gone so far as to couple on 125 locomotives in one continuous string and have the same photographed. This photograph they will use as an argument as to why they should increase their freight rate, saying that the total value of locomotives shown in this photograph standing idle represent $1,000,000 of their capital stock and citing the fact that before the present financial depression they were in use.

I have yet to hear of a veneer manufacturer having a photograph made of his idle veneer mills, while if they had all the idle machinery in a row and photographed they would probably not make a mile and a quarter in length nor represent a capital of a million dollars, but in proportion to the amount of money invested in the two respective industries we could show a greater proportion of idle machinery and men whom we have been compelled to throw out of employment than the railroad.

While I deplore the facts, yet it is, nevertheless, the case that veneers are being sold for a great deal less than their real value. No one could ever make me believe that cutting prices would create a demand for a commodity, and my experience is that, while we have not sold 40 per cent of the amount of veneer that we should have sold within the past few months, at the same time we have gotten the recommended prices or more for all the quartered-oak veneer that we have sold.

Another thing that is to be deplored is the fact that the periodicals that are supposed to be run in the interest of our business are each month telling us about the improvement in business, while as a matter of fact it is our experience that business is not as good at this time as it was sixty or ninety days ago, and our only hope for the maintaining of even the low prices that veneers are selling for is to curtail the production. The veneer manufacturer who each month reads in his trade periodicals that business is improving figures it is much better for him to continue the operation of his plant and keep his men together than to shut down entirely. This is resulting in the present overproduction that our reports show, and, as further curtailing the expense, I would advise calling in all traveling men.

Our country is rich and is certainly in a prosperous condition, yet business from our standpoint is practically paralyzed and it is going to take time to recover confidence, and until confidence has been restored veneers will sell at about cost of production, and after we have sold our present supplies and we go to the log jobber for logs we will find we have not enough money for the veneer we have sold to replace the logs out of which the same was manufactured.

Now, gentlemen, if there are any present who are not members of some one of the associated clubs you had better join. We are already too strong to be whipped, and you had better follow the old maxim, "If you can't whip 'em, join 'em."

President Anderson deprecated the fact that his address had been ordered printed in separate form and a number of copies distributed to members. He paid a flattering tribute to the interest which the Hardwood Record has always taken in veneer matters, and suggested that the secretary be instructed to secure copies of the next issue of that paper and send to every member, as giving the official proceedings of the convention.

A motion to that effect was made and carried and it was also ordered that members be supplied with several other papers which would publish the report of the proceedings.

Next Meeting.

It was decided that the selection of a meeting place for the regular meeting in December should be left in the hands of the Executive Committee.

Adjournment was then taken.

Attendance.

The following were in attendance at the session:

Burdis Anderson, Great Lakes Veneer Company, Munising, Mich.

S. G. Boyd, C. C. Boyd & Co., Cincinnati.

E. W. Benjamin, Cadillac Veneer Company, Cadillac, Mich.

E. H. Defebaugh, Barrel and Box, Chicago.

M. D. Elledge, Talge Mahogany Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Egbert, Sanders & Egbert Company, Goshen, Ind.

C. O. Ferguson, Veneers, Indianapolis, Ind.

George R. Ford, Packages, Milwaukee, Wis.

Charles E. Gorham, Goshen Veneer Company, Goshen, Ind.

A. E. Gordon, HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago.

A. E. Gorham, Gorham Bros. Co., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

L. P. Groffman, St. Louis Basket & Box Company, St. Louis, Mo.

J. C. Hill, Hill Veneer Company, High Point, N. C.

F. E. Hoffman, Hoffman Brothers' Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

H. C. Hossaious, Dayton, Ohio.

D. E. Kline, Louisville Veneer Mills, Louisville, Ky.

B. W. Lord, Chicago Veneer Company, Burnside, La.

J. Brockwell, Jr., Hanson-Ward Veneer Company, Bay City, Mich.

H. M. McCracken, Kentucky Veneer Works, Louisville, Ky.

J. D. Maris, Indianapolis Sawed Veneer Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

F. B. Raymond, Adams & Raymond, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. F. Swain, National Veneer & Lumber Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

J. S. Sprackwell, Jr., Hanson-Ward Veneer Company, Bay City, Mich.

Mr. Seifert, Central City Veneer Company, Central City, Ky.

F. B. Sawyer, Cadillac Veneer Company, Cadillac, Mich.

Mr. Thompson, Cadillac Veneer Company, Cadillac, Mich.

M. M. Wall, Empire Panel & Veneer Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

J. W. Rompb, National Veneer & Panel Co., Charleston, W. Va.

Howard S. Young, Assistant Secretary Association, Indianapolis, Ind.

T. W. Dewlett, Philadelphia Textile Machine Company, Philadelphia

News Miscellany.

Annual of National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

The annual meeting of the most important organization ever formed to encompass the entire National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, will be held at Minneapolis on June 16, 17 and 18.

The Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States will be represented at this meeting as follows:

By R. H. Vansant of Ashland, Ky., formerly president of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association for two years. He will represent the poplar industry and other woods growing in the region of which Ashland is the center.

By W. A. Gilchrist of Memphis of the Three States Lumber Company, who will represent the Arkansas and Tennessee territory, covering cottonwood and gum.

By R. M. Carrier of Sardis, Miss., president of the Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Company, representing the Mississippi district, and especially white oak, gum and hickory.

By Wm. Wilms of Chicago, vice-president of the Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company and allied with the Chicago Mill & Lumber Company and the Long-Bell Lumber Company, whose combined interests cover territory extending from southeast Missouri to the Texas border and cover all kinds of hardwoods growing in that section. Mr. Wilms is an ex-president of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

By Lewis Doster of Nashville, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, who will attend the convention as an alternate in charge of the details of the various subjects that will be brought up before the convention.

It is fortunate that the important legislation likely to be enacted by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association will have the co-operation and advice of such an eminent delegation of hardwood lumbermen. It is especially to be noted that the southern hardwood section of the country will be properly taken care of.

Incidentally R. H. Vansant is being popularly endorsed not only by the trade with which he is allied, but also strongly among the yellow pine interests as president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. The organization could not make a choice of a better and more able man for the place.

The hardwood delegation will leave Chicago for Minneapolis on the 6:30 p. m. train, June 15, by the Chicago and North-Western, and its headquarters will be at the Hotel Plaza.

Permanent Secretary for Hickory Association.

The affairs of the National Hickory Association have increased in importance and latitude to a considerable extent, and the necessity for the furtherance of this organization in connection with the supply and demand of hickory has become evident to all who have given the question any study of late, and it has now be-

come necessary for the active handling of its affairs to be placed in the hands of a paid secretary whose particular work it will be to promote its interests, and who will be able to give time to carrying out the details.

There is a man who is perhaps more suitable to fill this position than any other individual in the United States, and the association is to be congratulated on having been able to secure him. He is H. D. Hartley of the Pioneer Pole & Shaft Company of Piqua, O.

Mr. Hartley's practical experience in the hickory trade in the shaft and pole line, coupled with his former experience in connection with the Forest Service at Washington, and added thereto his liberal education and demonstrated ability, insures further success for the association under an enlarged and advanced policy.

The retiring secretary, F. A. Curtis of Chicago, and his associates deserve credit for bringing the work to its present condition, and with little cost to the association, making possible the larger work now before this organization.

Mr. Hartley will be located in Detroit, Mich., where all correspondence should be addressed, care box 108.

Building Operations for May.

Official reports of building operations in forty-five leading cities throughout the country received by the American Contractor, Chicago, show somewhat of an improvement as the season advances. The aggregate loss, as compared with May, 1907, is twenty-five per cent, whereas the previous month suffered a decrease of thirty-three per cent, as compared with 1907. Only ten cities reported an increase, ranging from one to 163 per cent, while thirty-five show losses ranging from two to seventy-three per cent. The details are as follows:

	—May—		Per cent	
City—	1908, cost.	1907, cost.	gain.	loss.
Baltimore	$ 885,952	$ 749,910	18	..
Birmingham	102,490	194,670	..	46
Buffalo	824,000	742,000	..	15
Chicago	6,049,850	6,120,750	..	1
Cleveland	668,070	1,310,048	..	49
Chattanooga	128,450	111,270	3	..
Cincinnati	424,080	792,584	..	46
Davenport	42,725	28,025	52	..
Denver	686,250	325,350	110	..
Detroit	1,096,450	1,715,350	..	36
Evansville	60,975	94,560	..	35
Grand Rapids	162,746	194,598	..	16
Hartford	236,500	383,480	..	38
Indianapolis	570,957	544,332	5	31
Louisville	262,500	404,852	..	50
Los Angeles	830,320	1,005,605	..	17
Manchester	55,150	96,900	..	43
Milwaukee	820,646	2,274,420	..	63
Minneapolis	1,507,550	1,626,425	..	17
Memphis	274,885	395,400	..	34
Mobile	59,910	137,900	..	56
New Haven	332,854	375,850	..	28
Newark	670,850	921,427	..	32
New Orleans	590,966	992,629	..	40
Manhattan	7,251,610	12,244,940	..	47
Brooklyn	3,462,591	6,426,690	..	45
Bronx	1,504,500	2,469,780	..	39
New York	12,218,801	21,141,410	..	42
Omaha	262,385	458,225	..	10
Paterson	270,900	189,819	47	..
Pittsburg	2,027,015	884,075	163	..
Reading	33,500	143,849	..	76
Rochester	642,485	623,805	3	..
St. Paul	801,460	986,542	1	..
St. Louis	1,007,707	1,085,708	..	7
San Antonio	167,915	114,955	44	..
Scranton	142,818	169,415	..	15
Seattle	1,004,312	933,870	7	..
Spokane	572,490	1,210,040	..	52
South Bend	69,400	129,000	..	50
Syracuse	202,885	360,855	..	43
Topeka	58,260	149,635	..	61
Toledo	257,850	370,527	..	73
Washington	749,157	768,107	..	2
Worcester	342,640	351,645	..	2
Total	$39,301,560	$52,602,793	..	27

In the Toils.

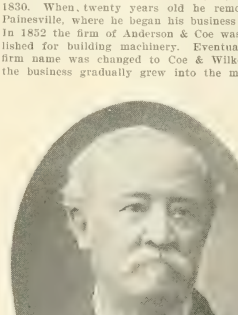
HARDWOOD RECORD readers will be interested to know that the notorious Charles G. Horton of New York City will be placed on trial at the instance of the postal authorities on or about June 17. Under various aliases and sundry fake company names he has been engaged in swindling lumber operators for the past twenty years, and in spite of the efforts of the RECORD has succeeded in defrauding a good many of its readers. During the last year the editor of this publication has sent out at least fifty warnings to individuals to avoid all business transactions with Horton's Consumers Lumber Company and has advertised his crooked dealings for three years past in the columns of the paper.

There is so much evidence of swindling operations accumulating against Horton that it is doubtful if he escapes without a penitentiary sentence. The specific charge on which he is now under arrest is the use of the mails for carrying on fraudulent enterprises. The United States district attorney of Kings county has been assisted in securing evidence by the Lumbermen's Credit Association of this city and by several lumber associations. Horton has been arrested heretofore, but up to this time has succeeded in escaping a penitentiary sentence. It is to be hoped that now he will be put in such seclusion that he will not be able to mulct lumbermen for some time to come.

Death of Henry Hays Coe.

It is with profound sorrow and regret that the RECORD announces the death of Hon. Henry Hays Coe, president of the Coe Manufacturing Company of Painesville, O., which occurred May 18 at his home.

Mr. Coe was born in Charleston, O., June 6, 1830. When twenty years old he removed to Painesville, where he began his business career. In 1852 the firm of Anderson & Coe was established for building machinery. Eventually the firm name was changed to Coe & Wilkes, and the business gradually grew into the manufacture of veneer machinery, based on the patents taken out by Mr. Coe. Later Mr. Wilkes retired and in 1900 the house was incorporated and became the Coe Manufacturing Company, the largest builders of veneer machinery in the world. Mr. Coe was its president up to the time of his death.



THE LATE HENRY H. COE, OF PAINESVILLE, O.

Mr. Coe was a veteran in the Civil War, serving long and honorably, and in the community where he resided was often honored with responsible offices, among them that of county treasurer and mayor. In business and private life his character was unassuming, kindly and above reproach. In all his dealings with fellow manufacturers or citizens he was frank and honorable. Mr. Coe leaves one son, Harry Proctor Coe, upon whom the active management of his large affairs will devolve, and a daughter, Mrs. Henry B. Kummel of Trenton, N. J.

A Great Concatenation.

As a precurser of what's going to happen at the annual concatenation of Hoo-Hoo at Chicago in September Vicegerent Fuller and a corps of able assistants pulled off a great cancatenation at the Great Northern Hotel on the evening of June 5. There were about 150 Hoo-Hoo in attendance, including many distinguished members from out of the city. Forty-five candidates were permitted to have their eyes opened and stroke the fur of the Great Black Cat. It was the largest and most successful concatenation ever held in Chicago. Details of arrangements were elaborate and very pleasing. All the restaurant and parlor space on the second floor of the Great Northern Hotel were given over to the function. The Hoo-Hoo ceremonies lasted until after midnight, and these were followed by a very elaborate luncheon and no end of speech making, good cheer and good fellowship.

The order is to be congratulated on the renaissance of interest in its affairs in Chicago.

Opens Toledo Yard.

D. G. Courtney, the well known hardwood manufacturer of Charlestown, W. Va., who operates several large mills in that vicinity, has opened a distributing yard at Toledo, O., under the supervision of W. T. Hubbard, who is well known in the Toledo trade. This yard has been established with a view to making shipments more promptly in the territory centering at Toledo than could possibly be done from the mills. It will also enable Mr. Courtney to fill mixed orders to better advantage. The yard will be stocked with a full line of poplar, oak, basswood, ash, chestnut and gums; the specialty will be panel poplar, which can be furnished in any width or thickness.

University Crews Bemoan Scarcity of Red Cedar.

The material most used for making racing shells is red cedar. A new set of boats is purchased each year by most colleges, causing an ever increasing demand for this wood, and prices are apt to advance unless a growth of good cedar for the use of builders is found shortly.

It would be difficult to give a conservative estimate of the outlay each year for racing boats, when one considers that Cornell, Columbia, Georgetown, the Naval Academy, Syracuse, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, New York University, California, Stanford, and Washington all maintain rowing crews, besides the many private rowing clubs throughout the country. The cost of an eight-oared shell is about $800, and a four-oared about half that.

Tropical cedar has proved too soft, though there is a report that there is a quantity of excellent cedar in Cuba, and with the growth of colonies along the line of the railway there is a chance that this will be worked. As some parts of Cuba are hardly tropical, it may be that some cedar of the right sort will be imported from there eventually.

There has been much experimenting in boat-building for college crews. When aluminum came first into popular use the builders made experiments with it. They found soon, however, that it would not do. Neither did the paper shells prove a success, being unable to stand great strains, and even more fragile than cedar boats.

Wisconsin News Notes.

The summer sawmill season at Bayfield started June 1, when the mills of the Bayfield Mill Company and the Wachsmuth Lumber Company began operations. The mill of the Red Cliff Lumber Company will also begin operations soon, and then the milling season here will be under full swing.

The Washburn Lumber Company on June 10

Flambeau closed down their mill on June 3 for the summer. This company has a large amount of all grades of lumber on hand, and the demand being poor it was thought advisable to close for the next few months.

The Glidden Veneer Mills of Glidden, which have been closed for some time, will resume operations in the near future. It is reported that they will saw more hardwood than heretofore.

The Nash Lumber Company of Shanngolden, whose mill was burned about a year ago, will not rebuild till early next spring, at which time they will erect a larger mill and one that will have a capacity of about 55,000 feet. They were very fortunate in having a large quantity of lumber on hand at the time of the fire, and on which they are now enjoying ready sales at good prices.

The hardwood lumber mill of Behnke Brothers at Park Falls is running full time with a full force of men. They have enough logs on hand to keep the mill running for some time, and shipments are being received almost daily. They report a very satisfactory business.

The Roddis Lumber & Veneer Company of the same city is running to its full capacity to meet the demand upon it. It has a fine line of lumber on hand and full stock of veneers.

The Edward Hines Lumber Company has started its summer logging work in the woods near Cusson, Wis., and when the work is all under way there will be about 1,000 men employed there.

A machine to make 20,000 staves a day has been purchased by the St. Croix Land Company to be installed at Nimmesung Lake, Wis. The machine is an innovation in this district and will effect economy.

C. P. Crosby of Rhinelander says that trade in his line, or at any rate in his own business, has improved twenty per cent over previous months, and that there is a fair demand for birch, maple and basswood, as well as a light demand for red oak, ash and other hardwoods. Prices are quite firm, and in a number of cases of late, where he made quotations upon inquiries, he secured every order but one, in the latter case it was a question whether the stock was dry enough for the customer's wants.

The Mason-Donaldson Lumber Company of Rhinelander will rebuild their hardwood mill at Donaldson which was destroyed by fire a few weeks ago. Work will begin at once.

R. C. Dayton of the Wisconsin Veneer Company, Rhinelander, says business is keeping up fairly good with them, and he anticipates a good fall and winter business. This company has one of the best equipped veneer mills in the Northwest.

The Hawkins Lumber Company has removed its office from Minneapolis to Hawkins, Wis., in order to be in close touch with the mill. This company has a fine tract of timber and a well equipped mill.

J. T. Edwards, manager of the Medford Fruit Package Company of Medford, informs the RECORD that they have all the business they can handle, and especially in the berry box line. This company has two veneer machines running ten hours a day, cutting birch and red oak. A new machine has been ordered from the Merritt Manufacturing Company, Lockport, N. Y., which will cut to 100 inches.

A. R. Week, secretary-manager of the John Week Lumber Company, Stevens Point, has just returned from an extended trip in California. He was accompanied by two sisters, and was joined in San Francisco by his brother of Spokane, Wash. The party toured the coast to southern California and returned in an automobile.

The Western Steel & Iron Company of De Pere, Wis., have put in a sawmill in connection with their plant. Hereafter the company will saw all of the timber used in the manufacture of [illegible] and spade handles and also for its [illegible] handles. Seventy-five thousand feet of maple logs have been purchased by the company for the work.

R. C. Merryman of Marinette has just returned from a four months' trip in the West. He was accompanied by his wife.

A. A. Fairchild, who has been connected with the N. Ludington Company of Marinette for twenty-five years, and for the past nine years been manager of same, has resigned and will leave the company on the 10th inst. Mr. Fairchild will go to British Columbia, where he will manage a large plant. His family will reside in Spokane.

Eben Olson & Co. of Fort Wing will put in a sawmill near Washburn for the purpose of cutting what hardwood timber they have along the line of the Northern Pacific between Washburn and Iron River.

The Maple Lumber Company, an Iowa corporation, with a branch at Weyerhaeuser, Wis., has filed articles and a statement to operate in Wisconsin. The company is capitalized at $40,000 and has Wisconsin interests of $34,286.

Superintendent Clark of the John Schroeder Lumber Company, Ashland, says they are having a fine run of logs just at this time and are running their mill full time.

The Stearns Lumber Company of Ashland has finished its drive of 21,000,000 feet of logs down Bad river. The company will operate two summer logging camps, employing 200 men.

A loss of $30,000 was incurred by fire on May 12, at Boyiston, on the Great Northern line. The bush fires did the damage, burning a portable sawmill of Murphy Brothers, several hundred thousand shingles and quarter of a million feet of lumber. Several forest fires have been set by careless fishermen.

What will probably be the last log drive that will ever be seen on Black river is now in progress near La Crosse. A large crew is at Dells dam, twenty miles above Black river falls. The late rise in the water has given a fine driving stage and the drive will continue as long as the water will permit.

M. J. Sullivan, manager of the New Orleans branch of the National Biscuit Company, has returned to Milwaukee and will again make this city his permanent home. "Regarding the South, I can only say that business there is progressing but slowly," said Mr. Sullivan. "This is due largely to the inactivity in the lumber business. Export activity has also fallen off considerably." Mr. Sullivan is well-known among the traveling men of the state. He was formerly grand counselor of the United Commercial Brokers of Wisconsin.

George H. Foster, president of the G. H. Foster Lumber Company of Oshkosh, has been chosen president of the Oshkosh fire and police patrol board. Mr. Foster is one of the best-known business men of the city. He is the son of the late Carlton Foster, a pioneer lumberman of Oshkosh and one of its earliest mayors. Mr. Foster has been identified with the lumber business all his working life. He was associated for years with the Foster-Hafner and later with the Foster-Lothman companies, and some years ago organized the company of which he is now at the head.

Lumbermen's Golf Association.

The annual tournament of the Lumbermen's Golf Association will be held on the links of the Chicago Golf Club at Wheaton, Ill., Tuesday, June 23. Several trophies will be offered and promise to provoke a lively contest. Among them are the Hettler cup, to become the personal property of the lumberman winning it three times, and which may be contested for every year by any lumberman golf player in the country, provided he first joins the Chicago association. This, with the American Lumberman cup; the Pate cup, presented by the D. S. Pate [illegible] two Mashek cups, and three others, presented by the association, will make the tournament exceedingly interesting and worth while. Dinner will be served in the evening and [illegible] meeting held at that time.

The association wishes to call attention to the fact that its object is not merely to play golf, but to promote good fellowship in the lumber fraternity, and that consequently the dinner which follows the meet is of equal importance. Those who cannot attend the tournament will be as heartily welcomed to the dinner.

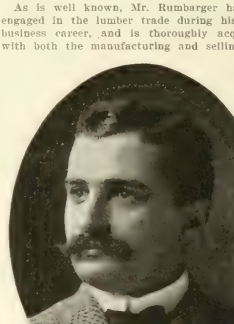
Wheaton is situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway and on the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago electric line, and is easy of access by automobile. The Chicago Golf Club has generously offered the use of the links from Monday, June 15, until the day of the tournament, except Saturday and Sunday. They also advise that members may engage rooms for Monday or Tuesday night, provided arrangements are made in advance.

Frank B. Stone, Railway Exchange, Chicago, is secretary of the Lumbermen's Golf Association.

New Philadelphia Concern.

On May 27 a corporation known as the Monarch Lumber Company, with a capitalization of $50,000, took over the business of John J. Rumbarger of Philadelphia, who is president of the new company; William T. Latham of Buckhannon, W. Va., is vice president, and Howard B. France of Wilmington, Del., is secretary and treasurer.

As is well known, Mr. Rumbarger has been engaged in the lumber trade during his entire business career, and is thoroughly acquainted with both the manufacturing and selling ends.



JOHN J. RUMBARGER, PRESIDENT NEW MONARCH LUMBER COMPANY.

Mr. Latham has been engaged in the manufacture of lumber for seventeen years, and is highly regarded. Mr. French began business with the Jackson & Sharp Company, car manufacturers of Wilmington, Del., when he was a youth, and was allied with that concern and its successor, the American Car & Foundry Company, for eighteen years. At various times he has been lumber buyer and superintendent of the woodworking department.

The new company is made up of competent and hustling elements, and should certainly secure its share of the eastern trade.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Recent dispatches from Appleton, Wis., say that Wisconsin manufacturers of print paper have advanced a proposition which, if adopted, will revolutionize the print paper industry of the country and the newspaper industry as well. They propose that newspapers in the future be printed on black instead of white paper, using white ink, thus bringing about

a saving of millions of dollars annually in pulp wood, assisting in the preservation of forests, and reducing the price of newspaper to about one-half the present price. Black paper can be made of old newspapers and almost any fibrous stock, while white paper requires spruce and hemlock wood. Wisconsin paper manufacturers intend bringing the matter before the eastern manufacturers, and if possible bring about concerted action with the publishers of the country. Action will probably be taken immediately after the conclusion of the congressional investigation now on in Washington.

The Camden Mill Company of Camden, Ark., which recently suffered a fire loss is again running full force. At a recent meeting of the directors it was decided to build a large sash, door and blind factory and to increase the capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000. Fourteen machines for this work have been ordered and will be installed as soon as the buildings can be erected. The company has secured eight acres adjoining its plant, which will be used as a site for the new buildings.

G. F. Blanchard, secretary of the Fayetteville Lumber Company of Fayetteville, Ark., who also owns a large planing mill and lumber yard, will make Talihina, Okla., his headquarters hereafter, installing a nice office building.

The Ozan Lumber Company, Prescott, Ark., is again running its night shift, this feature of the plant having been discontinued during the recent lull in the lumber trade.

The Steenerson Brothers Lumber Company was recently incorporated at Felton, Minn., at $100,000.

A charter of incorporation has just been granted the Houlka Tie Company, Houlka, Miss., who will engage in a general timber and lumber business, especially railroad ties, piling and bridge timbers. The incorporators are D. H. Hall, G. H. Langford, and S. J. Riggan, and the amount of capital stock $10,000.

The mill of the Midway Lumber Company, at Seale, La., commenced operation on April 6, and has been running ever since. Over a hundred men are given employment, and both pine and hardwood lumber are being manufactured. The operating force is A. B. Seale, president and general manager; L. P. Seale, vice-president.

The Kiemeyer Lumber Company has been incorporated at St. Louis with a capital of $50,000. W. T. Jones, H. C. Bayker and W. W. Seibert are interested.

The Hollywood Lumber and Coal Company of Berkeley Springs, W. Va., has purchased a tract of 5,000 acres of timber and mineral land in Webster county, West Virginia. The land is rich in hardwoods and contains a valuable seam of coal. The property will be developed at once. C. E. Glenn of Belington is manager and J. W. Scott of Pittsburg has large holdings in the company.

The plant of the Myers Manufacturing Company at Warsaw, Ind., is busy night and day manufacturing hay cars, step ladders, porch swings, etc.

Consul General Robert J. Wynne of London reports that there is a decrease of 35 per cent in shipbuilding in the United Kingdom over the year ending in March, 1907.

In the construction of the earliest railways of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri there were several hundred thousand cross-ties used, many of which endured for twenty to thirty-five years without decay.

The J. B. Veeder Lumber Company of Oklahoma City and Morganton, N. C., has been organized and capitalized at $25,000.

E. O. Faulkner, head of the tie and timber department of the Santa Fe railroad, has just returned from a six months' trip around the globe, for the purpose of investigating supplies of timber suitable for ties, in various countries of the Orient, and making a special study of the eucalyptus in Australia. Mr. Faulkner first went to Hawaii to investigate the ohia wood, about which considerable has been published, and which resulted in the Santa Fe purchasing a large quantity of ties of that wood. From there he went to Japan, the Philippines and Australia. His observations will result in extensive experiments in eucalyptus growing, and that the wood is remarkably well suited for ties Mr. Faulkner believes there is no question. However, it will require perhaps twenty years to determine the full value of the tree for this purpose.

The portable sawmill of George Stevens at Great Barrington, Mass., with 2,000,000 feet of sawn chestnut and other lumber, was destroyed by fire the last of May.

The Buckley Lumber Company has been incorporated at Abingdon, Va., by F. B. Hurt and others.

Repair work on the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad on the main line east of Pittsburg and the Panhandle to the west, will begin immediately. With a flood of requisitions from section foremen, and prompted by results of recent investigations, it is said that the Pennsylvania will go into the market within the next thirty days for more than 1,000,000 cross ties. Orders for additional trackage repairs and bridge improvements will follow and the repair gangs will be largely increased. The repairs on the main line and the Panhandle out of Pittsburg have been neglected the past six months, it is asserted, as they have not been in ten years.

The J. H. Allen Lumber Company, recently incorporated, will engage in a general lumber business at Mounds, Ark., with its principal office located at Memphis, Tenn. The incorporators are James H. Allen of Memphis, Tenn., Gus K. Jones and Chris Ledwidge of Little Rock. The company is incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000, all of which has been subscribed.

Another new incorporation is the Hood-Hayward Lumber Company of Wheeling, W. Va., with chief works in Wetzel county, West Virginia. Capital stock $150,000.

The McCoy-Isabell Lumber Company of Horatio, Ark., has dissolved partnership.

According to communications received from Lefebvre's Spur, on the line of the Escanaba and Lake Superior railroad, a large number of ties and a quantity of logs belonging to the I. Stephenson Company of Wells, Mich., were threatened with destruction when a forest fire broke out near that place recently. The fire was discovered by A. Heyman, who lives at the Spur, and with the members of his family, after working for several hours, he succeeded in stopping the progress of the flames and prevented the loss of a large amount of property.

The Boyes Monorail Coaster Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been chartered, with a capital stock of $25,000. It will engage in the manufacture and sale of roller coasters.

The Canadian Clothespin Company of Arnprior, Ontario, will soon have its plant in running order to commence manufacturing these household necessities.

On May 24 fire attacked the plant of the National Box Company, Thirty-eighth and Morgan streets, Chicago, destroying 2,000,000 feet of lumber, three frame buildings and 150,000 wooden pails, causing a damage exceeding $150,000. Five firemen were overcome while fighting the blaze, which could be seen for miles and attracted a crowd of 20,000 people. That the fire, the second within a week to damage the plant, was of incendiary origin is believed by officials of the company. An investigation will be made.

The American Timber and Lumber Company has been organized at Philadelphia, Pa., with a capital of $125,000. The incorporators are J. T. Flournoy, L. P. Thomas and C. F. Thomas.

The Hawaii Mahogany Lumber Company is considering a proposition to furnish 2,500,000 ties for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. The company is installing machinery in a new mill on the island of Hawaii, which will be used entirely to cut railroad ties. It heretofore has operated a small mill, but with the additional machinery it will be possible to put out 2,000 or more ties a day. The timber used for the purpose is known as ohia. A big contract has been secured for furnishing ties for the Santa Fe.

The Universal Lumber Company has been formed at New York City, with a capital of $100,000.

The Railway Lumber and Supply Company has been incorporated at Kansas City, with a capital stock of $25,000. L. H. Atkinson, C. V. Dodge, Jr., and A. Follett are among the incorporators.

Fire recently caused a loss of $30,000 in the Kalamazoo Kitchen Cabinet Company's factory at Kalamazoo, Mich., which was only partially covered by insurance.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

CHICAGO

The editor of the HARDWOOD RECORD acknowledges receipt of an invitation to be present at the forthcoming eleventh annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at the Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, June 11 and 12, 1908.

E. Payson Smith of the E. Payson Smith Lumber Company, Minneapolis, called on Chicago friends the last of the month.

J. Gibson McIlvain, Jr., of the well-known hardwood house of J. Gibson McIlvain & Co., Philadelphia, spent several days in the city recently.

A. Fellabaum of the Frankfort Handle Manufacturing Company, Frankfort, Ind., was a caller at the RECORD office May 27.

A $100,000 fire recently visited the plant of the Standard Sash & Door Company at Fifty-eighth street and Center avenue, following a series of explosions believed to be of incendiary origin. Scores of firemen worked for several hours in an attempt to extinguish the flames, but did not succeed before several individuals were injured, and a number of adjoining buildings damaged. It was reported that there was no insurance on the building of the sash and door plant, nor on the lumber which was consumed.

Giles Wright of the Giles Wright Lumber Company, Ashland, Ky., was in the city last week. Mr. Wright reports that he had a very satisfactory trade in oak and poplar.

W. A. Gilchrist of the Three States Lumber Company, Memphis, was a visitor to the Chicago market June 3.

Tom J. Christian of South Bend, Ind., sales manager for Maley & Wertz of Evansville, called at the RECORD office June 5. Mr. Christian reports that trade is fair, and seems to be improving; he finds it specially strong in quartered oak.

The stock [illegible] Howe's [illegible] from his usual stock in trade: this time it is a new edition of the [illegible] catalogue, handsomely illustrated with cuts of the company's famous band-saws, saw-tables, jointers, disk grinders, shapers, planers, boring machines, etc. Several new machines are also shown. The catalogue may be had by anyone interested in this line of tools, on application to the home office at Leetonia, O. The advance announcement [illegible]

of a large card representing a stork, carrying in his bill a card descriptive of the new edition, which creates considerable amusement and forms an excellent ad for the Crescent Machine Company.

C. H. Martz, general manager of the Good Land Cypress Company, which has its offices in New Orleans and mills at Chacahoula, La., spent several days in this market last week.

The Mayburry & Speer Lumber Company, an Alabama corporation, has opened Chicago offices at 279 Dearborn street, and will engage in the wholesale lumber business. The concern is capitalized at $50,000.

Fire attacked the plant of the Chicago Millwork Supply Company at West Twelfth and Sangamon streets June 4, driving more than 200 employes into the street. The loss to the building and contents reached about $15,000.

W. B. Mershon, the well known lumberman and sportsman of Saginaw, Mich., left on June 4 for a trip to the Cascapedia salmon fishing grounds of Canada, to be gone a month. Mr. Mershon is accompanied by a party of friends.

J. V. Stimson, the well known lumberman of Huntingburg, Ind., made the RECORD a pleasant call June 10. Mr. Stimson reports a very good trade and is optimistic over the immediate future of the hardwood lumber business.

Henry Ballou, superintendent of Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., of Cadillac, was a welcome caller at the RECORD office June 10.

Frank F. Fish, the popular secretary of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, has survived another streak of ill luck, which it was thought for a time might prevent his attending the Milwaukee meeting. On June 5, while attending a ball game, Mr. Fish stepped upon a chair, which broke down under his weight, causing him to suffer a complete fracture of one of the ankle bones, and severely strain the ligaments so that he will be practically laid up for some time. However, the ankle was placed in a plaster cast, and with the aid of ambulances, stretchers and crutches, Mr. Fish states he will positively attend the convention, although he undoubtedly ought not attempt the many duties which will naturally devolve upon him.

Thos. W. Howlett, representing the Philadelphia Textile Machinery Company of Philadelphia, was a caller at the RECORD office June 8. He reports an improvement in the veneer dryer machinery trade.

J. H. P. Smith, president of the Hardwood Lumber Company, Ashland, Ky., spent several days among his friends in the trade during the week. He reports an increasing and satisfactory trade.

Lewis Doster, the popular secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, was a Chicago visitor during the week.

A. B. Garrott of Fort Madison, Iowa, manufacturer of black walnut, called at the RECORD office on June 10.

Another prominent visitor of June 10 was Van B. Perrine, the lumberman-poet of Fort Wayne, Ind.

BOSTON

The Palmer & Parker Company, [illegible] in hardwoods and manufacturers of veneers, Boston, have been running their mill five days a week. At times during the past few weeks [illegible] have been operating [illegible] will [illegible] not active as yet. Mr. [illegible] reports that they have been shipping [illegible] Line figures in mahogany logs to piano [illegible].

Chester Whitney of the Perry & Whitney Company has recently returned from a fishing trip at Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.

Mr. Parker of the firm of Mershon, Schutte, Parker & Co., Saginaw, Mich., has been spending a few days in the eastern markets.

A shipment of ring-a-spars, some of them [illegible] 100 feet in length, was received in Boston by the Boston Lumber Company. This shipment came through from the coast in the remarkably short time of thirty days.

No complaints of car shortage are heard in this market. Not only is there a very large surplus of idle cars but the ones in actual use are doing about three times the work they did a year ago.

Among the recent incorporations is the Brett Lumber Company, Lynn, Mass., with a capital stock of $10,000. The incorporators are George W. Belonga, Susan J. Belonga, Elizabeth L. Kiley, Ossian D. Brett and Lizzie H. Brett. Mr. Belonga is a wealthy shoe manufacturer and Mr. Brett is the practical man and was formerly of the O. D. Brett Company. It is reported that the mill of the old concern has been secured for the new company.

The new buildings erected in Keene, N. H., by Frank C. Pike are being fitted with machinery for the manufacture of chairs.

The New Hampshire Lumbermen's Association will hold its next meeting June 18.

The woodworking plant formerly operated by the C. W. & W. Leatherbee Lumber Company has been sold to the South Bay Manufacturing Company, a new incorporation. The officers of the new company are Thomas W. Harrison, president and general manager; C. F. Leatherbee, treasurer; William R. Beale, secretary, and James H. Briggs, superintendent.

Frank and Fred McQuesten of the George McQuesten Company, Boston, will retire from active business in a few weeks for a period of several months at least. No material changes are to be made in the affairs of the company.

Miss Mabel A. Evans, who managed the Boston office of the Wiley, Harker & Camp Company from the time of Mr. Pease's illness to May 1, when the office was closed, is entering upon her second month as manager of sales for the H. M. Bickford Company, Boston. Mr. Bickford of this firm has returned from a southern trip.

Warren P. Hill has been making a trip East in the interests of Samuel H. Shearer & Son of Philadelphia.

J. M. Riel of Chicago spent a few days in Boston late in May.

The C. F. Vaill Chair Company's plant at Baldwinsville, Mass., was recently destroyed by fire with a loss of about $10,000.

Ralph Abbott, surveyor general of Massachusetts, has resigned to enter the employ of the C. O. Skinner Company of Boston as salesman. The governor has appointed Charles H. Crane to succeed Mr. Abbott. This has not been confirmed by the council as yet. Boston lumber dealers feel they should have been consulted in this matter.

The C. W. Leatherbee Lumber Company of Boston is to be liquidated. William E. Litchfield has charge of this matter.

L. H. Randall of Randall & Orcutt, hardwood dealers, is in the South and West on a business trip.

C. O. Skinner of the C. O. Skinner Company is in the West in the interests of his company.

Frank W. Lawrence of Lawrence & Wiggin and Frank B. Witherbee of the H. M. Bickford Company are very busy with arrangements for the annual tournament of the Lumber Trade Golf Association, to be held at the Brae-Burn Country Club, Newton, Mass., June 23 and 24.

NEW YORK

The Mann-Caven Lumber Company, wholesale hardwoods, 1 Madison avenue, New York, has been incorporated under the same style with a capital of $50,000 by R. A. Caven of Brooklyn and O. J. Mann and C. H. Turner of New York. The corporation will pursue the same line of business as its predecessor.

[illegible] Company has engaged in the wholesale and manufacturing trade at [illegible] Manhattan. The principals therein are F. Kramer and S. F. Lillenstern. It is understood that the company is negotiating for the purchase of timber lands in Tennessee.

H. Billetter, manager of the Lumber Underwriters, the well-known trade-insuring organization at 66 Broadway, has about recovered from his recent siege of typhoid fever and is rusticating for a short time at Atlantic City, N. J., and expects to be in harness again at 66 Broadway within a week or so.

J. J. DeRan of the DeRan Lumber Company, hardwood manufacturers of Clover Lick, W. Va., has been in town during the past week in the interest of business. The mills are running along as usual and business is reported as fair with them, although there are a large number of mills in their section which have ceased operations.

Louis Bossert, the wealthy Brooklyn millworker and head of the extensive interests of Louis Bossert & Son, has purchased the premises of the old Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, on which he will erect a handsome family apartment house, making his winter headquarters in the new hotel when completed.

There is much interest being manifested in the approaching lumbermen's golf tournament of the Lumbermen's Golf Association of the East, which occurs on the Brae Burn Course, Newton, Mass., on June 22 and 23. The list of prizes offered by leading interests in the trade for this year's contest are handsomer than ever and a royal good time is expected. The annual election will also be held during the contest. Among the local lumbermen who will compete are C. L. Adams of Willson, Adams & Co., Henry Cape, C. R. Caskey of the Holcomb & Caskey Lumber Company, Arthur E. Lane, Guy E. Robinson and L. P. Rider. Quite a number of other lumbermen are planning to attend the contest.

W. A. Eaton, secretary of the Stevens-Eaton Company, well known wholesale house of 1 Madison avenue, has sold his interest therein to his associates in the corporation, and on June 1 engaged in the wholesale trade on his own account, with office at 1 Madison avenue, through which he will handle a full line of softwoods and shingles for the eastern trade. The Stevens-Eaton Company advises that there will be no change in the corporation except Mr. Eaton's withdrawal. The Stevens-Eaton Company has just added George W. Brown of Merchantsville, N. J., to their selling staff and Mr. Brown will represent them in southern New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

There were two important meetings at National Wholesale headquarters during the past fortnight, the Executive Committee meeting on May 20 to go over the work of the various departments in order to report to the trustees the general condition of affairs on the following day. On the 21st the trustees met, with all but four present. Trade relations, forestry and legislative matters were fully discussed. Routine reports from the various departments shows good progress all along the line thus far this year, particularly in the bureau of information and collection departments, and also the transportation bureau. A committee of three, to be appointed by the president, was voted to attend the trade organization conference at Minneapolis, Minn., June 19 and 20. The report of the Membership Committee showed good work in increasing the membership of the organization. Hardwood inspection matters were also considered, but no action was taken in reference to the recent conference on inspection matters, in line with the general policy of the association to continue neutral on this subject.

A matter which has created a great deal of interest in the local trade during the fortnight is the rumor that the Philadelphia wholesale interests represented in the exchange will shortly issue a challenge to a baseball contest to the New York Lumber Trade Association. Of course, if such a challenge is received, it will undoubtedly be promptly accepted and a big time made out of the occasion.

The new Machinery Club of New York, comprising a membership of 1,100 representatives of large machinery interests throughout the country, had a most auspicious opening of its club quarters in the Hudson Terminal building, 50 Church street, on May 21, preceded by a fine luncheon. Addresses were made by the officials of the club and a number of leading representatives.

Among the prominent visitors last week were J. W. Thompson of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn., and Thomas F. Smouse of Cumberland, Md.

J. H. Fink & Co. of Union Hill, N. J., is the name of a new corporation just organized to conduct a general mill and woodworking business with a capital of $25,000. The incorporators are E. J. and H. G. Fink of Englewood and L. R. Harris of Hackensack, N. J.

William E. Verity, a principal in the Brooklyn Lumber Company, died of consumption at Lake Placid, N. Y., on May 23 in the forty third year of his age. The New York Lumber Trade Association, in line with its usual custom, appointed a committee of six prominent members to attend the funeral.

Charles Bossert, brother of Louis Bossert, prominent Brooklyn lumberman, died at his residence in that borough on May 18. Mr. Bossert was for many years foreman in the woodworking establishment of Louis Bossert & Son, but retired several years ago. He was in his sixty-eighth year, and is survived by one son, one daughter, four brothers and two sisters.

Miss A. Caroline Morgan, niece of D. Parker Morgan, D. D., and Frank P. McNulty, who is connected with the hardwood department of Stevens-Eaton Company, were united in marriage in this city on June 3. The Rev. Dr. Morgan officiated, assisted by the Rev. Herbert Shipman and the Rev. H. A. McNulty. The Right Rev. Dr. Greer, bishop coadjutor of New York, pronounced the benediction. Mr. McNulty is well known in the hardwood trade of the metropolitan district as well as at middle west mill points, through which he has traveled for several years for Price & Hart, and later for the Stevens-Eaton Company.

There was a meeting of the creditors of the Tyler Lumber Company, 111 Broadway, New York, and Tyler, Fla., June 5, at the office of S. W. Dexter, 71 Broadway, at which time many claims were filed and G. Harold Porter was elected trustee with bonds of $10,000. The schedule showed liabilities of $335,398 and nominal assets $609,558.

In the New York work horse parade on Decoration day, the Jersey City lumber firms of Coltius, Lavery & Co. and Vanderbeek & Sons were each awarded handsome prizes and ribbons in connection with their display.

O. O. Agler of Upham & Agler, Chicago, was a recent visitor in town in the interest of business.

At the annual meeting of Clark & Co., Newark, N. J., held May 27, H. B. Halsey, head of the large lumber firm of H. B. Halsey Company, South Orange, N. J., was elected vice-president of the Company, the other officers being re-elected.

PHILADELPHIA

The last monthly meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange, prior to the adjournment for the summer months, was held on June 4, with President Frederick S. Underhill in the chair. The office and entertainment committee reported details concerning the coming baseball match for the benefit of charitable institutions, which will be played on June 16, at Columbia Park, between nines composed of members of the Lumbermen's Exchange and Builders' Exchange, as nearly complete and a large attendance is promised. A resolution was passed at this meeting that a committee be appointed to arrange for another excursion this fall. Also one instructing the president to appoint a committee of one to represent the exchange at the usual golf tournament. Report of the delegates to the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Conference was adopted; also recommendation of W. H. Lear and his committee on hardwood inspection that a resolution be drafted endorsing a previous resolution of the exchange and even to make it stronger, so as to coincide with a recent resolution by the Baltimore Lumber Exchange be presented at the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Milwaukee, June 11, to be signed by all the members of the exchange who are members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and that each and every one of such signers use every effort in their power at the coming convention to urge that body to adopt such inspection rules as shall meet the desires of the eastern hardwood lumbermen, was adopted. E. P. Burton & Co. of Charleston, S. C., were elected members of the exchange, after which the meeting adjourned to meet again in September.

Wistar, Underhill & Co., are not dissatisfied with the volume of business coming in. They regard the outlook promising. T. N. Nixon of this firm is touring the Lehigh Valley district. Arthur T. Wistar is looking after the Metropolitan field and James W. Anderson is taking care of the trade on the New Jersey coast. The firm states that in placing on the market the present time some excellent plain white and red oak, also a particularly fine lot of thick, sound, wormy chestnut, for which orders are coming in in good shape. Frederick S. Underhill will attend the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Milwaukee on June 11.

Schofield Brothers are rushing the completion of the plant of the Saltkeatchie Lumber Company, near Ulmers, S. C., for which further improvements and additional machinery were found necessary. The firm do not quarrel with conditions, as although there has been a slight falling off in trading, the volume of business, considering general conditions, is satisfactory. They have suffered a severe loss in the recent death of R. P. Ashley, who was an important member of their selling staff. Mr. Ashley was a most successful salesman, a man of the strictest integrity and a conscientious hard worker. The firm has engaged James C. Place as salesman to look after the New York territory.

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co., one of the oldest lumber concerns in the country, have passed through many panics, consequently are not frightened in regard to present state of affairs, but accept it as one of the periodical visitations of the commercial world. They continue to peg away regardless and reap encouragingly if not to the prodigal degree of a year ago. They feel satisfied that good times are not far off, and as an inducement to buyers place their immense stock of seasoned hardwoods on the market at figures tempting to the buyer.

Paul W. Fleck of the Paul W. Fleck Lumber Company is not worrying over troublous times, but meeting conditions as they arise with full confidence in the outlook for the near future.

The W. M. Ritter Lumber Company admits a recent slackening up in trading, but confidently look for an early reaction for the better in hardwood trading.

Samuel H. Shearer & Son report sales as averaging up fairly well. Wm. P. Shearer is making a trip through the southern mill districts looking up the stock situation.

The J. S. Kent Company reports that trading has been spotty and though total sales are behind previous showing for May the average has been very fair considering everything.

The Germain Company of Pittsburg recently opened an eastern office at 1020 and 1022 Real Estate Trust Building with C. O. Maus as eastern representative. Mr. Maus has the reputation of being a hustler and one of the most popular young men in the lumber business. He is a thorough optimist and is much pleased over his success in this territory so far. He reports that he has recently received cargoes of assorted lumber from his house by the "Millie Bohannon," "Mary B. Baird" and "Iona Tunnell."

The Tomb Lumber Company state that though business has not come up to normal of late there is at present quite an improvement in trading. H. B. Tomb is making a visit to their mills and will at the same time take a short but much needed rest at his summer home.

The Monarch Lumber Company, incorporated under Delaware laws, May 25, capitalized at $50,000, recently opened offices at 807 and 808 Harrison Building, where they will handle all kinds of lumber. The officers, well known in the lumber world, are, John J. Rumbarger, president; Wm. T. Latham, vice president, and Howard B. French, secretary and treasurer.

Halfpenny & Hamilton sincerely believe that the lingering dull times will soon be a matter of history only, as they report a decided improvement of late in trading. Their manager, Benj. C. Currie, Jr., keeps his men on the jump and where there is game they generally get a bag full.

The Philadelphia Hardwood Lumber Company is satisfied with results. Considering the general state of business the company is confident that it is getting its share of trade.

L. Power & Co. report that they are fitting up the plant of the Lawrensville Box & Lumber Company at Lawrensville, Va.

Among the recent visitors to the Philadelphia trade were G. M. Chambers, secretary of the Kendall Lumber Company, Pittsburg, Pa.; R. P. Holmes of Cline-Holmes Lumber Company, Hattiesburg, Miss.; A. L. Manes of Scotch Lumber Company, Fulton, Ala., and A. G. Schuyler of Henderson Lumber Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Fenwick Lumber Company of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., recently opened a sales office at 1224 Real Estate Trust Building, this city, which will be in charge of J. C. Pennant, second vice president and secretary of the company.

The Whiting Lumber Company, object to buy and sell lumber, capital $500,000, was incorporated under New Jersey laws, May 21. The incorporators are Frank A. Whiting, William Whiting and Norman H. Grey.

The O. D. McHenry Lumber Company, Still water, Columbia County, Pa., obtained a charter under Pennsylvania laws, on May 22; capital $25,000; S. W. Edgar, treasurer.

The R. A. McCall Lumber Company, Pittsburg, Pa., obtained a charter under Pennsylvania laws on May 22; capitalized at $10,000; Albert Bertalott, treasurer.

The Universal Lumber Company, Manhattan, was incorporated under New York laws on May 30; capital $100,000. The incorporators are: P. T. Linzinia, J. W. Uppereu, F. H. Cothren, New York City.

The Columbia Car Company, makers of railroad cars, with capital of $50,000, was chartered under New Jersey laws, on June 1. The incorporators are M. A. Henry, Archworth Martin and Harvey L. Lechner, who were also incorporators of the New York and New Jersey Land Company, chartered at the same time.

Announcement comes from Mt. Carmel, Pa., that John Gibson, a well known lumber dealer of that place, lost control of his automobile while coming down a steep mountain. Mr. Gibson turned the machine into a bank to prevent its dashing down 200 feet among rocks and trees, but the machine was wrecked nevertheless and Mr. Gibson sustained a broken collar bone and severe body bruises.

George B. Breon of the Breon Lumber Company, Inc., of Williamsport, Pa., has been confined to his home for some time through illness. It is announced, however, that he is able to be out again, which will be pleasant news to his many friends.

James Mansel of Williamsport, one of the best known hardwood men in eastern Pennsylvania, is hearing over [illegible]. He is a thorough optimist and believes the hustler will get the business, consequently has men [illegible]

...ailable on the spot at the right time for orders.

Beecher & Barr of Pottsville, who are associated with various lumber manufacturing concerns, are always on the alert and so get the business. George G. Barr of this house believes in keeping his men constantly in touch with all buyers of lumber and through his well developed office system manages not only to have a man nearby when goods are wanted but to have also always on hand the right stuff at the right price to offer, consequently it may be seen this firm is better employed than in arguing over the past and dull times.

BALTIMORE

The Lumber Exchange, at the quarterly meeting held June 1, found itself with practically no business to transact beyond approving the resolutions adopted a few hours earlier by the managing committee, urging the National Hardwood Association at its forthcoming annual meeting to reinstate the rules of 1905, adopted at the Buffalo meeting. Nothing was done with reference to detailing a member of the exchange to act as representative at the annual meeting of the National association. It is hoped that someone will volunteer to make the trip. The members afterward sat down to an appetizing luncheon, which kept them together in social intercourse for over an hour.

James Harvey Rowland, one of the wealthiest lumbermen of the East, largely interested in the Bowman Lumber Company of Williamsport, Pa., died at the Johns Hopkins Hospital May 24, after an illness of some weeks. He had not been in good health for a year or more, and an operation was decided upon, but his advanced age was against him. Mr. Rowland was 89 years old. He was widely known and generally popular, and a host of friends mourn his death.

Another death of a Baltimore lumberman is that of Charles E. Waters of the yard firm of George E. Waters & Co., who passed away May 23. His wife, a son and two daughters survive.

In order to facilitate the expansion of their business and admit of more effective control of assets, the hardwood firm of R. P. Baer & Co. of this city has formed the Virginia Hardwood Company, with headquarters at Tazewell, Va., and the North Carolina Hardwood Company, with headquarters at Asheville, N. C. R. P. Baer is the president of both companies; O. M. Thayer of Mobile, Ala., vice-president, and M. S. Baer of Baltimore, secretary and treasurer. The incorporations will make no change whatever in the management of the business. Mr. Thayer is in active charge of the firm's mill at Mobile.

The Philadelphia members of the National Lumber Exporters' Association have raised the question of getting relief from certain storage charges assessed against them, but for the accruing of which neither they nor the steamship lines were responsible. They desire to lay the matter before the Interstate Commerce Commission and have the latter pass a ruling as to the liability for these charges. Such a decision would be of the utmost importance to exporters, as similar differences have come up repeatedly at other ports. In connection with this matter Secretary E. M. Terry visited Philadelphia last week. It is thought that the amended steamship agreement on which the association has been at work during the past two years will be definitely concluded by the secretaries of the various lines by the time the transportation committee meets in Baltimore, on the 24th inst. The agreement makes a number of concessions to the exporters, among other things classifying wood and lumber and logs as heavy and light instead of hard and soft. Secretary Terry was in conference with Harvey M. Dickson of the Dickson Lumber Company at Norfolk, Va., and chairman of the committee on transportation, on May 22.

A most picturesque delegate to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference, which held its quadrennial session here during May, was T. D. Collins of Nebraska, Pa., who for some time managed to escape attention, but who was found to be a big lumber operator, with a fortune estimated as high as $10,000,000. Mr. Collins, who is 77 years old, was seen invariably in a blue shirt, black slouch hat and boots of the pattern of long ago. It was learned that, although none of the Baltimore members of the trade knew him, he has extensive timber lands in Pennsylvania, in the neighborhood of Williamsport and other sections, and also owns big sawmills on the Pacific coast. Just before the meeting of the conference he gave his check for $100,000 in aid of mission work, and he is also said to maintain a mission school in Korea for 500 children at his own expense. He is very democratic in his manners, is averse to society and cares only for lumbering. He said he sleeps only four hours a day, retiring at midnight and getting up at 4 a. m. He has kept this up for years, and says he finds it entirely sufficient. Notwithstanding his 77 years, he walks with a sprightly step and is mentally very alert.

S. S. Mann of the hardwood firm of Mann & Parker has been spending about two weeks at the mill of the firm at Robins Neck, S. C., where operations were commenced not long ago. The plant is now turning out almost the maximum of lumber.

Among the Baltimore visitors during the last week in May was Fred. R. Righter of the Righter-Parry Lumber Company of Philadelphia.

John L. Alcock of J. L. Alcock & Co. returned last Monday from West Virginia, where he spent nearly a week looking after the getting out of lumber to fill a big foreign contract.

David T. Carter, formerly of the hardwood firm of Carter, Hughes & Co. and of the Iron Mountain Lumber Company, who retired from both concerns a month or more ago, has opened offices in the Calvert building, Fayette and St. Paul streets, and engaged in the wholesale hardwood business on his own account.

PITTSBURG

J. L. Lytle, president of the J. L. Lytle Lumber Company, made a short tour of West Virginia last week, winding up at Charleston. He found a good proportion of the hardwood mills running and stocks rather larger than the situation would seem to warrant.

W. D. Smith, of Parkersburg, W. Va., who is one of the best known wholesalers of hardwood in this part of the country, was calling on friends in town Monday. He reports the wholesale business to the England and Scotland yards very poor and does not believe that there will be any perceptible improvement until trade in this country has gone ahead to near its old point.

The A. M. Turner Lumber Company is disposed to think things are getting better slowly, and looks for some good orders to be placed this month. Its inquiry shows that many concerns are put out of lumber and will have to replenish their stocks as soon as they start up their plants.

The Crescent Lumber Company has handled some nice sales of poles lately, but find that ties are very slow sellers. In spite of the increase of inquiry this company notices that actual orders placed are not coming much faster than last month.

Eleven "kittens" were initiated at the last Pittsburg concatenation, which was held at the Hotel Henry in Fifth avenue, May 29. The exercises were more than unusually interesting and a royal welcome was given to the new members, all of whom were from the Pittsburg district.

The William H. Schuette Lumber Company says that there is a better demand for ceiling, siding, etc. Prices, Mr. Schuette says, are very badly cut and wholesalers seem to show no disposition to get together on this subject.

G. H. Balme, who represents the Byers-Allen Lumber Company of Ligonier, Pa., was calling on Pittsburg friends this week. This company turns out about 15,000,000 feet a year and at present has its mill shut down, like many other plants of that sort in Pennsylvania. "Big stocks and no orders" is the cry, according to Mr. Balme.

The Mead & Speer Lumber Company is authority for the statement that most of the country mills are holding up well on oak prices, especially white oak. These mill owners paid $10 per thousand for their stumpage in many cases and must get $20 to $23 per thousand for their lumber to break even. Mr. Mead says that the general feeling is much better than thirty days ago and that there is quite a call for mining and bridge stock from Buffalo and vicinity.

The Buckeye Lumber Company is fortunate in having secured under contract about 200,000 feet of nice white oak, which will be cut at once for its Pittsburg trade. The tract is where the company will have the benefit of the Pittsburg freight rate and this will help it much in lining up good customers.

A. M. Kinney, who has been conducting several small hardwood operations at the Panhandle, will start another mill near McDonald, Pa., in about two weeks. This is to cut about 250,000 feet of choice oak timber, which is suitable for most any kind of lumber.

H. V. Curll, president of the H. V. Curll Lumber Company, says that his company will start its mill in West Virginia about June 15. The plant will have a capacity of about 20,000,000 feet a year. This will be marketed in from Philadelphia and Pittsburg, D. B. Curll having charge of the former and H. V. of the latter office.

The Clay-Schoppe Lumber Company will have by June 15 five portable mills and one stationary mill working on its tract near Coalmont, Pa., close to the Maryland line. Most of the company's timber there is hardwood and arrangements have already been made for marketing a large proportion of this in the Pittsburg district.

President W. D. Johnston of the American Lumber and Manufacturing Company spent a few days in Florida recently. The American has filed a suit with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Chicago and Northern Railroad Company, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company and the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad Company. The complaint alleges that the American in 1906 had shipped to it 13,400 feet of fir lumber from Paper Mills, Ore., to Queen Junction, Pa.

H. T. Newell of the Newell Brothers' Lumber Company is in the East this week looking up the New York trade. This company has enough orders ahead to keep its plant in West Virginia running for two months, which is a decidedly unusual thing this year.

The Miller Brothers' Lumber Company announces a larger call for building material in small lots from the country yards. J. C. Miller, who has recently returned from Ohio, reports the situation firmer in that state, but states that there is too much cutting of prices.

William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., announce that the spruce market is held up well. They have recently made a deal to furnish a large amount of lumber for concerns in the Pittsburg district, and this order will help greatly on the early summer shipments.

The Henderson Lumber Company, which is grinding away at its trade in mining lumber, reports that every resumption of work in the mines means more business for the lumber wholesalers. J. F. Henderson, president of this company, does not look for any big increase in lum-

ber business before fall, but sees no reason why conditions should not continue to improve slowly as soon as the presidential nominations are over.

BUFFALO

The hardwood lumbermen will go to the Milwaukee convention in force and are planning to make the trip in a body, especially as there are some things that are expected to be thrashed out at that meeting, or at a meeting the day before in Chicago. It is to be hoped that all differences on the inspection rules will be settled before the full body is in session.

The question of a separate lumbermen's club, that was almost a fact several times of late, has been allowed to drift a while, till it is known just what the manufacturers' club is going to do. Hardwood lumbermen have always taken a leading interest in the latter and it may all work out together, especially as F. A. Beyer is president of the Manufacturers' Club.

The Buffalo lumbermen are trying to keep in line with the times in going slow about the annual outing, as there is no step taken towards it yet, though Chairman C. W. Betts will soon be asking the people where they want to go. The hardwood dealers are very closely united by their weekly meetings and it would be a fine thing if the entire interest could become as nearly a unit as they are, as it is conducive to a sort of fellow feeling that is much needed in business.

The chief point of interest in the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company just now is the marriage of Oliver W. Kreinheder, manager of the table factory owned by the members of the company, to Miss Lillian Gram, which took place on May 27.

Scatcherd & Son are still running their oak mills in Memphis, though as a rule there is a scarcity of logs in that section, so that a good many mills are idle. What will happen when the demand runs up to normal?

The office of T. Sullivan & Co., in its new position on the Niagara street front, looks very neat this spring with its new setting of turf. Pacific coast fir is coming in again and lake hardwoods are due this month.

The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company is very busy in yard, as there is a big lot of stock coming in all the time from the river barges that unload at Cincinnati. The yard shipments are also good right along.

The specialties of the trade of O. E. Yeager, such as hickory and poplar, are doing well and sales are kept up all along the line, in spite of the general slow movement of a good many sorts of hardwood lumber.

So long as I. N. Stewart & Bro. can ship several cars of cherry a week there is no kick coming from that yard, and that is what they are doing and have been doing for some time. Other hardwoods sell also.

A. Miller has been looking to the eastern market a good deal of late, as it appears that this market is so taken on using soft woods that the hardwood trade here is not what it used to be.

There is an occasional shutdown of the Hugh McLean sawmills, but only on account of the scarcity of logs. Otherwise the interests of that sort in the St. Lawrence valley and the Southwest are moving as usual.

G. Elias & Bro. are one of the few firms that are getting quite a good amount of lumber in by lake, having had several cargoes in already and looking for more right along. The door mill is always busy.

The yard trade of F. W. Vetter keeps up well, considering the general state of trade. There is always something in a yard that carries a full assortment of hardwood, which the consumer must have, for that is the plan they all buy on.

President Beyer of the Pascola Lumber Company is keeping his oak mills in Missouri going fast enough to furnish the stock needed, being well aware that oak lumber is one of the things that is well to have on hand.

DETROIT

George I. McClure, secretary of the McClure Lumber Company, has filed a personal petition in bankruptcy in the local United States court. He gives his liabilities at $82,990.99, while the amount of assets is not stated. The assets consist of $25,000 life insurance, most of it held as collateral for loans and party subject to a lien for back payments, and 11,238 shares of the stock of the McClure Lumber Company. The largest creditor is the First National Bank of this city, which holds notes for $47,000 against the petitioner. "My difficulty has all been caused by the sawmill we operated in Eutaw, Ala.," said George McClure. "When the hard times struck the South we began to go back and could not make ends meet. The Detroit end of the business, however, has made money." The petition is merely a personal one and does not affect the firm in any way. The creditors range from $5 up to the bank claim and include accounts owed his dentist, physician, tailor and others. The First National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., holds notes to the extent of $25,000.

"There isn't much to say about the hardwood trade now, except that it is very dull," said William Brownlee of Brownlee-Kelly Company.

The following hardwood dealers were in Detroit June 4 and 5: H. L. Dutton of the Worcester Lumber Company, Chassell, Mich.; C. I. Duggan of the Tindle & Jackson Company, Pellston, Mich., and R. J. Clark, president of the Peninsular Bark & Lumber Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

William M. Mitchell of Cadillac, Mich., was in Detroit on business this week.

"Satisfactory conditions prevail in the hardwood trade at present," says Thomas Forman of the Thos. Forman Company. "Inquiries and sales keep up very well and we feel very comfortable over the situation."

GRAND RAPIDS

The furniture manufacturers will put their fall lines on the exhibition floors Wednesday, June 24, the season continuing through the greater part of July. The display made here will be without doubt the strongest and best ever shown, and while a big volume of business is not anticipated the feeling grows that a very fair number of orders will be placed. The recent meetings of Chicago, Grand Rapids and all the leading manufacturers, with unanimous action taken guaranteeing the trade that there will be no cutting of prices on this season's line of goods, will go very far towards establishing confidence and buyers who need the stuff will not be afraid to place their orders. This was one of the chief difficulties last January and during succeeding months, the lack of confidence in the stability of prices, and the trade bought only what they had to, not what they needed. There is a much better feeling now—with big harvests coming on, the presidential excitement lessened and prices firm. The furniture associations are getting out tags to be placed on every piece displayed this season guaranteeing that there will be no price cutting during the coming six months.

W. H. White, Thos. White and W. L. Martin, of the W. H. White Company of Boyne City were in the city June 3.

Thomas Hume of Muskegon and George Hefferan of Grand Rapids, members of the Hume-Bennett Lumber Company, which is operating at Sanger, Cal., have returned from a business trip to California and other western points. Mr. Hume is president and Mr. Hefferan is treasurer of the company. From the present outlook the company will operate only one of its mills this year and the cut will be small. Mr. Hefferan reports a better demand for lumber in California than in Washington and Oregon.

Chas. M. Hackley, son of the late C. H. Hackley, of Muskegon, who lost his eyesight about a month ago through an accidental explosion, has recovered sufficiently for removal from the Hackley hospital to his country place at Lake Harbor. His sight, however, can never be restored.

Chas. W. Garfield, president of the Michigan Forestry Commission, in addressing the local horticultural society June 6 said: "I wonder if you people know that there is an earnest and practical interest in forestry by some of our lumbermen? W. B. Mershon, my associate on the forestry commission, with four other men, have taken a large tract of land near the source of the Au Sable river and they are establishing nurseries and doing planting on a considerable scale. Each of the five men has agreed to put in $5,000 a year for five years in this experiment in reforestation. All the land is not poor, and they have such a wide range of soil that they will be enabled not only to experiment with pines and spruces but with some of the hardwoods. The planting of 73,000 seedlings in the Au Sable forestry farm has been completed, while there are 12,000 trees in the nursery for planting next year. About 1,200 basswood and 1,000 black ash trees have also been set out.

R. D. Graham of this city, president of the state board of agriculture and also a member of the state forestry committee of inquiry, has returned from Iosco county, where the members of the board selected a tract of 42,000 acres, which is to be used by the Michigan Agricultural College in giving the students practical work in forestry. It is planned to start a nursery this year and to conduct the tract along progressive forestry lines.

Col. Chas. Bogardus and his wife have presented the University of Michigan with a tract of 1,441 acres lying along Lake Douglas, in Cheboygan county. The land includes 100 acres of hardwood and has a frontage of three miles on Lake Douglas. It will be used for field work by the engineering department and by forestry and botany students.

Peter White of Marquette, the grand old man of the upper peninsula, dropped dead June 6 in front of the city hall, Detroit. Mr. White was a director of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, president of the First National Bank of Marquette and was the owner of large tracts of timber land in the upper peninsula.

CLEVELAND

Charles E. Wheeler, a Cleveland man who has just returned from a six-year sojourn in the Philippines, brings back some interesting information about the insular Lumber Company, a concern with offices in New York, but backed by Cleveland capital. The Insular company is shipping large quantities of a native wood, known as Philippine mahogany, to this country. It corresponds to African mahogany and is about the same as regards cost. The company has the largest forest of hardwoods on the islands, having over 400,000,000 feet of standing timber, much of which is of large size. Mr. Wheeler says that the Philippines contain a large variety of woods, there being over 700 kinds, about a hundred of which are suitable for cabinet purposes. The Insular company operates a large mill, and a railroad has been built on the property, which has an estimated stand of 40,000 feet to the acre.

On the morning of May 22 the entire plant of the Dayton Manufacturing & Lumber Company at Dayton, Ohio, was destroyed, the loss being over $175,000. The blaze was discovered about midnight and an effort made to check it, but without avail. The origin of the fire is unknown.

W. W. Reilly, a prominent hardwood dealer

of Buffalo, N. Y., was a visitor in Cleveland several days ago.

W. P. Hilton, for several years in charge of the hardwood flooring department of the Advance Lumber Company, with headquarters in the Rockefeller building, this city, has severed that connection and is now in charge of offices on the ninth floor of the Citizens' building, representing Peter Kuntz of Dayton, prominent hardwood manufacturer, with a string of hardwood yards throughout Ohio. Mr. Hilton made the change June 1.

The W. B. McAlister Company is preparing the display of hardwoods to be installed in the Builders' Exchange for the Martin-Barriss Company. The display contains some rare and valuable woods and is exceedingly interesting. It will be installed within a short time.

W. W. Stone of the T. B. Stone Lumber Company of Cincinnati called on a number of Cleveland dealers recently.

The two new public library branches, to be erected in Cleveland, will be finished in hardwoods. Andrew Carnegie has provided the money, and work will be proceeded with this summer. Contracts will be let early in June for the $110,000 West Side branch and the South Side building to cost $40,000.

The Lake Erie Lumber Company has increased its capital from $25,000 to $50,000 for the purpose of increasing the scope of its operations. It carries a large stock of hardwood. Robert Jenks is president, B. L. Jenks vice president and J. H. Ammich secretary and treasurer. Its headquarters are at Hamilton avenue, near Marquette street.

W. A. Cool is back from an extended trip through New York and the East.

A number of local hardwood men will attend both the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association to be held at Milwaukee, June 11 and 12, and the gathering of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association at Minneapolis on June 16, 17 and 18.

The Theodore Kuntz Company is going quite extensively into the manufacture of school desks. Special machinery has been installed and a large five-story building has been erected at the Kuntz plant for manufacturing auto bodies for the White automobiles. The regular line of sewing-machine cabinets will be continued. The Kuntz Company has one of the largest lumber yards, in connection with its plant, to be found in Ohio. Logs are received in the rough cut and finished right on the ground.

SAGINAW VALLEY

W. D. Young & Co. are running a portion of their plant nights and a portion days. They are filling orders, the firm having exceptional advantages by reason of its export business. It has an ample supply of logs, and its splendid plant in all departments is giving excellent satisfaction. If any trade is to be had, Walter Young will "dig" it up.

The big woodenware works of Bousfield & Co., which has been running low, resumed operations recently on full time, giving work to over 200 hands. This plant works up several million feet of basswood and other hardwoods a year.

The Kneeland-Bigelow Company's plant is still running day and night, and Manager Bigelow is quite optimistic as to the future of trade. Several contracts for large lots of lumber for flooring and other purposes have enabled the company to keep the plant in operation. The Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow mill is running ten hours a day. It is cutting out a large quantity of hardwood stock.

Manufacturers are much concerned in the question of inspection rules, which will come up at the Milwaukee meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and they are exerting every effort to have the manufacturing interests of the state put up a solid front at the meeting, June 11.

J. W. McGraw of Bay City is running a large portable mill on the south branch of the Au Sable cutting out hardwood from a tract of several thousand acres which he owns. Mr. McGraw believes that good times are at hand, that the depression has been discounted, and that within sixty days there will be an improvement manifest to everybody.

The old Welch mill recently burned will not be rebuilt. This takes one mill out of Bay City's quota, but the Richardson Lumber Company's mill takes its place.

The flooring plants in the valley are doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

The mill machinery plant is one of the institutions here that is running full force with a full crew and has orders booked to keep the plant busy during the season.

James Grimore & Son of Au Gres are having 1,250,000 feet of logs manufactured at that place and two other mills in the vicinity.

The interior mills are fairly busy. Lobdell & Churchill at Onaway will install two new boilers in their plant and make other improvements as soon as the company finishes cutting out 3,500,000 feet of logs in the yard. This plant manufactured 12,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber last year and are making a good record this season.

Bliss & Van Auken are doing a fairly good business at their plant.

Lumber in this section is feeling the blight that has fallen upon business in all branches. The last three years were phenomenal, and hence the dullness this year is more keenly felt. It is hard to make comparisons, as the contrast is so marked. Manufacturers are disposed to compare with the past two years, and even a moderately fair business now looks bad set against these record seasons.

Some lumber is changing hands all the time, and the consensus of opinion is that the fall trade will show improvement. The mills are running and lumber is being manufactured, but conditions are slow in getting on anything like a basis comparative with last year. It does not appear to be so much the price as the lack of demand for lumber at any price. Hardwood is not isolated by any means; existing conditions apply equally to pine and hemlock.

Log run maple or No. 2 and better is holding steadily at $17 and $19; beech at $16 and $18; elm is rather slow at $22 and $24; birch at $18 and $20, and basswood, which usually moves readily, is selling at $23 and $25. Ash is always scarce here at about $30 and red oak at $35.

COLUMBUS

H. M. Hayward of the M. A. Hayward concern, which does principally a commission business in the hardwoods, returned this week from a two months' trip to Michigan and northern Indiana. He says that manufacturing establishments in those localities are all running, but not on full time. Only one plant was idle and that was shut down for the purpose of making repairs and taking the annual inventory. According to Mr. Hayward, the situation in Michigan is quiet, but dealers are hopeful relative to the future and firmly believe that the turn for improvement is near at hand.

C. G. McLaughlin of the McLaughlin-Hoffman Lumber Company returned last week from an extensive trip through Virginia, West Virginia and eastern Tennessee. He says that only about half the mills are running and that the lumbermen in those districts are not expecting much improvement in business until after Jan. 1, 1909. Although the market for hardwoods is dull at this time, Mr. McLaughlin seems to think that the conditions are improving in the right direction and that in due time conditions will become normal throughout the country.

W. H. Schleyer of the Powell Lumber Company, which does a wholesale business in Columbus, has just returned from a trip through Michigan, where he sold a number of good-sized lots of plain oak. Mr. Schleyer says that quartered oak is very firm, but that there is but little in the market. He is optimistic regarding the future and firmly believes that in time conditions will become normal.

W. H. Putman, president and general manager of the General Lumber Company, says that financial conditions are all right, but business men have gotten into a rut and now need a leader to get them started in the right direction. He is optimistic regarding the future and firmly believes that after the presidential nominations have been disposed of business conditions will gradually become normal. Mr. Putman says that the lumber trade in Columbus is very quiet, but does not hesitate to say that he expects much better conditions during the fall and winter months.

For the first time since December last salesmen are beginning to call upon the Columbus dealers, and during the past week a large number were on hand. Some of the best lumbermen of this city state that it was a big mistake to take salesmen off the road; they should have been kept at work throughout the panic, whether they made expenses or not. It is believed that had all companies kept their men at work, even in a small way, business conditions would be much better than they are now.

Among the retailers it is figured that the per cent of business now being handled is much better than it was in January and February, but not so good as it was a year ago at this time. The volume of business is now figured at from 60 to 70 per cent of what it was a year ago, and in January it was only 30 per cent of what it was at the same time in 1907.

T. J. Dundon of T. J. Dundon & Co., who is making his annual pilgrimage to Ireland, has written his company that he will sail for America June 24 and will arrive in Columbus about July 1.

The contract for the new building of the Columbus Lithograph Company has been let, also that for the new music hall to be built at Delaware, Ohio. Columbus lumber companies will furnish the lumber for both buildings. A number of other large contracts are pending in this city and as soon as they are closed it is believed that the lumber business will show greater activity.

INDIANAPOLIS

Hoo Hoo of this city had a big contentnation and picnic at the Idle Wild Club, north of the city, June 9. A large number of lumbermen and their families attended.

A branch office of the Klemeyer Lumber Company of Missouri, with J. L. Klemeyer in charge, has been opened at Vincennes. The company is capitalized at $50,000, about half of which is represented in Indiana.

The Walnut Lumber Company has bought the plant and business of the National Veneer and Lumber Company and the two yards and plants have been consolidated at the location of the latter company. Walter Bass, formerly with the National Veneer and Lumber company is with the consolidated company.

John J. Valdenaire of Valdenaire Lumber Company is attending to business again after about four weeks' service as a juror in the trial of one of the city graft cases.

G. M. Ragains, H. Bowles and E. L. Trinkle have organized the Hardinsburg Lumber Company at Hardinsburg, and in addition to conducting a general lumber business will manufacture spokes.

Miss Stella Mossman, daughter of the senior member of the firm of Mossman & Yarnell of Fort Wayne, was married on June 4 to George A. Philbrick, who is connected with that company. They will reside in Fort Wayne.

The Home Lumber Company of this city has been reorganized under the name of the Home Lumber and Supply Company with $25,000 capital. The board of directors is now composed of Hugo Wuhing, Sr., Hugo Wuhing, Jr., and H. C. Prange.

The Indiana Railroad Commission has refused to order a revision of classified freight rates and to inquire into the matter of lumber rates on the grounds that the profits of the railroads have been reduced by industrial conditions and legislation that has increased operating expenses.

Frederick M. Bachman, president of the F. M. Bachman Company, has been elected a director of the German-American Trust Company, in which Henry C. Atkins, president of E. C. Atkins & Co., is also an officer.

Thomas Farley, for years one of the best known saw manufacturers in the city, died at his home recently, leaving an estate valued at about $100,000.

J. D. Williams, for several years located in the State Life Building, will move within a few days to a suite of offices on the Tenth floor of the new I. O. O. F. Building.

Local hardwood lumbermen will probably be well represented at the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Milwaukee June 11 and 12.

William H. Buitman of the Wolfin-Luhring Lumber Company, Evansville, is making a two weeks' trip through central Illinois looking after the interests of his company.

Building operations in the city during May amounted to $762,977, as compared with $547,847.25 in May, 1907. The amount of the permits issued last month was larger than the amount for any month of last year, and this is taken as an indication of returning prosperity.

A. D. M. Houghton of the Greer-Houghton Lumber Company, K. of P. Building, recently made a very successful business trip to Fort Wayne and vicinity.

Charles V. McAdams, who had been a member of the Indiana Railroad Commission since its organization, resigned a few days ago. W. H. Thompson of Muncie has been appointed to succeed him by Governor J. Frank Hanly.

The Interior Hardwood Company is having a nice business at present and is anticipating a good run through the summer season. The company suffered little from the financial stringency and has been busy almost all spring.

MILWAUKEE

Plans are under way by Milwaukee hardwood men for the National Hardwood Lumber convention which will be held in Milwaukee June 11 and 12. A large attendance is expected and preparations are being completed for the entertainment of a record-breaking number of delegates from every part of the country.

Former State Senator W. H. Hatten, a millionaire lumberman of New London, Wis., was a recent Milwaukee visitor. Mr. Hatten ventured to predict that within the next twenty-five years the state of Wisconsin will boast a population of more than 5,000,000. Mr. Hatten was of the opinion that the lumbering and agricultural interests of the state warranted such an increase in population and was strong in his view that Wisconsin is one of the leading states of the Union.

Ex-Mayor A. H. Stange of Merrill, Wis., a well known Wisconsin lumberman, was in Milwaukee on business the past week. Mr. Stange says that business with the northern Wisconsin lumber mills is gradually improving and that stocks are being lowered somewhat.

An inheritance tax question that is affecting every state of the Union is now in the Milwaukee courts. The case in question arises out of the efforts of Wisconsin to levy $2,625 inheritance tax against a $150,000 legacy which is being held in trust for Adrian Cameron, the 10-year-old son of Frank Cameron, president of the Tibbits-Cameron Lumber Company of Milwaukee. The $150,000 consists mostly of bonds and corporation stock and was bequeathed to the young man by an aunt who died in California. Attorneys claim that the state of California is the only state having the right to tax the property, otherwise it would be a case of double taxation.

Kenneth W. Jacobs' well-known cooperage plant in Milwaukee recently suffered a disastrous fire that destroyed the warehouse and dry kilns, an attempt to burn the furniture plant of the B. A. Kipp Company and the six fires at the plant of the Milwaukee Chair Company are believed to be all of incendiary origin. State Fire Marshal End is coöperating with the Milwaukee authorities in this case as in the others and developments are soon expected.

The Koch & Loeber Company, Milwaukee manufacturers of wooden and willow ware, has been officially declared bankrupt by Judge Quarles in the Milwaukee bankruptcy court. Liabilities are given as $200,000 and assets are scheduled at $150,000.

Only thirty-seven cases of bankruptcy have been recorded for the present year in the Milwaukee court. Liabilities of these amounted to $270,000, of which $200,000 is represented by the Koch & Loeber Company.

A civic organization has been formed at West Allis, Wis., with Tay L. Cusick, well-known lumber dealer at that place, as the moving factor. Mr. Cusick has been elected as secretary of the organization, which is modeled after the civic societies of Milwaukee.

Forest fires have again devastated several timber districts in northern Wisconsin and only the arrival of timely rains prevented more serious losses. Bayfield county suffered the worst damage and thousands of acres of valuable standing timber were burned over.

The Mason-Donaldson Lumber Company of Rhinelander recently suffered the destruction of its sawmill, entailing a loss of $40,000, fully covered by insurance. It is said that the plant will be rebuilt.

Fire recently destroyed the plant of the Appleton Toy & Furniture Company at Appleton, causing a loss of $25,000. An insurance of $16,000 was carried.

The Namakogan dam at Cable, Wis., was recently blown out by dynamite at the hands of disgruntled farmers in the vicinity who have been suffering by the inundation of their lands. The going out of the dam will mean a great loss of logs and facilities to the North Wisconsin Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Hayward, Wis., the dam having furnished the company water for log driving for many years.

The erection of a new warehouse 60x150 feet has been started by the Wolf River Chair Company at New London, Wis.

A large and up-to-date band sawmill has been completed at Cornucopia by the Thompson & Fleith Lumber Company.

As soon as the present supply of logs has been exhausted the sawmill of the Bird & Wells Lumber Company at Wausaukee will be closed. Lack of demand is given as the reason.

The log drive record for Wisconsin has been broken by the Hatten Lumber Company of New London. The drive of 2,500,000 feet was taken down the Embarrass river from Norwegian dam to New London, a distance of 200 miles, in forty-two days.

O. H. Ingram, the millionaire lumberman of Eau Claire, has been elected president of a new law enforcement league at that city.

The Maple Lumber Company, an Iowa corporation with a capital stock of $40,000 and Wisconsin interests of $34,286, has filed articles to operate in Wisconsin.

BRISTOL

The Standard Oak Veneer Company and the Allen Panel Company, operating on the Southern railway twenty miles south of Bristol, suffered losses aggregating $10,000 by the high water and floods that visited that section last week. There was no insurance. Other concerns in that locality suffered heavily from the floods, which were the worst in the history of that section.

William E. Uptegrove of New York of the firm of William E. Uptegrove & Bro., and interested in the American Cigar Box Lumber Company, operating extensively near here, was a recent visitor in this section.

B. B. Burns has returned from a trip in the East in the interest of the Tug River Lumber Company.

W. H. Stiles has resigned his position as land and timber agent for the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio railroad and will, it is stated on good authority, at once enter the wholesale lumber and manufacturing business on his own account. Mr. Stiles was for a number of years connected with Sanford & Treadway of New Haven, Conn., who operate extensively in this section, and has a wide acquaintance among the hardwood trade. He was also connected with the Kingsport Lumber Company, owned largely by George L. Carter. He will probably locate in Bristol.

C. L. Matthews has returned from West Virginia and reports that T. W. Raine, a wealthy timber land owner of that section, is beginning the construction of a standard gauge railroad from Sewell Creek to a point on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, known as Meadow View. The road is being built for the development of one of the largest tracts of timber in that state, and it is said that interests controlled by Mr. Raine propose to install several band mills and develop the property on a large scale.

Nathan Bradley of the Bradley Lumber Company, Bay City, Mich., has completed the organization of a large woodworking concern at Elizabethton, Tenn., twenty miles south of Bristol.

M. L. Galloway of the Galloway-Pease Company has returned from a trip to Michigan. The suit of his company against the Unaka Lumber Company, in which Chancellor Haynes recently rendered a decree for about $12,000 in favor of the complainants, has been settled.

Samuel R. Sells of the Sells Lumber & Manufacturing Company and a prominent young lumberman of this section, is a candidate for the state senate as the republican nominee.

H. P. Wyman of the Came-Wyman Lumber Company is on a trip to his company's timber lands near Bluff City.

Harlow Dixon of the John T. Dixon Lumber Company, Elizabethton, was in Bristol on business this week. The lumber business in that section is quite brisk, he reports, and shipments are heavy.

CINCINNATI

President B. F. Dulweber of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club has announced his standing committees for the year, which includes the names of many of the earnest workers of the club. Mr. Dulweber also announced at the last meeting of the club, which was held at the Business Men's Club May 29, that hereafter every Saturday at 1:15 p. m., at the Business Men's Club, the club will hold a weekly meeting instead of a monthly one. The calling of a weekly meeting brings the members closer into harmony and allows them to take up more subjects in which they are interested, making the club more beneficial. At least twenty members of the club will attend the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Milwaukee, June 11 and 12. The standing committees for the year are as follows:

ADVISORY.

S. W. Richey, chairman; H. H. Freiberg, W. J. Eckman, C. F. Korn, M. B. Farrin, W. A.

(Continued on page 52.)



LOUISVILLE AS A H

The City.

Louisville, the chief city of Kentucky, located at the falls of the Ohio on its northern border, is one of the great hardwood markets of the United States. It has a population of about 275,000, but with its immediate surrounding suburbs, including also the cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, on the Indiana side of the river, it contains well toward 400,000 people. It is the third city of the South in size and importance. Along the magnificent Ohio river it has a wharfage of more than three miles; it has 75,000 buildings; 105 schools of various kinds, with an enrollment of about 45,000 students; 156 churches; 190 miles of paved streets; more than 150 miles of street car tracks; thirteen banks and five trust companies; forty-two clubs; a splendid sewerage system; more than 1,500 acres of parks with connecting boulevards; a free public library with five branches, and several special libraries.

Perhaps to the world at large Louisville is best known as the largest exporting point in the world for whiskies and tobacco, but far from least in importance is the fact that during the last few years it has taken advantage of its natural geographical situation, midway between the splendid hardwood forests of the South and the consuming regions of the North, to become one of the largest hardwood distributing centers of the country, drawing upon a wide range of territory in Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee. It is an exceedingly catholic market, particularly in its lumber wares, and annually manufactures from the round log many millions of feet of mahogany, oak, poplar, ash, hickory, chestnut and other woods; it is largely engaged in the production of veneers and panels, hardwood flooring and dimension stock, and is the chief commercial center of the hickory handle industry of the United States as well.



FOGG BUILDING.

The stalwart bronze figure of Daniel Boone gazing down into the beautiful valley of the Kentucky from the summit of the Cumberlands comes upon one suddenly at a turn of the road in Cherokee Park. It is typical of the old days and the old quests. It is emblematic of the homeseeker of the West. The city of Louisville, which is a direct result of Boone's descent into this valley, stands perhaps first among American communities as a city of homes. Of the many great and fair cities in the United States Louisville, with its beautiful detached dwellings and thickly shaded streets, appeals to the visitor as one of the chief and most alluring residence places of the country. When Boone stood at the summit of the Cumberlands and chose Kentucky, rather than another land, for the course of empire, he opened a trail toward the sandy shores



VIEW OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE, BETWEEN THE BIG FOUR AND P



RDWOOD CENTER.

and green valleys ascending southward from the falls of the Ohio. Boone the path-finder tarried to become Boone the home-lover. In his wake came hundreds filled with his own matchless enthusiasm and spirit. He opened up the great valley of the Ohio, which has become the workshop of the world. Down this great waterway has floated much of the wealth of the nation in coal, iron and timber. This constant stream of wealth has been augmented year by year, and even to this day the river is dotted with coal barges bearing their burden of black diamonds from its source to Cincinnati, Louisville and the other great cities along its course to the Gulf. At this moment great rafts of logs cut from the forests of the upper Kentucky and Big Sandy rivers are tied along its banks just above the city, and there are being manufactured into lumber.

No state in the Union has so many navigable rivers as has Kentucky; 1,285 miles of waterway—the Ohio, the Big Sandy, Kentucky, Green, Barren and Mississippi rivers —serve 226 towns within its borders. Nine-foot stages of water are now being made, through recent congressional appropriation, and navigation will be insured in all this range of territory the year through. Louisville has a network of railroads extending in all directions, which penetrate the forest area of the South and supplement the streams



WALNUT ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.

in delivering their hoard of timber and mineral wealth to the city; and to the North, Northeast and Northwest other great lines of railroad afford means of distributing lumber products to all parts of the country.

The spirit of modernism has taken an active hold of Louisville during the last few years, and it now has many public office, hotel and private buildings that compare favorably with those of any of the other chief cities of the land. Pictured in this story are several specimens of these modern structures, but as this sketch pertains chiefly to the hardwood lumber industry, specific reference will be made only to the various large interests that in the aggregate make Louisville one of the chief hardwood centers of the country.

Hardwood Lumber and Flooring Operations.

Perhaps the best known lumber house of Louisville is C. C. Mengel & Brother Company, manufacturer of mahogany lumber and veneers. This company has large holdings of mahogany timber in both Honduras and Africa and makes direct importation of logs to its big Louisville plant, where they are manufactured into lumber and veneers and distributed to all parts of the United States.

Another well-known concern is the Wood-Mosaic Flooring & Lumber Company, whose operations include a big sawmill, veneer plant, flooring factory and lumber yards at



VANIA BRIDGES, FROM THE INDIANA SHORE OF THE OHIO RIVER.



BROADSIDE VIEW OF ONE OF W. P. BROWN & SONS LUMBER COMPANY'S YARDS

New Albany, immediately across the river from Louisville; a sawmill at Highland Park, a suburb of the city, and a wood mosaic flooring plant at Rochester, N. Y. The moving spirit of this enterprise is W. A. McLean, vice-president and general manager. The source of supply of the New Albany plant is entirely from the choicest oak timber standing in southern Indiana, while its Highland Park mill is stocked from Kentucky and Tennessee timber.

An important lumber manufacturing institution of Louisville is that of E. B. Norman & Co., Inc. Of this corporation E. B. Norman is president and treasurer; R. Carnaham of Oneida, Ky., vice-president and secretary, and A. E. Lanning superintendent of mills. The company has a modern band sawmill plant on the Ohio river at Louisville, and nearby a shook factory. Its log supply comes out of the Big Sandy and the Kentucky rivers, and is floated in rafts to its log harbor eight miles above Louisville, where the logs are dropped down in strings to the sawmill. This company specializes in oak, ash, basswood and chestnut, and manufactures large quantities of white oak timbers for shipbuilding and railroad work up to sixty feet in length. The company's mills have an annual output of 10,000,000 feet, and it also buys a large amount of stock from interior mills to supplement its own large manufacture. Several pictures accompanying this article show portions of the lumber operations of E. B. Norman & Co., Inc.

One of the largest lumber distributing plants at Louisville is that of the W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company. The company's offices and principal yard are located at Sixth and Hill streets, and it has a second yard at Ninth and Zane streets. The W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company capitalizes and operates several mills in Kentucky and Tennessee, and groups its stocks at Louisville for distribution to its trade, which extends over a large portion of the United States. The company is made up of the veteran Indianapolis lumberman, W. P. Brown, and his two sons, who are in active charge of the operations—J. G. and T. M. Brown.



SEELBACH HOTEL.

The Norman Lumber Company, of which A. E. Norman is president, carries a large and varied assortment of hardwoods of all southern varieties at its big Third street yard, and operates sawmills at St. John's and New Hope, Ky. Mr. Norman is one of the pioneers in the hardwood trade of Louisville, and has a patronage ranging from Louisville throughout the entire North and East.

The Edward L. Davis Lumber Company is another important hardwood manufacturing concern of Louisville, of which Edward L. Davis is president; J. L. Berry, vice-president; C. M. Sears, treasurer, and J. E. Davis, secretary. This company operates a sawmill at Louisville, another at Glasgow and a third at Pineville, Ky. It specializes in oak, hickory, ash and dimension stock.

The Louisville Lumber Company at Twenty-ninth and Chestnut streets is one of the comparatively new hardwood houses of the city, but is operated by men well posted in the business. It has a large and well-appointed distributing yard at Louisville, and operates four sawmills—three in Jackson and one in Houston county, Tennessee. James S. Escott is president; Theodore Harris, vice-president; Henry C. Wilhack, secretary and treasurer. Alfred Struck, general manager, is ably assisted in the active work of the enterprise by Charles H. Stotz. This company specializes in oak, poplar, chestnut and hickory, in all thicknesses from three-eighths to four inches.

Another comparatively new concern is the Southern Lumber Company, with general offices at 312 Keller building, Louisville. Of this company E. C. Miller of Franklin, Ind., is president; C. A. Overstreet, vice-president,



MILL AND WAREHOUSE, KENTUCKY HARDWOOD FLOORING COMPANY



STRING OF OAK LOGS, PROPERTY OF E. B. NORMAN & CO., INC.



RAFT OF POPLAR LOGS BELONGING TO E. B. NORMAN & CO., INC.



LOG YARD AND PLANT, LOUISVILLE VENEER MILLS.



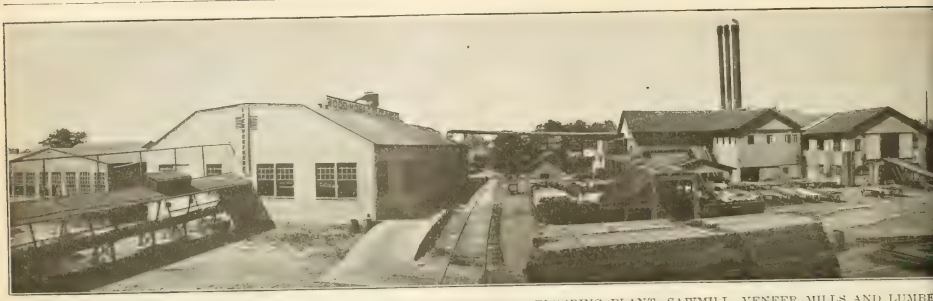
PART OF DIMENSION PLANT, GAMBLE BROS., HIGHLAND PARK.



SAWMILL AND SHOOK FACTORY, E. B. NORMAN & CO., INC.



TIMBER LOADING DOCK, E. B. NORMAN & CO., INC.



BROADSIDE VIEW OF FLOORING PLANT, SAWMILL, VENEER MILLS AND LUMBE

and E. M. Overstreet, secretary, treasurer and manager. This company maintains a large yard at Somerset, Ky., where it groups small mill stocks. It also operates mills and yards at McKinney and South Fork, Ky. Its source of supply for lumber is one of the best timber sections of Kentucky, and it specializes in oak and poplar.

Gamble Brothers, a portion of whose plant is herewith pictured, is an important remanufacturing institution at Highland Park, engaged largely in the production of oak and poplar dimension stock for furniture and kindred trades as well as oak flooring. Gamble Brothers have had long experience in the making of dimension stock, and their facilities in the way of material, dry kilns and woodworking machinery are such that they command a very handsome trade in their line of production.

The Kentucky Hardwood Flooring Company has a modern oak flooring plant, which turns out a very high-class product. The company's mill and flooring warehouse is pictured in this article. It enjoys the advantage of being within reach of the very best oak grown in the United States, suitable for flooring purposes, and with its equipment in the way of machinery and expert workers has gained a reputation for the production of flooring second to none in the country.



ENTRANCE TO CAVE HILL CEMETERY.

Among other important hardwood lumber enterprises at Louisville are the Louisville Point Lumber Company, which operates a large sawmill; the North Vernon Lumber Company of North Vernon, Ind., which maintains a distributing yard at Louisville; and the Ohio River Sawmill Company, which also has a yard there and is a branch of H. A. McCowen & Co. of Salem, Ind. Several other concerns which are engaged in the manufacture of lumber elsewhere maintain offices in Louisville.

Veneers and Panels.

Louisville and its big New Albany suburb across the river occupy a very important place in the production of veneers and panels. The Kentucky Veneer Works, Inc., of which H. M. McCracken is president, F. I. Brown vice-president, F. C. McCracken secretary and W. Geiger treasurer, conducts a large producing plant at Louisville and makes all varieties of quarter-sawed and sliced cut veneers and thin hardwood lumber. The specialty of this house is figured and plain mahogany veneer.

Another important institution is the Louisville Veneer Mills, of which D. E. Kline is the presiding genius. This concern not only manufactures veneers, thin lumber and panels but produces a considerable quantity of hardwood lumber.



OFFICE AND YARD OF LOUISVILLE LUMBER COMPANY



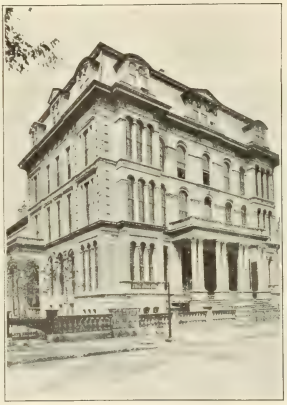
RD OF THE WOOD-MOSAIC FLOORING & LUMBER COMPANY, AT NEW ALBANY, IND.

Across the river is located the big and modern, electrically-driven panel and table-top factory of the New Albany Veneering Company. E. V. Knight is president and manager of this institution, and W. A. McLean is vice-president. This is said to be the largest panel plant in the United States, and it produces strictly high-class stock.

Another important veneer and panel plant located at New Albany is that of the Indiana Panel & Veneer Company.

A Business Club.

Louisville has many social, literary and professional clubs, but the one that is doing things for the city is the Commercial Club—a strong, active organization of business men who are using every endeavor to thoroughly advertise the commercial prosperity and business possibilities of that city to the world at large. Of this organization R. S. Brown is president. The latest thing done by the Commercial Club was to inaugurate a Bureau of Industries. Any Kentuckian or Louisvillian will say "Grand old state," or "Fine old city"—and, for that matter, everybody says that and has said it since the county of Jefferson and the county of Lincoln and the county of Fayette became the state of Kentucky.



BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

But the Bureau of Industries of the Commercial Club insists that Kentucky and Louisville are more than that—that they are practical, steam-heated, fire-proof, modern instances of old traditions in modern practice. They insist that courtesy, hospitality and trade success go hand in hand. The association preaches that Kentucky is a livable, lovable American commonwealth, and a man can wear a G. A. R. or C. S. A. button and not prevent him from being a thriving business man and public-spirited citizen. The modern Kentuckian does not rest on deeds of a glorious past. The association prides itself on the spirit that makes traditions possible. It prides itself on Louisville's clergy, bench, bar and markets. Louisville wants more good citizens. It wants more capital. It wants more workers with brain and muscle, and alleges that any man can get good returns from any form of investment if he can deliver the goods. Although Louisville is already a great manufacturing center it wants more factories, more industrial institutions of every kind,



BIRDSEYE VIEW NEW PANEL FACTORY OF THE NEW ALBANY VENEERING COMPANY, NEW ALBANY, IND.





VIEWS IN YARD NO. 1, E. B. NORMAN & CO., INC.





VIEWS IN YARD NO. 4, E. B. NORMAN & CO., INC.



HIGHLAND PARK SAWMILL, WOOD-MOSAIC FLOORING & LUMBER COMPANY.



VIEW OF PORTION OF PLANT, KENTUCKY VENEER WORKS.



CITY HOSPITAL.



COURT HOUSE.







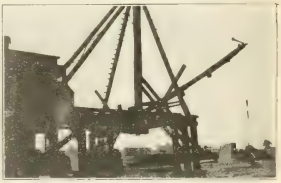
CITY HALL.

and to anyone who will contribute a new manufacturing industry it gives five years' exemption from taxation.

Louisville is a city in which beautiful women are the rule rather than a rarity, and in which the automobile has not yet relegated the beautiful Kentucky thoroughbred to the past. Rents are cheap in Louisville, and at the same time new public buildings, private homes and flats are springing up all along the fine residence streets, and in the beautiful country lanes and hills to the southeast and west of the city. The living question does not have to be solved in Louisville—it solves itself.

Visitors.

In conclusion it will be noted that but casual reference has been made in this article to individual hardwood lumbermen and remanufacturers—producers of veneers, panels and other hardwood products. This little sketch, with accompanying pictures, has been prepared to tell something about Louisville in brief. It is printed at the earnest request of several of the chief hardwood lumber and veneer producers of the region, who wish the story to take the form of an invitation to every man interested in any feature of business that has been developed at Louisville, to come and see them individually and collect-



LOG DERRICK, HIGHLAND PARK PLANT WOOD-MOSAIC FL. & LBR. CO.



CUSTOM HOUSE.



CANAL LOCKS IN OHIO RIVER.



LOG YARD OF EDWARD L. DAVIS LUMBER COMPANY.



ALLEY OF QUARTER-SAWED OAK, YARD EDWARD L. DAVIS LUMBER COMPANY.



PAUL JONES AND COLUMBIA BUILDINGS.



AT THE FALLS OF THE OHIO.



VIEW OF MAHOGANY SAWMILL AND VENEER PLANT, C. C. MENGEL & BRO. COMPANY.



OFFICE AND CORNER OF YARD, W. P. BROWN & SONS LUMBER COMPANY.



OFFICE AND CORNER OF YARD, NORMAN LUMBER COMPANY.





ALLEY IN HIGHLAND PARK YARD OF WOOD-MOSAIC FL. & LBR. CO.



ively, and thoroughly "do" their city. Although Louisville has been a lumber market for more than a half century, it is in its zenith at the present time. There are upwards of 60,000,000 feet of hardwood, a good deal of which is very high-class stock, in pile in the yards of the city at this time. With one exception there is more hardwood lumber ready for distribution there than in any other city of the South. When buyers make their pilgrimages to lumber centers, Louisville wants to be counted in as a point to be visited, and the members of the lumber, veneer and flooring fraternities will assure them not only a most cordial reception and good time, but will convince them that their city is the logical market for a large portion of their supplies of oak, poplar, ash, hickory, mahogany, veneers, panels and hardwood flooring.

Take the HARDWOOD RECORD'S word for it —you will not find a broader-gauged, more hospitable lot of lumbermen in the country than at Louisville; they have the goods to deliver, and if you will give them a chance, they will deliver the goods.

Go to see the boys at Louisville. They want to see you and you will be glad to have seen them.





ALLEY IN HIGHLAND PARK YARD, WOOD-MOSAIC FL. & LBR. CO.





SECTION OF YARD, NORMAN LUMBER COMPANY.



LOADING PLATFORM, YARD NORMAN LUMBER COMPANY.

(Concluded from page 41.)

Bennett, G. S. Stewart, T. J. Moffett, L. G. Banning, Ralph McCracken, George M. Morgan.

RIVER AND RAIL.

M. B. Farrin, chairman; C. S. Walker, G. S. Stewart, E. C. Groesbeck, T. B. Stone.

WELFARE.

H. H. Freiberg, chairman; C. F. Korn, S. W. Richey, E. A. Hart, W. W. Stone.

ENTERTAINMENT.

W. J. Pekman, chairman, J. A. Balser, F. Scott, J. W. Graham, Charles Pease.

CREDIT AND TERMS.

S. W. Richey, chairman; J. Zoller, J. B. King, H. W. Wiborg, L. H. Gage.

INSPECTION.

George W. Morgan, chairman; E. E. Beck, E. O. Robinson, W. F. Dulweber, J. W. Darling.

LAW AND INSURANCE.

L. G. Banning, chairman; W. E. Talbert, A. B. Ideson, F. W. Mowbray, J. E. Tuthill.

ADVERTISING.

Ralph McCracken, chairman; George Remeier, H. H. Freiberg, J. W. Darling, George Hand.

MEMBERSHIP.

C. F. Korn, chairman; E. L. Edwards, James Buckley, Fred Conn, I. M. Asher.

STATISTICS.

T. J. Moffett, chairman; L. D. Halstead; Thomas Kirby, Max Cramer, L. D. Ault.

ARBITRATION.

G. S. Stewart, chairman; T. P. Scott, W. E. Delaney, Charles Dahlmeier, A. V. Jackson.

TRANSPORTATION.

W. A. Bennett, chairman; F. Radina, H. Reimeier, B. A. Kipp, J. P. Hanna.

The receipts and shipments of lumber during the month of May were just about half what they were for the same month last year, but even at that the actual amount of lumber shipped showed a slight increase over the amount of April. The receipts of lumber during the last month amounted to 5,104 cars, as compared with the previous month of 5,584 cars and for the same month of the year previous of 9,312. The shipments last month were 3,594 cars, as compared with 3,561 cars for the month previous and 7,274 cars for the year previous. The amount of business transacted during the month of last year was the greatest known in the history of the lumber field here, and it is doubtful if that mark will be equalled again soon. The receipts, too, were the largest so far on record. The fact that the month of May this year was very light did not discourage local dealers, as they anticipated it and were glad to note the increase over the month previous, which shows that trade is gradually getting down to a steady level.

Trade will soon pick up here, that is, if Frank Wiborg's efforts are successful. He is starting a Sunshine League, identical to the one originated at St. Louis some time ago. They have set July 1 as the day for the general resumption of trade. The league will get the support of all the business organizations, and it is their intention to have all the large factories start up again, or at least to employ as many of their men as possible. Confidence is not lacking, and it is about time to resume operations in full, and not wait for the beginning of next year.

The addition to the building occupied by the Acme Lumber & Veneer Company at Eighth and Harriet streets is fast nearing completion. The addition was made in order to make more room for the prospering concern.

E. W. Robbins of the E. Maley, Thompson & Moffett Lumber Company states that trade with them has been rather quiet during the past fortnight. All the mills of the company are running full time, and he looks for a change in the situation within a short time.

W. J. Griffith of Oliver Springs, Tenn., was a recent caller among the lumber element in an effort to get trade for his concern.

William Guelker of Duhlmeier Brothers has returned from a trip to the mills of the company in Kentucky.

R. F. Dulweber, who returned from the South recently, states that the production of lumber in the South is very light and with anything like a fair demand it would not take very long for it to be absorbed. Demand locally is generally quiet.

Attorney Chapman C. Archer of this city is a bankruptcy petition filed in the district court [illegible] owes debts which he is unable to pay and that he is willing to surrender all of his property to his creditors. Archer, Mitchell and Tuthill were all members of the Cypress Lumber Company, and his liabilities along with those of the company aggregate $750,000. Archer's assets aggregate $24,380, which includes bonds and real estate. William Mitchell, a brick manufacturer of Delhi, also a member of the defunct company, filed a petition in bankruptcy. The liabilities, which are those of the Cypress Lumber Company, amount to $778,109, and his assets are stated to be $23,286.

The Curry Woodenware Company has sworn out a warrant for the arrest of their collector on a charge of embezzlement of $600, which he is supposed to have spent on his sweetheart.

M. B. Farrin and family left the latter part of the week for a vacation trip to New York, where he will take charge of his new launch, "The Dida." It is 57 feet long and 11 feet 6 inches wide. The party will sail up the Hudson river and they may end at Detroit. Mr. Farrin expects the trip that he desires to take will consume about three weeks. He has several deals hanging fire in Cincinnati, which include the erection of two factory buildings with a floor space of about 90,000 feet, to be built on Spring Grove avenue, Winton Place. That matter will rest until Mr. Farrin returns from his jaunt.

"If the Cincinnati Reds win the National League pennant this year we, the Chamber of Commerce, will have a spread right on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce. That will be the greatest advertisement that Cincinnati ever received, should her stalwart athletes corral the 1908 rag, and from present indications there is more than a possible chance. People talk about advertising Cincinnati, why let our Reds win the pennant and that will be the greatest ever acquired for every person in the United States will hape the name of Cincinnati on their lips," and at that Mr. Egan is not a baseball fan, but every place he goes that is about all he hears.

The logs of the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Lumber Company, which were drifted up the mill creek during a recent flood, are being drawn out of the bottoms and cut up into marketable lumber. This little scheme of utilizing the mill creek for commercial purposes has saved the concern considerable money.

The United States Timber Company's entire plant at West Irvine, Ky., was disposed of at auction sale last week by the Ezekiel & Bernheim Company. The sale was made by order of the United States district court of the southern district of Ohio, and a great many Cincinnati people were interested. R. De V. Carroll was trustee in bankruptcy. The plant brought only $7,800, nearly 87 cents on the dollar of the appraisement.

C. Crane & Co. have purchased a tract of land in Madisonville, near the Pennsylvania railroad, and will use the property to extend their already large plant by using this as lumber yards.

W. W. Stone of the T. B. Stone Lumber Company, with offices in the Union Trust building, has gone on a business trip to New York. He said in letters received that trade in Gotham is rather quiet, and that there is little chance for any transactions to be made. T. B. Stone of the company asserts that trade during the past week has been fairly active. "We have received some very good orders in that time, and it leads me to believe that trade will show some increase within a short time."

W. B. Dunn of the Boyce Lumber Company of Abingdon, Va., was here during the past fortnight. He said things in his town are rather quiet.

Lewis Morton of Bristol, Tenn., was another visitor during the past week to take a look into the hardwood situation here.

G. M. Morgan of the Nicola, Stone & Meyers Company states that trade with them has been very quiet for some weeks, and that he does not look for any material change for some time.

Charles Cunningham of L. W. Radina & Co. says trade has shown some improvement during the past two weeks. "We are selling a great deal of wagon load lumber and have filled a number of carload orders during the past few weeks."

J. Watt Graham of the Graham Lumber Company says that business with them is very irregular. "One day we are a little busy and the next day we have to hunt around for something to do," is the way he put it.

The A. M. Lewin Lumber Company of McLean and Bank street, with a branch on Langdon avenue, Evanston, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $150,000 by A. M. Lewin, H. P. Lewin, B. H. Lewin, Alfred Mack and Henry Mack. The company was formerly run by A. M. Lewin and the new concern takes over his property and business. The concern does a large business in builders' materials.

Sam L. Moyer, vice president of the Lunkenheimer Company, took unto himself a bride last week and left immediately for a wedding tour through the East. His spouse is Miss Ella Louise Hewetsob of Newport, Ky. The wedding was a secret until a short time before the ceremony, when the news leaked out. Mr. Moyer is also a councilman of this city.

Thomas P. Egan, president of the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, manufacturers of woodworking machinery, was elected vice president for Ohio at the recent convention of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States in New York. Mr. Egan was the originator and first president of this association.

The Cincinnati Coal, Iron & Timber Company has been incorporated by Frank H. Adair, R. W. Wilson, James M. Stone, A. W. Schulman and Burton C. Jacobson, Jr.

At the first meeting of the creditors of Walter G. Beck, bankrupt box manufacturer of this city, held in the office of Bankruptcy Referee Greve, August Lasance was selected as trustee of the estate. His bond was fixed at $800, which he furnished.

"The month of May with us has been the poorest on record this year," said J. E. Tuthill, local representative of E. L. Edwards of Dayton. "Usually that month and June are the best of the year, and from present indications I cannot see much change for the month of June. April was a good month, and we were beginning to see light again, and then the slump came."

Sam W. Richey of Richey, Halsted & Quick says that trade with them has been very quiet for some time, and he does not look for any material change for the balance of the year. Mr. Richey is the proud father of a son, recently arrived at his home.

T. T. Babcock of the Babcock Brothers Lumber Company of Pittsburg was a visitor in town recently.

W. Trester of Hamburg, Germany, was in town recently looking into the lumber situation here. He is making a trip through the hardwood district, placing orders for his concern.

W. E. Johns of the William H. Perry Lumber Company returned the latter part of the month from a business trip to Chicago. He reports [illegible] locally the same as per some weeks and says he does not look for any material change for some weeks. W. B. Wolfe of the company, who is the latest among the lumbermen to become a benedict, returned from his honeymoon through the hills of Kentucky and departed immediately to Nashville, where he will superintend a large shipment to the Cincinnati yards of the company.

R. Gilbert of the J. W. Darling Lumber Company says trade with his concern was fairly active for cottonwood and the lower grades of gum, which was due to the rapid absorption of the box manufacturers. There is some inquiry for the better grades of gum, but the lower grades have the call at present. "I look for a fair amount of business to be done until the middle of July, and then the usual summer lull will be noted." J. W. Darling of the company

has returned from a trip to Joppa, Ill., where the company's yards are located. He stayed in the Queen City for a short time and then departed for St. Louis on a business trip.

H. P. Garrett of the Brodhead-Garrett Company of Clay City, Ky., was here during the past week looking into the hardwood situation.

Harry Shrimpton of the Shrimpton Lumber Company has returned from a short sojourn through the South, where he went to look after business.

The S. B. Adams Lumber Company, which for two months or so conducted business at 43 Mitchell building, closed up office very suddenly and its members departed to parts unknown. The sudden disappearance of the company has stirred up some comment among local lumbermen and they are at a loss to know the reason of the sudden closing.

Ferd Bosken of the Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Company says that they are doing only a fair business. The company has recently entered into the manufacture of circassian walnut veneers and so far has met with considerable success.

W. B. Hays of the Wiborg & Hanna Company says trade is only fair, but that his company has done a fairly good export business during the past weeks.

W. Miller of Knoxville, Tenn., was a recent visitor to the Queen City. J. E. Kimball of the same city was here and both are reported to have disposed of some of their concern's holdings.

At a meeting of the club held June 6 the annual outing of the club was decided upon and will be held at Chester Park June 23. It was decided to suspend the next weekly meeting, owing to the convention at Milwaukee, as a majority of the members will not be in town. Fred Mowbray of Mowbray & Robinson issued a motion to refrain from using the Louisville & Nashville road as much as possible, and to throw all the trade possible over to the Cincinnati Southern in an effort to make them recognize the absorption of the switching rates. This met with the hearty approval of the members present. The names of the Dwight-Hinckley Lumber Company, the Francke Lumber Company of St. Bernard and the James C. McEntee Lumber Company were referred to the membership committee for action at the next weekly meeting, which will be held June 20, possibly at the Havlin hotel.

ST. LOUIS

The receipts of lumber by rail for the month of May this year were 9,684 cars, as compared with 16,827 cars during May last year, a falling off of 7,143 cars. The receipts of lumber by river during May of this year were 355,000 feet, as compared with 250,000 feet during last May, an increase of 105,000 feet. During May, 1908, there were 7,053 cars shipped by rail, as against 10,607 cars during May last year, a falling off of 3,554 cars. There were 48,000 feet of lumber shipped by river during May this year, as against 342,000 feet last May, a loss of 294,000 feet.

The following shows the inspection and measurement of hardwood done by the Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis for the month of May, 1908, as compared with the same month last year:

	1908.	1907.
Quartered oak	92,078	44,870
Plain white oak	2,650	
Plain red oak	99,246	319,853
Cypress	326,050	182,582
Cottonwood	67,784	
Poplar	48,641	40,995
Maple	695	
Gum	32,241	122,433
Ash	18,875	20,955
Chestnut	22,418	1,107
Yellow pine	12,907	23,965
Sycamore	10,401	
Elm	1,472	383
Totals	735,417	759,541

This shows a falling off of 24,124 feet of lumber inspected and measured this year as compared with last.

A. H. Bush, secretary of the Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis and an enthusiastic member of the Travelers' Protective Association, was recently elected one of the Missouri directors of the association for a two-year term.

Harry Swartz has left the Geo. H. Barnes Lumber Company of this city to go to Bachelor, La., to accept a position with the Northern Lumber Company.

Arthur E. E. Luedinghaus, son of Henry Luedinghaus, president of the Luedinghaus-Espenschied Wagon Company and secretary of the company, died recently after an illness of several months. Henry Luedinghaus is a pioneer wagon maker of St. Louis.

The Maney Manufacturing Company, of East St. Louis, filed articles of incorporation recently with a capital stock of $75,000. The company will manufacture farm implements. J. W. Maney, Herbert C. Well and John Maney are the incorporators.

William Lothman of the Lothman Cypress Company, who was down at the mills of the company in the South looking over the situation, reports conditions satisfactory, but not showing any decided betterment.

Arthur O. Engelman, 73 years of age, who was for many years one of the old Schulenburg-Boeckeler Lumber Company, died recently. For quite a number of years he has not been engaged in business.

After doing business for many years as a partnership enterprise the H. B. Poorman Box Manufacturing Company has incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000, fully paid. James T. Gill, O. F. Gill and Thos. J. Burke are the incorporators.

There was a marked increase in the number of new structures started last month, and in the cost. The total cost of construction in May of this year was $1,880,767, against $1,983,758 last May.

The Kleymeyer Lumber Company of this city has incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000.

The Beckers-Schnelle Lumber Company has incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. A. H. Schnelle and C. L. A. Beckers in the retail lumber business are two of the incorporators.

Theodore Plummer, president of the Plummer Lumber Company, estimates that business is only about sixty per cent of what it was at this time last year. He says their company knows that there is no money in lumber until prices are fair, so if they can get their price they sell, but do not until they can. They are not hunting for business merely to make sales.

I. M. Burgess, secretary of the Steele & Hibbard Lumber Company, who has been out on the road selling lumber for the company, says he sold more lumber during his last trip than on any trip that he has made for several months.

An improvement in prices is noted by W. E. Keown of the International Hardwood Lumber Company. Mr. Keown says business is also improving.

An increase in business is reported by the Chas. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company. E. W. Luehrmann, vice president of the company, says business is getting to be quite satisfactory with them.

A much better business in May is reported by C. F. Thomas of the Thomas & Praetz Lumber Company. He says that there are quite a number of items on the hardwood list that are very scarce among the majority of yards, but as his company is pretty well supplied with them he anticipates a good demand in the near future and also an advance in prices.

If the St. Louis hardwood lumbermen do not get the 1909 convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association it will not be their fault. Not only will the committee appointed by the Lumbermen's Club, and composed of such hustlers as Thomas C. Whitmarsh, W. W. Dings, W. A. Bostwick, Henry Rolfes and W. E. Barns, go to Milwaukee prepared to get the convention or know the reason why, but a number of the members of the exchange are going and they will give their aid individually and collectively. Plans were outlined at a recent meeting and statistics prepared sufficient to convince the most skeptical that St. Louis is the only logical place to hold the convention.

Armed with invitations from Mayor Wells, the Merchant's Exchange, Business Men's League, Lumbermen's Exchange and the Lumbermen's Club, a committee composed of W. E. Barns, editor of the St. Louis Lumberman; Henry J. Rolfes of Wilson-Reheis-Rolfes Lumber Co.; Thomas C. Whitmarsh, manager of the W. T. Ferguson Lumber Co.; George E. Hibbard of the Steele & Hibbard Lumber Co.; R. J. O'Reilly of the R. J. O'Reilly Lumber Co. will appear at the National Hardwood Lumber Association's convention at Milwaukee in the effort to bring the 1909 convention to St. Louis.

EVANSVILLE

Ralph May of May Bros., Memphis, Tenn., with Mrs. May, was in Evansville this week. Mr. May is attending to some business connected with their yard here. He came here from Dumas, Ark., where one of the plants of the firm is located.

Thirty thousand feet of lumber, comprising two full carloads, were sold at the H. Hermann Lumber Company's yard here on June 5. It is a consignment recently shipped here by a southern lumber concern. Consignees being unable to accept the lumber on account of quality, and having advanced freight charges, suit was brought in the superior court and the lumber was sold to satisfy the claim for freight charges. The lumber was purchased by the Schultze-Waltman company of this city.

William White of the C. P. White Lumber Company, Booonville, Ind., was in the city a few days ago. It was reported some time ago that the plant of the firm, now located at Boonville, would be removed to this city, but it seems that, owing to the business depression, the final steps were not taken.

Maley & Wertz report business as improving quite noticeably. They say inquiries are numerous and that they have taken several nice orders for future delivery. Their mill has been closed down this week and they have been busy putting in a lumber transfer. They now have the equipment in the sorting shed built ready for operation. The lumber coming out will now be transferred to wagons to be taken into the yard, where they formerly used trucks. The new system will be a great saving, as it now takes about three less men than formerly.

The Maley & Wertz mills at Grammer, Edinburg and Vincennes are running steadily.

The Lucas Land & Lumber Company of Waverly, Tenn., have opened a distributing yard here under the management of J. S. Williams, formerly with Heath-Witbeck Company of Chicago.

A letter was received by Claude Maley of Maley & Wertz from Frank May of May Bros., Memphis, Tenn., this week, in which Mr. May said business was very quiet in Memphis, but that their mill at Dumas, Ark., was being operated full time. Mr. May said he expected to be at the convention at Milwaukee, June 11 and 12. Evansville will be well represented at this convention. Maley & Wertz will be represented by both Mr. Maley and Mr. Wertz, and Young & Cutsinger will be represented by Bedna Young.

NASHVILLE

What is known as the "logging season" for Nashville lumbermen, many of whom are located on the Cumberland river, is reported as being well nigh over, and these aforesaid gentlemen are heaving sighs of relief. Last year when conditions were excellent these lumbermen contracted for all the timber they could up the river. The river is now at [illegible] down to

them as the tides of the river would permit. They were greedy for timber last year; now, they declare that the very "irony of fate" has pursued and marked them. They state that the river has been up practically all the time during the logging season and every rise has caused a "chill" when the lumbermen remembered the logs it would bring down the river—logs they did not want, but had to take, as they had been contracted for. The river is now getting a trifle low for logging, but it is still high enough to handle cross-ties, and quite a lot are being brought down.

The Nashville Tie and Cedar Company has been shipping a lot of ties down the river of late and has a good many contracts ahead for early delivery. A shipment of 100 carloads is reported recently. This amount of ties and even more, however, can be handled in what is called one tow. About twenty carloads of ties can be put aboard one barge and a tow boat can get down the river with six barges, or 120 carloads—about six trainloads. Most of these ties are being unloaded at Cairo and Joppa, Ill.

Two of Nashville's most prominent and most popular lumbermen had unique experiences a day or two ago on the occasion of "tag day" in Nashville. This day is one the United Charities evolved as a means of making money for their fresh air camp near this city, to which they send poor children during the hot summer months. Ten automobiles full of flowers were stationed at prominent places in the city, each accompanied by pretty girls and women. Everybody was "held up" by these beauties for "sweet charity's sake" and made to buy a flower. When they paid the toll a pretty girl pinned a flower on their coat and they were thus tagged. John B. Ransom owns a very fine automobile. He was asked for the use of his machine on this day. He is always generous to a fault, but he was loth to let a bunch of women have his car, so he told them to get some other machine and he would duplicate in a donation whatever they made in that car. The ladies let him off after such an offer on his part. They got another car and the machine with its load of flowers and pretty girls made at its station between $85 and $100. Instead of having to pay some $8 or $10, as he had anticipated, the good-natured John B. had to "cough up" close to $100. John W. Love also owns an automobile, but his experience was a little different from that of Mr. Ransom. Mr. Love was spinning home to dinner when a fair one planted herself right between the car tracks and bade him stop and be tagged. He stopped all right, but expostulated with the fair one and averred that he had no money on his person. The fair one thought he ought to have some change about him even if he didn't, and she argued with him. Finally he thought of a scheme. He would leave his watch with her as a pledge for the faithful performance of a promise to bring some change on his way back. She took the watch. It cost John W. $1.50 to get it back and get one blue daisy pinned to his coat, but at that he got off light as compared to his next door neighbor and fellow lumberman, John B. Ransom.

Richard Wilson of the Wilson Land and Lumber Company is ill and the doctor has advised him to take a long rest and recuperate. He has stomach trouble and will probably sail for Europe ere long.

James B. Read of Scottsville, Ky., has sold out his interest in the firm of Love, Boyd & Co. to the other members. He was the junior partner in the concern. Mr. Read during the past week lost his three-year-old baby.

Lewis Doster, the genial and popular secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, is getting to be quite a golf fiend. He has joined the Nashville Golf and Coubtry Club, one of the select social organizations of the city and one which has excellent golf links. The [illegible] can be seen most any day in the late afternoon taking a little recreation after a hard day at the office. He wears a little red cap and his fellow players can tell him in this cap no matter if he's half a mile away.

Sam Benedict, who is spending his time now in Polk county, Tennessee, developing the property of the Conasauga Lumber Company, was in the city this past week. He and the elder Benedict, John B. Ransom, John W. Love, M. F. Green and the Burns brothers are the principal owners in this enterprise. They own a tract of 50,000 acres, on which it is estimated there are over 200,000,000 feet of timber. A double band sawmill has been erected and it cuts about 30,000 a day. Other mills will be erected as they work up different portions of the tract. It is estimated that it will require fifteen or twenty years to cut out this tract. Hamilton Love, who has suffered with rheumatism for many months, is improving slowly. If he continues to improve his brother, John W. Love, will leave early in July for Markland, Nova Scotia, where he owns a hotel. Mr. Love will take his family with him.

MEMPHIS

The last meeting of the Lumbermen's Club for the season was held at the Hotel Gayoso May 30 and, while the attendance was not particularly large, owing to the absence of a number of lumbermen from Memphis, it was one of the most important gatherings held this year. The meeting was under the auspices of the River and Rail Committee, and rate matters were thoroughly discussed. The most prominent feature was the address on "Legal Phases of the Rate Question," by W. A. Percy, who is perhaps more familiar with this subject than any attorney in the South. Mr. Percy is the attorney of record in the three suits brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission by prominent hardwood interests of Memphis, as follows: J. W. Thompson et al. vs. Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroads; Geo. D. Burgess et al. vs. Trans-Continental Freight Bureau, and Jas. E. Stark et al. vs. St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern. The first involves the rate on lumber from Memphis to New Orleans for export; the second, rates on lumber to Pacific coast points, and the third, rates from Arkansas points to Memphis, Cairo, St. Louis and other points. Mr. Percy appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the argument of these cases a short time ago and gave an interesting review of the testimony and arguments before that tribunal. He also reviewed the case brought by the Central Yellow Pine Association and by the associations of Georgia and Alabama, in which both have won victory over the railroads, the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of the first named having been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States and the latter having secured an injunction from the Federal Court restraining the roads from putting the advance in yellow pine rates into effect. Mr. Percy believed that owing to the similarity of principle involved in the Memphis suits and the yellow pine case, the plaintiffs in these suits would be successful. He does not know when the commission will hand down its decision, but believes that the arguments made by counsel for Memphis shippers will be strong enough to more than offset the points made by the dependants and is decidedly optimistic regarding the final outcome.

Mr. Percy stated that the only way the railroad companies ever equalized rates was through an advance of the lower to equal the higher. He stated that in order to offset the advance on hardwood lumber rates to the Pacific coast the railroads had advanced the eastbound rates on Pacific Coast lumber. He further stated that the Pacific coast shippers were fighting the advance before the Interstate Commerce Commission just as the Memphis shippers were [illegible] joint action by securing a Federal injunction restraining the roads from putting the advance into effect.

In the Thompson case Mr. Percy stated that the only arguments brought by the defendants to sustain their contention for a higher rate had to do with the theory of lumber knocking out the end of cars and by the detention of cars at New Orleans awaiting loading of ships. He said that C. C. Cameron had made the wonderful discovery that lumber knocked out the end of cars and made it necessary to charge a higher rate. Regarding the detention theory he asserted that, while the railroads claimed that there was delay of about seventeen days, the plaintiffs were able to introduce documents showing that the detention did not amount to more than half of this time at the very outside.

Mr. Percy believed that the lumbermen of Memphis ought to contest every advance threatened by the railroads in this section, and he urged upon the club that it take this course. His idea was that the railroads would not be so willing to disturb existing rates if they realized they had a fight on their hands every time they attempted to do so. He stated that during prosperity and adversity alike the railroads plead for higher rates. He said that during periods of prosperity they justified their action on the ground that the volume of business was so large that it was impossible to handle it economically and therefore profitably, making a higher rate necessary. During periods of depression he said they argued that there was so little business offering that the volume thereof did not furnish sufficient revenue fo the roads and therefore made it necessary to put higher rates into effect.

One of the most telling points made by Mr. Percy had to do with the rate per ton per mile. He stated that lumber takes the second lowest classification of any commodity, that it is a year-round traffic, that cars can be loaded to their full tonnage, that loading and unloading are generally done by consignor and consignee and yet, in the face of these facts, he shows by the tariff sheets of the Illinois Central that it is charging a higher rate per ton per mile on lumber out of Memphis than the average rate charged for all other commodities handled by that system. He also showed that while hardwood lumber is much heavier than Pacific coast lumber, the roads out of Memphis are charging a higher rate for handling the former over a rolling country than the transcontinental roads are charging for handling the latter over the high grades of the Pacific slope.

On conclusion of Mr. Percy's address a rising vote of thanks was extended him for the very excellent and entertaining talk he had made.

Directly in line with his suggestion, the club decided that it would assume the aggressive in all matters involving an advance in rates by the railroads and the River and Rail Committee was empowered to take such action as it saw fit. In other words it is clothed with authority to act whenever the railroads give notice of intention to advance their rates.

The club also adopted resolutions endorsing the action of the meeting called at the instance of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association protesting against the threatened advance in rates by the railroads of the country. This convention was held in Chicago a short time ago.

On motion of W. H. Russe, president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, a committee, headed by W. L. Crenshaw, was appointed to ascertain the number who will attend the annual of that organization at Milwaukee and to make transportation arrangements for the trip.

Jno. W. Dickson, of the J. W. Dickson Company, was in Chicago May 14 and 15 to attend the committee conferences of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. In fact, he was in that city when he received information that his mill in east Memphis had burned with

a loss of about $10,000. Mr. Dickson states that the company will rebuild the mill as soon as possible.

Dispatches received here from Water Valley, Miss., state that the shops of the Illinois Central at that point have increased their force within the past few days, and that the management plans to reinstate between 300 and 400 workmen within the next thirty days. The Illinois Central is getting all its engines and cars in repair, regardless of the fact that all this equipment is not necessary for handling the present volume of business. The officials believe there will be a sufficient increase in traffic this fall to make this necessary.

Captain Ralph Bennett, of the lumbermens' baseball team of Memphis, is having his men out every few days for practice, and they are rounding into excellent form. He says that he will not rub it in on Nashville by challenging the lumbermen of that city for another contest, but states that he is awaiting with anxiety some sign that the boys on the Cumberland are willing to try their fortunes on the diamond with the lumber laddies in the Bluff city. It will be recalled that each team has won one game for the cup offered by the American Lumberman, with the result that there is yet one game to be played before the ownership of the trophy is decided. There is little doubt in the minds of the Memphis lumbermen as to who will own the cup eventually.

The Standard Lumber Company, with headquarters in this city, has recently secured a new mill at Sidon, Miss., to be operated in connection with its plant at Earle, Ark., and it is now making arrangements to build a mill on its tract of hardwood timber land in Louisiana. Messrs. W. J. Richardson and P. H. Ravisies are the principal owners of this company and it is their announced intention to branch out along manufacturing lines as rapidly as possible.

The Norton Lumber Company of Richey, Miss., has completed its plant at that point and this is now in readiness for operation. The company has upwards of 75,000,000 feet of hardwood timber on land it controls and is making arrangements to begin operations on a liberal scale.

Jno. B. Grant has joined forces with the J. W. Darling Lumber Company of Cincinnati and will look after the interests of that company in this territory. Mr. Grant was until last December manager of the southern interests of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company and, after resigning that position, he became one of the incorporators and officers of the English-Grant Lumber Company, with headquarters at Little Rock.

Jno. W. McClure of the Bellgrade Lumber Company, J. F. McIntyre of the Memphis Rim & Bow Company, S. B. Anderson of the Anderson-Tully Company and other prominent lumbermen of this city visited the plant of the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company at Charleston, Miss., in a body this week as guests of that corporation. The party was in charge of Jno. Dwyer, who recently resigned his position as assistant general freight agent of the Illinois Central to become identified with the Lamb-Fish interests. The gentlemen returned yesterday afternoon and are quite enthusiastic over the big plant and its perfect equipment. It has been constructed at a cost of approximately $400,000 and is conceded to be the largest exclusive hardwood plant in the South. In addition to the mill and other necessary structures in connection with the plant, a clubhouse is maintained at which the visitors were entertained. The plant is now being operated and is turning out about 125,000 feet of lumber a day, mostly oak.

Weather conditions in this territory during the past fortnight have been only fairly favorable, heavy rain having fallen during the latter portion of this period. This has interfered to some extent with the operation of mills and also with getting timber in the woods. However, bad weather is not as serious a factor now as it would be under more normal conditions, as manufacturers are disposed to keep production down to the lowest possible limit and cut only in cases where it is necessary to save stock already on hand. It is difficult to estimate the percentage of production as compared with an average for this time of year, but there are conservative authorities here who declare it will not reach even 50 per cent.

The Three States Lumber Company states that it will close down its big hardwood mill at Burdette, Ark., within the next few days, as it has almost completed cutting out its supply of logs at that point. The company is also making arrangements to close down one of its mills in Mississippi where it has been cutting cottonwood almost exclusively. W. A. Gilchrist, who is in charge of the interests of the company in this territory, is of the opinion that the only solution of the situation will come from a curtailment of production, and he is therefore an ardent advocate of this course. He is not only urging it for others, but he is willing to go the pace himself.

Max Sondheimer, president of the E. Sondheimer Company, left this week for New York and other eastern points. Mr. Sondheimer before leaving stated that not more than one-third of the milling capacity of the company was engaged and he says there is no disposition to run except at points where such action is necessary to save the supply of timber in hand.

The rate situation here has not been settled. The special committee, of which A. L. Foster is chairman and which has conducted all the negotiations looking to readjustment of rates, reported at the meeting of the Lumbermen's Club Saturday that there was probability of some further concession on the part of the Illinois Central. It will be recalled that the railroads made a proposition to reduce rates one cent per hundred pounds on lumber shipments north and east out of Memphis and that the committee on behalf of the lumbermen refused to accept this offer. Mr. Foster expressed the hope that if it were possible to secure concession from the Illinois Central the other roads would be equally liberal. The committee has its mind made up positively that a one-cent reduction is not anything like adequate, and this feeling was all the more strongly entertained after the address of the Hon. W. A. Percy before the club Saturday afternoon.

J. W. Thompson, of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, has returned from a trip, including Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and other points.

Frank B. Robertson, president of the Robertson-Fooshe Lumber Company, and E. E. Goodlander of the Goodlander-Robertson Lumber Company, of Memphis this week for a western trip. They expect to arrange their itinerary so as to be in Milwaukee during the annual of the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

NEW ORLEANS

R. H. Downman's suggestion in favor of a big cypress holding company to control all the cypress stumpage of the country with conservatism as its object, broached at the last annual meeting of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, has as yet, to all outward appearances, borne no fruit. The idea has been something of a hobby with Mr. Downman for some time and his speech at the banquet of the lumbermen was expected. Mr. Downman controls extensive cypress holdings in Louisiana, being one of the largest individual holders in the state, and he believes the central holding company is the only method of conservation possible. Many agree with him, but there are others who do not. Frank B. Williams of Patterson, generally conceded to be the largest individual holder of cypress in the state, is declared to be among the latter. When this subject was discussed at the banquet last month and Mr. Williams was looked for to give an expressions of his views he had disappeared. The well-known lumberman quietly withdrew while Mr. Downman was talking, and no one has been able to get much from him on the subject.

L. S. Gardner of Otts Mill, Livingston parish, this state, who has done considerable work in experimenting with woods, announces that he has discovered a remarkable process for coloring the wood of a growing tree in such a manner as to produce somewhat astounding results. Mr. Gardner went to the state capital the other day with his invention and displayed the result of his experiments. He had a log which had been sawn into strips and which showed the thoroughness of the coloring. Mr. Gardner says that by inoculating the growing tree with certain acids he can produce in a short time a saw log that will be dyed through and through any color desired. He believes with his invention that it is possible to make a forest of trees that will rival some of the finest imported colored woods.

W. Osgood Orton and associates have organized in this city a new company that will engage in dredging for sunken logs in the countless sawmill streams in Louisiana and Mississippi. The company purposes to get these logs and then manufacture them into lumber, marketing all that prove to be marketable. It is the first company of its kind organized here and has a big territory in which to work. In East and West Pearl river alone the value of the sunken logs is placed even by the most conservative estimators at more than $500,000. In all of the sawmill streams that are tributaries to Amite river there are also thousands of dollars' worth of sunken logs. The industry is believed to be a big one and the work of the new company will be watched with interest. Frank G. Conklin, Henry V. Mielly, Dudley M. Shively and S. M. Robinson are the incorporators.

The Foxley Stave & Lumber Company, Ltd., has been incorporated in New Orleans with an authorized capital of $10,000, to manufacture and deal generally in staves, cooperage materials and forest products. The company will do a general lumber manufacturing and stave and lumber export business. F. J. Foxley, John C. Liversedge, W. H. Scott and D. Thomas Rees are the incorporators.

Advices from Gulfport, Miss., state that the Central Naval Stores & Supply Company has been incorporated there with an authorized capital of $100,000. G. F. Mason, J. W. Wade and others are the incorporators.

According to a statement of Edgar R. Dumont, resident manager of the Standard Export Lumber Company of New Orleans and Gulfport, that firm expects to do a good export business out of Pascagoula in the next few weeks. The company has chartered several steamers to handle export shipments this month. One of these, the Crusader, 2,744 tons, will take 3,200,000 superficial feet of square timber, the largest cargo ever loaded at a Mississippi sound port.

ASHLAND

E. L. Salisbury of the Wright-Salisbury Lumber Company is on a business trip through Ohio in the interests of the firm. The company is operating its mill full time and has on hand a fine lot of timber; in fact, about the best lot it has ever had.

J. J. Meade of the Meade & Speer Company of Pittsburg was a business visitor in the city last week.

The Kenova Poplar Manufacturing Company of Kenova, W. Va., is operating its plant full time on its old specialty, poplar.

The American Boom & Timber Company, recently incorporated at Farmers, Ky., at a meeting held May 20, elected the following directors: S. B. Reese, B. F. Searcy, E. Slaughter and N. Goodman, who elected officers as follows:

President, S. B. Reese; vice president, N. Goodman; secretary and treasurer, E. Slaughter, with B. Minear of Morehead as general superintendent. This company now owns and operates all the booms and log ponds, and controls all bank leases on the Licking river, from Farmers for a distance of about eight miles up the river, and is without doubt the largest operation of its kind in the state. It has now stored in its booms and log ponds over eighty thousand logs, consisting of the finest poplar and oak. This timber is owned-by the S. B. Reese Lumber Company, the Licking River Lumber Company and the Farmers Lumber Company; also some ties belonging to Wheeler-Holden Company. The Boom Company advises that it does not expect any more logs this season and that the mills will be furnished from the present supply on hand for the season's cut.

Edward Barber of Illingworth, Ingham & Co. of Cincinnati was a business visitor in the city last week, returning from Farmers, Ky., where he had been loading several cars of export oak received from the Licking River Lumber Company. Mr. Barber returned to Cincinnati via Ironton, Ohio, looking after business interests at that place.

W. A. Biggs of Wilson & Biggs, Greenup, Ky., was a business visitor in the city last week. Mr. Biggs' firm deals largely in ties of all kinds and sizes. They handle, as well, considerable bill oak. Mr. Biggs advises that business is improving, but is not to be compared with that of last year.

F. G. Eberhart, Jr., president of the Licking River Lumber Company of this city, who spent last week with this company has returned to his home in Mishawaka, Ind.

T. N. Fannin of this city, of the Keys-Fannin Lumber Company of Herndon, W. Va., is on a business trip through the East in the interests of his company.

M. W. Thomas, who for a number of years has been associated with lumber concerns of this city and vicinity, two of the most prominent ones being O. F. L. Beckette & Co. and the Ashland Lumber Company, of which latter company he was president for several years, has severed his connection with these companies. Mr. Thomas has not yet decided definitely as to his future plans, but will not engage in active business for some time. He has been unusually successful in his business career and possesses considerable property. He owns the new three-story double front Citizens' Bank building erected here last year, and is at present building for himself a fine residence on Winchester avenue, one of the principal streets of the city. The Ashland Lumber Company will continue to operate as formerly, and will not admit any new member to take the place of Mr. Thomas. The present owners of the company are Messrs. Scott, Beckette and Meredith.

J. E. Burke, secretary of the Wright-Salisbury Lumber Company, and Miss Eva Marie Chapman surprised their many friends in this city recently by announcing their marriage, which occurred Feb. 10 last. Mr. Burke and happy bride are on a honeymoon trip, visiting the Great Lakes, Niagara Falls, and other points of interest. This young couple have hosts of friends who wish them a long, useful and happy life.

William C. White, the Catlettsburg timber merchant, was a business visitor in the city this week. Mr. White states that the timber market in his city is very quiet, there being practically no stir in the timber business.

J. H. P. Smith, president of the Hardwood Lumber Company, is in Cincinnati on business.

Fred Pischel, secretary and manager of the Pischel Lumber Company of Salt Lick, Ky., spent a day in the city this week on his return from one of their large timber tracts in Magoffin County, where they have a number of men at work putting timber into the river. Mr. Pischel reports quite a volume of business and expresses himself, as most manufacturers, that the lumber cut from timber now being logged will bring better prices than the present market.

The mills of the city and vicinity are all running full time with the exception of one. All the sheet-iron and wire mills are running full time with the exception of the A.C.&I. furnace.

R. G. Page, secretary of the Licking River Lumber Company, is on a business trip through Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, and will be out of the city several days. Mr. Page secured some orders for hardwoods, and states that the lumber supply of the consuming trade is far below normal and that they are placing orders for very small amounts. He also says that if an initial 50 cents or $1 per thousand could be realized, buying would be stimulated to such an extent that it would be difficult to supply the demand, as all the consumers would want to cover their shortages and increase their stocks at the lowest prices, and this would surely increase the demand and raise prices.

Charles Kitchen of Vansant, Kitchen & Co. is proving an enthusiastic candidate for the congressional nomination, and is spending the greater part of his time visiting the influential politicians of this district.

The Yellow Poplar Lumber Company of Coal Grove, Ohio, continues to operate full time and is putting on sticks a large amount of fine poplar lumber. This company has applied to the War department for permission to construct a splash dam in the Russel Fork of Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River, about a quarter of a mile below the mouth of Round River in Dickinson County, Va. It owns a large amount of timber which comes through these creeks into the Big Sandy, and through the Big Sandy into the Ohio, to be manufactured at the plant at Coal Grove.

The Chesapeake & Ohio is a very important factor in this territory, and lumbermen are pleased to note the resumption of improvements on several of its branches. Beginning the first of this month they resumed the work, which was abandoned about a year ago, of double tracking from Huntington to Charleston, W. Va.; considerable improvements will be made on the Lexington Division, as well as the Big Sandy. This will not only improve the service of the road, but there will be a demand for more labor, lumber, timber and steel.

E. S. Stephens, inspector for Duhlmeier Bros. of Cincinnati, was in the city several days last week, during which time he purchased several cars of lumber from local dealers, including four cars from the Hardwood Lumber Company, and several cars from the Licking River Lumber Company, which stock he inspected and loaded at their mill at Farmers, Ky.

W. Salisbury, secretary and manager of the Park City Lumber Company of this city, reports good business for last month. His company has been awarded the contracts for supplying all the lumber for the new Central Fire Station building and the new ten-room school building, both to be erected this season. Mr Salisbury, with many other Ashland citizens [illegible] the outlook at present.

CHARLOTTE

The Western Carolina Lumber & Box Company is the name of a new corporation now establishing a large plant for the manufacture of boxes at Biltmore, N. C. The new plant will be in operation in less than thirty days and the output of the company will be box shooks. It is understood that the company has already dis[illegible]

A charter has just been granted the Wilmington Sash, Door and Lumber Company of Wilmington, N. C., at a capital stock of $20,000. N. E. DeCover and Norwood Giles of Wilmington are the incorporators, and the company is authorized to engage in a woodworking and general lumber business.

The principal offices of the Asheboro Lumber Manufacturing Company have just been changed, by amendment to the company's charter, from Asheboro to Fayetteville, N. C.

The charter of the McClamrock Mantel Company of Greensboro, N. C. has been amended so that the capital actually paid in is $18,000 instead of $32,000.

A deal has just been closed at Winston-Salem, N. C., by the Lamb-Fish Land Company, which owns 250,000 acres of fine timber land in Mississippi, by which the company acquires property located on the line of the Southern railway, upon which it will immediately erect a large box shook factory. The mill will be about 70x150 feet, and work will commence at once. Machinery for the manufacture of plug tobacco boxes, from gum and oak lumber, will be installed.

A charter has just been granted the Carolina Hardwood Lumber Company of Asheville, N. C., at a capital of $15,000. Incorporators are R. P. Baer of Baltimore, and others. The company is authorized to buy and sell timber lands, manufacture all kinds of hardwood, operate saw mills, etc.

After being closed down for a considerable length of time the plant of the Greensboro Furniture Manufacturing Company of Greensboro, N. C., is now in full operation. The company has recently received a large number of orders and hopes to continue full operations uninterrupted.

On June 1 the large crate manufacturing plant of H. T. Baker, located at Magnolia, thirty miles from Wilmington, N. C., was burned. The loss amounts to about $5,000.

The engine and boiler rooms and sawmill of the Whiteville Lumber Company, located at Whiteville, N. C., were burned recently, loss being estimated at about $100,000, with only partial insurance. About 200 men are temporarily idle, due to the fire.

The sawmill of J. A. Hyatt, located in Lancaster county, S. C., was burned recently, causing loss of about $1,000.

Every lumberman of this state is deeply interested in the fight which the North Carolina Corporation Commission is making before the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Norfolk & Western against discriminatory and excessive freight rates. The recent action of the Southern and the Seaboard railways, in joining the N. & W. in the suit is of widespread interest. The Interstate Commerce Commission has just notified the Corporation Commission of this action and great interest centers on the hearing of the cases, which will be held at an early date.

MINNEAPOLIS

An excellent demand for hardwood for doors, millwork and interior finish in the Twin Cities is indicated for the season that is now just fairly started. Last season was a big one in these lines, the heaviest ever known, and the volume of operations was shown by the record breaking total of building permits. This year they are running a little behind, but are far above the average, and from the amount of [illegible] that is [illegible] the building demand is going to be heavy. Minneapolis permits for May numbered 703, with a total estimated cost of $1,500,000. Last year in May there were 708 permits issued, with a total cost of $1,626,425. The total for five months of the present year was $3,490,505, compared with $4,057,685 for the same months last year. The St. Paul record for May was $891,499, a slight increase over last year, when the record was $889,542. The total for five months was $2,167,597, while for the same months last year it was $2,853,043.

E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company has gone for a short business trip to southern points to look after their hardwood and yellow pine interests. A. S. Bliss, who is

in charge of the company's headquarters, says they are having a very fair run of business and on the whole have little complaint to make. The demand for northern hardwood is in good proportion to the light supplies that are in sight, he believes.

Harry C. Reynolds, secretary of the Southern Lumber Company, Inc., of Clayton, Ga., manufacturers of hardwood, has been in Minneapolis on a visit for several days. He was formerly associated here with his father, the late W. T. Reynolds, in white cedar post and pole business, and having lived here several years, has many friends in the city who were glad to shake his hand again.

L. E. Brown, sales manager of the Brown Brothers' Lumber Company, Rhinelander, Wis., was a business visitor in Minneapolis a few days ago.

The Villaume Box and Lumber Company of St. Paul had a peculiar accident in their factory a few days ago. A 5-foot drive wheel burst and threw pieces in every direction, one going through a 2-foot floor to the room above and out through the roof, but no employee was struck or injured.

The Reed & Sherwood Lumber and Manufacturing Company of Anoka, Minn., is going to build a two-story brick factory building to accommodate the growing needs for space for their woodworking machinery.

The Osterhout & Fox Lumber Company, newly organized, has opened offices in the Lumber Exchange and will handle west coast lumber, shingles, hardwood lumber and flooring and other specialties. Crofton W. Osterhout, head of the company and its active manager, has been associated with the Virginia Lumber Company of Virginia, Minn., and recently has been in the lumber business in California. He is well qualified by experience to look after both buying and selling.

E. Payson Smith, president of the Payson Smith Lumber Company, is absent on a trip to Milwaukee, Chicago and Indianapolis. He will also make a visit to his mill in southeast Missouri before returning home. Mr. Smith says that business for the first three months of the present year were better than those of the same period of 1907. He anticipates a good fall business.

G. W. Everts of the Forbes-Everts Lumber Company, is absent on a business trip to their mill in Missouri. Manager H. A. Broughton has well appointed offices at 1043 Lumber Exchange, and is one of those good fellows that make it agreeable for all visitors. He is looking forward to a big fall business, but does not think it will open before October.

Wm. C. Bailey, one of the pioneer lumbermen of the northwest, always has a pleasant smile and a warm handshake for a newspaper man. Mr. Bailey is located at 600 Central avenue, where he has been for years. He has a trade especially desirable among the wagonmakers throughout the Northwest. Mr. Bailey was one of the founders of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and was its first vice president. He was one of the first subscribers to the RECORD and has not missed one issue. He says it is better today than ever, and every hardwood lumbermen in the country should be a reader of it.

A number of the lumbermen will attend the annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Milwaukee, June 11 and 12. It is possible a car will be chartered and all go in a body.

LITTLE ROCK

The lumber interests, particularly in the southwestern and southern portion of the state, have suffered severely from the recent severe storms. Some companies estimate that as high as 50,000,000 feet have been blown down by the storms, in several individual instances, while the total loss is very great. Mills have been put to cut this fallen timber, however, and the majority of it will be worked up. Hans and Herman Diercks of Kansas City, chief owners of the interests of the Diercks Lumber Company, one of the largest timber concerns in the Southwest, visited the scene of the storm's work and immediately ordered their mills to center their efforts on the waste timber. Aside from the injury to commercial timber an almost equally great damage has been done the young forests.

A big deal in hardwood has been closed whereby A. C. McComb of Oshkosh, Wis., becomes the owner of 11,000 acres of virgin timber in eastern Arkansas, located along the Memphis & Helena railway in Desha county. The timber was originally a part of the holdings of Max Fleisher of the Fleisher Stave Company of Memphis. The timber is chiefly white and red oak.

The Rock Island Railway Company sustained a $10,000 loss recently through the burning of a large supply of ties along the track at Abbott.

The plant of the Cunningham & Kitchen Company of Tinsman has been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about $5,000.

The Buckeye Lumber Company of Augusta, Ark., has placed in commission eighteen new spoke machines, which will require the addition of about seventy-five men to the working force.

Among the new hardwood concerns is the Carter-Glattly Lumber Company, with headquarters at Riverside, in Woodruff county. The concern is capitalized at $20,000. The incorporators are R. J. Carter, J. D. Carter, William and Emma Glattly.

W. A. Matthews & Co. of Clarksville, Tenn., will establish a stave mill at Pine Bluff, on the site of the old Ezell Stave Company's plant. The promoters are extensively engaged in the stave industry in Tennessee and northern Mississippi. Their plant will be largely for the manufacture of tight barrel staves for the foreign trade.

The Nashville Lumber Company of Nashville, Ark., will add a furniture factory as well as a spoke and handle factory to their already extensive lumber interests in Howard county.

The Williams Cooperage Company of Leslie was a sufferer as a result of the recent flood conditions in their section, among their losses being a railway bridge, which was swept away by the river.

A new interest for Des Arc is an ax handle factory, which is to be put in operation soon.

The Camden Mill Company has increased its capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000, and will add a plant for the manufacture of sash, doors, etc. Fourteen new machines will be installed.

The Ozan Sawmill Company of Prescott rushed work on several miles of tram railway during the days immediately after the heavy storms and are now engaged in working up the timber felled by the wind.

At a recent annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nashville Lumber Company the following officers were elected: C. C. Henderson, president; W. W. Brown, vice president; W. K. Ramsey, treasurer; J. W. Bishop, secretary, and A. G. Ramsey, general manager.

The Stout-Greer Lumber Company has branched out in a rather novel direction for lumbermen. It has established two of perhaps the largest demonstration farms in the state in Calhoun county, and is experimenting with scientific farm methods in conjunction with the efforts of the government special agents. On one of the farms have been placed 10,000 Elberta peach trees, and other fruit trees have been introduced. Garden products are to be interspersed among the orchard growth.

A general concatenation of the order of Hoo-Hoo for southeast Arkansas has been called for June 20, at Pine Bluff, by Vicegerent Louis Rucks. George Darby and James Holmes of that city have the affair in charge. A large class of kittens will be put through the "degrees." Prominent Hoo-Hoo from over the southwest, particularly from Texas, are expected to be in attendance, among them J. A. Bomar of Houston, Tex., and J. F. Davis of Louisiana. Bolling Arthur Johnson of Chicago, founder of the order, has promised to attend.

CADILLAC

G. R. & I. railway officials, Vice President and General Manager J. H. P. Hughart, General Freight Agent E. C. Leavenworth and Commercial Agent M. F. Quaintance were here last week conferring with Cadillac lumbermen. Their visit left a good impression and it is hoped they will come often.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Mitchell are in Detroit for a week.

F. A. Diggins has returned from a few days' visit in Detroit.

M. D. Reeder of the Boyne City Lumber Company passed through the city June 1.

A. W. Newark, secretary of the Cadillac Handle Company, is expected home this week from a business trip.

Preparations have been made for the starting of the Mitchell-Diggins iron furnace, which will give employment to about 200 men.

The Cadillac Handle Company is running a day and night shift in cutting its stock of logs on hand.

W. H. White and Thomas White of the W. H. White Company, Boyne City, passed through the city last week.

The G. R. & I. railway have started their northern Michigan train service by putting on the "Northland Limited" train running semi-weekly until June 28, when daily service will be given. This train carries through sleeping cars between St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

Quite a delegation from Cadillac will attend the eleventh annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Milwaukee, June 11 and 12.

Lumber manufacturers in this vicinity report orders coming in but slowly, but there is a feeling prevalent that trade will open up in every way before long.

TOLEDO

Judge Taylor has appointed Adam Schauss receiver for the Kieper Bros. Furniture Company and he is now in charge of the business and assets of the company. No list of either assets or liabilities have yet been filed or made public, but it is thought that the claims will far exceed the assets. The company suffered a heavy loss from fire recently and the present embarrassment is in part due to that.

Fire this week destroyed the dry shed and carpenter shop of the H. C. Wason Company, lumber dealers at Toledo. The entire loss is estimated at about $10,000 and was well covered by insurance. The blaze is supposed to have been caused by tramps smoking in the dry shed.

There is now a whirl of activity at the plant of the Ames-Bonner Brush Company, caused by the receipt of an order for 23,000 brushes, backed with rosewood, for use in the United States army. The work is to be completed within thirty days after the placing of the order, and a large number of extra men have been put on the job.

Creditors of the Fremont Lumber Company of Fremont, O., have filed a petition in involuntary bankruptcy in the United States courts here. The petitioners hold claims aggregating more than $1,000.

Tariff duty amounting to about $1,000 was paid on a cargo of railway ties which came in from Canada a few days ago. This is one of the largest importation fees ever charged on a single timber cargo at Toledo. The ties are intended for the use of the Wabash railroad.

Damage amounting to about $200.000 was caused by the burning of the plant of the Dayton

Lumber & Manufacturing Company and several residences in its vicinity. The plant was a total loss and was only partially covered by insurance.

WAUSAU

The Appleton Toy & Furniture Company's plant at Appleton was recently destroyed by fire, loss $25,000. Philip V. Hammel and Julius Kahn of that city were the owners. They carried $16,000 insurance. Five years ago the plant was totally destroyed by the same element, and three years ago it was partially destroyed.

The Neason-Donaldson Lumber Company of Rhinelander suffered the loss of its mill by fire at State Line station recently. The loss is $55,000, the company carrying a blanket policy for $150,000 insurance on all its holdings. The mill was built only last year, and the company had over 3,000,000 feet of logs ready for sawing. As the firm owns 23,000 acres of timber land in that section it is likely that the mill will be rebuilt.

The Namakogan dam near Cable was blown out with dynamite recently by unknown parties. The dam furnished power for the North Wisconsin Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Hayward, and its destruction means a big loss to that concern.

Manager R. A. Reik, who took charge of the Rhinelander Manufacturing Company's plant at Rhinelander some time ago, proposes to operate it twelve months each year hereafter, instead of at irregular intervals. This has become a necessity in order to supply the demand for manufactured products—mostly refrigerators. The first few years the plant was in operation the company was gaining experience in a business unfamiliar to the stockholders, and the balance was on the wrong side of the ledger. Honest, well made goods were being put on the market, which found favor with the buyer. Mr. Reik took the management, saw where beneficial changes could be made, and looked after the smaller details. The result has been that the company's affairs have been put on a dividend paying basis.

The Sheboygan Furniture Manufacturers' Association held its annual banquet recently. The members went over the conditions confronting them, and exchanged views on things which it is believed will work for the betterment of the association.

George Price of Crandon has purchased a 150-horsepower engine, two new boilers and most of the machinery of a planing mill, which will be added to the equipment of his woodworking plant. He will be enabled to give employment to an additional number of men. He manufactures bent stock for wagons, interior finishings for buildings, planed and matched material, telegraph cross-arms, pins, etc.

Shawano and Oconto county attorneys recently appeared before Gifford Pinchott, chief of the Forest Service, and made arguments urging immediate settlement of claims growing out of logging operations on the Menominee Indian reservation last winter and spring. They were accompanied by Wisconsin members of Congress. About forty contracts for logging were let on this reservation, the work being under supervision of the Interior Department. By recent legislation the logging on this reservation is now under the Forest Service. Special inspectors reported that regulations had not been followed, and Mr. Pinchott has held up payments amounting to about $150,000. Wholesale houses of Milwaukee and Chicago are also interested in that they furnished supplies to Shawano merchants and the latter have been unable to meet their accounts because of the government's failure to pay Indians and contractors. Mr. Pinchott said he would defer action until he had received an official report from inspectors.

D. R. Stevens has withdrawn from the Stevens Lumber Company, Rhinelander, and the business will hereafter be conducted by his sons, W. T. and Charles. He intends to spend the summer on the Pacific coast.

William F. McKnight of Grand Rapids, Mich., has sold his one-third interest in the Northern Lumber Company operating near Marquette for $65,000 to Pennsylvania men who previously held some of the stock.

A large force of men is at work at Neopit getting things in readiness to build the big sawmill which the government will construct there this summer to cut timber on the Menominee Indian reservation. A concrete dam 400 feet long, to furnish power for the mill, will be built. Surveyors will soon lay out a town site and buildings to house at least a thousand people will be constructed by the government.

Eben Olson & Co. of Port Wing expect to build a sawmill in the near future, near Washburn, where the company owns a large supply of hardwood, principally oak logs. A large tract of standing timber is also owned by it.

Brown Bros. Lumber Company of Rhinelander has installed the Kernin safety grabhook on its cars. The device was recently invented by G. Kernin of Crandon.

The new band mill of the Flirth & Thompson Lumber Company of Wausau, built at Cornucopia, has been put in operation.

The Wolf River Chair Company of New London has commenced the erection of a warehouse 60x150 feet and two stories high.

The Yawkey Lumber Company of Wausau has incorporated for $300,000. The firm will operate near Hazelhurst.

A. S. Trow & Co. of La Crosse are preparing for their last run, and after the present supply of logs is cut the mill will be dismantled. The Trow mill has been in operation since 1882 and is the only mill left in that city.

The Northwestern Manufacturing Company of Fort Atkinson is operating a full force at present and has turned out 200 more buggies than it did last year at this time. The company expects to manufacture about 20,000 before beginning work on sleighs. The firm employs 250 hands.

Friends of A. H. Stange of the Stange Lumber Company, Merrill, are pushing him as a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket in the Tenth district. The district is overwhelmingly Republican.

The Uniform Stave & Package Company of Brandon is selling part of its stock of stave bolts for cordwood, because of a lack of yard space.

A pathetic story of the pranks that the fickle jade Fortune plays in her most heartless moods came to its climax one day this week when Charles J. L. Meyer, once a millionaire, prominent lumberman and railroad magnate of Wisconsin, sought admission to the Milwaukee poorhouse. Stripped of wealth, of social station, of business standing, Meyer, a patriarch of seventy-seven years, knocked at the doors of the Associated Charities, which was established years ago, in part through his lavish contributions to charity, and he was told that by his removal to Chicago, two years since, he had forfeited all right to enter the Milwaukee county poorhouse. Being offered money by Gustav Frelson, the agent, the old man drew himself erect, saying he had money enough to pay his board for a few days and for his return to Chicago, where for two years he has resided in a room at 93 Aberdeen street. "I merely was seeking my rights as a citizen reduced to penury," he said, "but I am not asking for alms." "I will write letters to your two sons-in-law, who are men of wealth, and will bring them to a sense of duty toward you," said Frelsson as his aged visitor, with a sweeping bow, left the office.

Years ago when the lumbering industry in Wisconsin was at its height, Meyer was the owner of a large sash, door and blind factory and wholesale lumber business in Fond du Lac. He was associated with the late Senator Sawyer of Oshkosh and was counted as one of the big men of the state. He was a prominent figure in the councils of the Republican party and twice was a delegate-at-large to national conventions.

Fortune took a reef in prosperity. Meyer sold his sash, door and blind factory and it became the property of the Winnebago Manufacturing Company. Its former owner, who had found his El Dorado in the forests of Wisconsin, went to Hermansville, Mich., where he owned great hardwood forests. He assisted in forming the Wisconsin Land & Lumber Company, now one of the largest of its kind in the state. The town of Hermansville was laid out by him and for years depended upon his gagantic enterprises.

Once reverses set in, however, they come in a steady stream. Meyer lost money here and there. He was tied up in so many enterprises that he was forced to sacrifice one to save another, losing both in the operation. Great inroads were made upon his fortune, which dwindled so rapidly that fifteen years ago Meyer failed in business. He went to Milwaukee and tried to recoup, but by this time the weight of years was beginning to press upon his shoulders, and in whacking away at his adversary, ill fortune, he found it hard to make his blows tell.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

CHICAGO

The local hardwood situation shows marked improvement during the last fortnight. There is quite a little railroad buying going on, supplemented with considerable trade from furniture and other woodworking institutions. The trade generally is very optimistic over the outlook, and it is thought the volume of business will be back to normal even before the November election period.

Stocks of lumber in the hands of Chicago consumers are exceedingly low, as they have bought very sparingly for months and have cleaned out very closely. The average Chicago jobber has only a fair stock, as he has gauged his wholesale purchases by his volume of demand. There is evidence that there will be a general stocking up all along the line within a very short time.

However, even with the renaissance of a considerable demand prices on a good many items of stock are still unsatisfactory. There are enough individual manufacturers who see some necessity for moving stock to cause prices to remain demoralized to a considerable extent. The variety of wood that is getting hit hardest, not only in Chicago but in the general markets, is gum. Unfortunately operators were caught with a considerable stock of logs on hand which had to be put into lumber to save them from going to waste. After it was manufactured overanxiety to market it has caused a serious decline. However, gum is still in a good deal better shape than hemlock and yellow pine, for which slight consolation the gum producer should be grateful.

BOSTON

Hand to mouth buying would better the condition of the Boston market in hardwoods. Buying is limited to immediate wants in most instances, and these are no larger than they have been for two months. While trading is comparatively light dealers entertain more optimistic views than they did. General business in other lines is beginning to show signs of improvement. The stock markets of the country are doing

better, money is easier and the iron and steel business is making good gains. All these features should reflect favorably on the call for hardwoods later.

Some very fine figures in mahogany veneers have changed hands recently at good prices. White holly veneers are in fair request from buyers in this country and abroad. Leading architects report this class of stock in more favor than formerly. Manufacturers of interior house finish are only moderately busy and furniture manufacturers have not resumed active operations.

Quartered oak is not in large offering as compared with some other times, but as demand is light buyers find little difficulty in placing orders. Dealers predict a marked shortage when the demand picks up, to be followed by higher prices than prevailed a year ago. Already some of the best stock is held at higher prices. Plain oak continues in free offering and prices are still being shaded more or less. Brown ash is steady with offerings moderate only. Hickory is well held. The market for cypress is still very much unsettled. Manufacturers are making offers to sell at low prices. Several large buyers have taken advantage of the drop to replenish, while others do not believe the bottom has been reached.

NEW YORK

Hardwood conditions in the metropolitan district do not show any material improvement. Prices are fairly firm on certain items, such as quartered oak, but for the most part values must be reported as showing some readjustment in line with general business conditions. Concerning the latter it must be admitted that the hopeful signs of early spring have not materialized to any extent and that, generally speaking, business conditions so far as the lumber trade is concerned have never been in as poor shape as they are today, and the primary cause of this dullness is expressed by authorities as resting entirely on the loan market. It is a peculiar state of affairs and about the only thing which can right the situation is a return of sufficient confidence to enable freer loans. So far as the desire to do business is concerned, it is freely admitted in leading real estate and building circles that there is a large amount of work which is ready to proceed if loans were obtainable. Also that labor was never more anxious to give a competent day's work as it is at the present time, and above all is the great opportunity presented today to building investors to erect all kinds of structures at a saving of about twenty per cent of the cost as compared with a year ago. This latter fact alone would provide an enormous amount of building at once if loans were obtainable. Almost every banker will freely admit that the investing accounts in his bank are full of money with no inclination to loan, loaners being inclined to hold off until after election. Such being the case, it is readily appreciated that it is purely a matter of confidence and not of real money stringency. Naturally in view of these conditions the general belief in the trade is that there will be only comparatively small business offering between now and fall, and in fact everybody has pretty much resigned themselves to those conditions, unless something should arise which would release the loan market.

Under these conditions it is needless to dwell on the different kinds of hardwoods and prices. Good, well-manufactured stock where wanted is bringing fair prices, but generally speaking there are ample supplies for current wants and prices are showing a readjustment in sympathy with the general business situation as above noted.

PHILADELPHIA

While it cannot be said there has been an acceleration of trade during the last few weeks, neither has there been a retrogression. After the presidential excitement is over improvement is looked for, and although buying may continue upon a more or less conservative basis for a time, in proportion as the necessary confidence is restored will it be carried on more freely. As stocks in both hard and soft woods have been much reduced, any increased demand will clean up seasoned material in a very short time, in consequence of which firmer values will follow. Through the eastern Pennsylvania district hand to mouth buying is the general rule, but a cheerful feeling is growing among the manufacturers and dealers as to the outlook for hardwoods. With glowing reports coming in from the South, West and Canadian fields as to the probable satisfactory outcome of crops, there is an increasing conviction that it is simply a matter of a short time when the prosperous hum of the hammer, saw and planer will again greet the ear.

The furniture factories of eastern Pennsylvania are running fairly well; a little more activity is noticeable in the sash and door mills, although far below the normal for the time of year, attributable to the large drop in building work compared with a year ago, May, 1908, showing being fifty per cent behind that of May, 1907. Flooring manufacturers are fairly active; box making still continues spasmodic. A little livening up is noticeable in veneer and cigar box making. The values in hardwoods remain easy, especially in higher grades, with quarter-sawed oak at the top of the list as to scarcity and price; plain oak, however, is a little off, but on the whole hardwood prices have held better than the softwoods, and with stocks kept well in hand at the mill district there need be no fear of any decided further falling off of values.

PITTSBURG

Business of all kinds and especially the lumber business is in a waiting stage. Everybody is holding up orders and halting all kinds of improvement projects pending the results of the national political conventions at Chicago and Denver. It is pretty certain that whoever is named in these conventions, business will go ahead with much more spirit than has been manifested for the past eight months. It is admitted on all sides that business has been held up in many lines about as long as conditions will stand for and that it will soon be a necessity for trade to break loose in these quarters, whatever the political situation may be. This is especially true of the industrial and manufacturing world. Large plants which have closed down for months are now facing a possibility of being without lumber in a short time. They must soon begin to order stock in a pretty good quantity and to judge from their inquiries this necessity is becoming more evident to them every day.

In the Pittsburg district conditions are much better than two months ago, although it cannot be said that the lumber business itself has improved to any great extent. More plants are in operation and they are working nearer to their full capacity. A number of large mines have resumed work and this with the renewed activity in iron and steel circles is causing considerable inquiry for hardwood stock. In that respect the market is much better than May 1. Prices, however, have shown no disposition to advance and the cutting has been so hard and so persistent that list quotations cut little figure in prices actually paid for lumber. The bulk of the inquiry at present seems to be for bridge timbers and stock for small manufacturing plants. Ties and poles are not moving to any extent. The building situation is so unfavorable that yards are buying only here and there a carload lot, and mixed carloads at that. Poplar is the only one of the hardwoods which has withstood the strain and is now being sold at the prices which prevailed before the hard times. Oak has fallen off in demand and prices considerably during the past three months and although white oak is a good marketable stock the lower grades of oak are dragging heavily on the wholesalers' hands. This is also true of the medium grades of chestnut. For hickory, ash and elm there is a good demand, chiefly from Ohio, Michigan and Indiana plants.

BALTIMORE

A steady, though slow, improvement is noted in the hardwood trade of this section. The number of inquiries is considerably larger, and while a majority of these requests are designed to bring out competitive bidding, the proportion of orders is augmented, though as yet the offerings are so liberal that prices have stiffened little, if at all. The fact remains, however, that there is little lumber at the most of the mills, many of which are shut down.

The foreign demand is very poor. The congestion abroad has been so pronounced as to force values very low, with the result that shipping on consignment has come to a stop, while forwarding on contracts is also largely checked because the foreign buyers who have contracts at figures appreciably higher in some cases than the market rates will endeavor by one means or another to bring the price down. They will claim that a material part of a shipment is below grade and will seek to take advantage of other technicalities, so that in the end the shipper stands to lose. The lumber sent abroad on consignments, of course, fares still worse; it is simply thrown upon the market and not infrequently goes for a song. Naturally, the whole situation is affected by these conditions, which promise, however, to accomplish the good of stopping shipments, which is greatly to be desired in view of the congestion.

Some firms report that their business for May was well up to the results of the corresponding month of 1907, apart from the question of prices. The figures are still easy, but some of the big consumers again manifest an interest in the market and activity seems to be slowly returning, though nothing like a rush is expected this year.

BUFFALO

The state of the hardwood trade is not much changed, no particular point being raised of late unless it be that some dealers are saying that they expect to see oak run very short just as soon as the demand improves. Quartered oak has never been plenty in late years and now the prospect of all oak going out unless the cut can be increased and the reports keep coming in from the Southwest that the logs are running very scarce.

Very few people can get the poplar that they want, if they are in the market for any amount. A buyer had it the other day that there was none of a certain cut, but one or two dealers managed to show that they had some. So it goes. It will not do in these days to get too much of any lumber, and on that account it is hard to get just enough.

There seems to be a better keeping up of the demand for expensive hardwood lumber than of the cheaper sorts. Possibly the price of all yellow pine is so low that it is thought better to come down to something in that line when a departure from the highest is made. So the reports from dealers in cherry, walnut and mahogany are more favorable than the average, with such woods as birch and chestnut still lagging.

CLEVELAND

Nothing has happened within the past fortnight to relieve the [illegible] section, and there [illegible]

cutting, particularly on plain oak, is still in evidence and weakens the market in other lines as well. There is a healthy call for quartered oak. Poplar is quite firm, but most of the other hardwoods are rather quiet, with the exception of maple flooring which continues active. The volume of business is somewhat larger than a month ago, and the general tone is considerably more satisfactory. As soon as the banks begin to make loans it is hoped that things will boom again. Until that time, however, the lumber industry in Cleveland is bowling along under reefed sails, content in knowing that it is breaking even.

COLUMBUS

The lumber situation in Columbus is decidedly quiet, but there is a steadier undertone to the market and the outlook shows slight improvement. During the month of June dealers will make an effort to reduce stocks so as to be in a better position to take inventory in the month of July. In some lines values hold steady, while in others considerable weakness is evident. In many cases the price paid for lumber is governed by the need of money on the part of the seller. If the dealer needs money badly he is liable to sell at any price he can get, but if such is not the case he may hold out for the regular market price. From present indications the low point of the market has been touched and Columbus dealers are not anticipating any further declines of importance.

Stocks are generally very low, and of the oaks there is little to be had. Gum firsts and seconds are held mostly at $32 and some sales have been made as low as $27. The asking price on No. 1 common red is $23.50 and some sales have been made as low as $20.50. The real market for cottonwood is $33 for firsts and seconds, and it has been offered as low as $30. Quartered oak is very firm and there is but little in the market. No. 1 common rough is quoted at $48 to $50 and firsts and seconds at $72 to $75. Poplar is receiving the most attention of the hardwoods and the price ranges from $25 to $60. Manufacturers and jobbers predict a better market in the fall and most of them are optimistic regarding the future.

INDIANAPOLIS

The market has stiffened considerably during the last few days. Dealers who held off as long as possible, almost to the point of exhausted stocks, have been forced to place orders. Local lumbermen are more optimistic than they have been for several months, for the spring trade has exceeded their expectations. Many look for an advance in prices soon.

Building operations are exceeding the record made last year and the factories are placing orders quite freely. Conditions are now almost on a normal basis and prospects are that the volume of business will continue to increase.

MILWAUKEE

A feeling of confidence exists among dealers here. Several orders of note were placed by leading plants the past week. There is a tendency among the manufacturing plants, however, to be reticent about placing orders, and it is felt that the improvement is due largely to the great amount of building going on in and about the city.

The market is firm and prices in general are advancing. Oak remains unchanged, with an excellent demand for the plain variety. Quartersawed oak does not find so ready a call in this market. Hickory is strong as usual and the supply is never equal to the demand. There is little market for ash, and prices in this wood remain about the same. The basswood market has shown considerable stiffening and there are prospects that elm is soon to advance. Demand for hard maple is steadily increasing and prices are advancing somewhat. The poplar trade is holding its own and because of the fact that stocks are not large dealers are of the opinion that prices will be maintained.

BRISTOL

While some say the situation in this section is far from satisfactory, others insist that it is not as bad as it might be, and there seems to be considerable stock moving. One thing is certain, those who get business are compelled to go out and hustle for it. One prominent Bristol lumberman stated this week that he would be satisfied if trade conditions remained as they are now the remainder of the year, as he is able to produce a fair volume of stock and market it, on a narrow margin, however. It is the consensus of opinion that there will be a gradual improvement in the demand for hardwoods through the summer and fall, though few expect to see any great amount of business done until after the presidential election.

Exporters say that the heavy consignments of American lumbermen to their foreign customers has injured the markets abroad, and that conditions there are unsatisfactory, though the outlook is hopeful.

CINCINNATI

The actual amount of business transacted here during the month of May was not as good as was generally anticipated, but still showed a slight increase over the month previous, and were it not for the inclement weather of the earlier part of the month the volume of business would have showed a decided increase. For fully two weeks all building operations were delayed which put a check on the demand for building material. But now the weather is much better and the demand is much brisker.

Poplar still leads in this market, while the demand for all grades of oak has shown vast improvement and is running poplar a close second. Red gum, sap gum and cottonwood were features of the trade the past few weeks. The veneer trade has also showed slight improvement. Such woods as mahogany, walnut and oak have netted a small increase in sales, which was due to purchases by the furniture dealers. Dealers here expect that this month will be the best so far this year, that is, with favorable weather conditions.

EVANSVILLE

A distinct improvement in the market for hardwood lumber has been noted by nearly all the manufacturers and dealers here this week. Inquiries have been coming in more freely and in a great many cases inquiries have been made for stock to be delivered later in the year. Considerable lumber has been shipped out the past two weeks and orders are being taken for delivery during the balance of the year. Prices are holding up well, there being few indications of concessions being made from the market prices. Most of the inquiries being received are for quartered oak, red and white; both these woods being in good demand. Very little plain oak is moving in this market, as the price on this wood does not justify local manufacturers taking orders for this class of stock, however, the market for this wood will improve as soon as the surplus stock is disposed of which is coming in from other sources.

ST. LOUIS

Optimism prevails among the hardwood lumbermen of St. Louis as to the future, although [illegible] The excellent crop conditions, as well as other satisfactory elements, give great encouragement as to the future. According to reports received here logs brought in from the woods some time ago are the only timbers being sawed, as the wet weather has caused logging to be suspended almost entirely. For several weeks work has been suspended in the woods and it has been almost impossible to bring in any logs. From present indications these conditions are likely to last for some time to come.

There is a scarcity of quartered oak and it is in excellent demand. There has been an improvement in plain oak conditions also and there is a ready sale for the better grades. Ash is also having a good sale and the quantity on hand is limited. There is also a ready sale for poplar. In fact, this wood has been in such good demand and has been such a good seller that common is scarce. There is a decided weakness in gum and cottonwood and comparatively little is being sold, except to large consumers. These have acquired a good stock. Whenever there is a bargain in this item it is taken up quickly. Cypress conditions show little change. Buying is limited, although there is enough of this wood being sold to stop concessions, or rather the concessions that were formerly asked.

NASHVILLE

The local market, in spite of the fact that conditions are not as satisfactory as they were this time last year, is quite active, especially on certain woods, notably quartered oak. This wood right now is as high as it ever was, and the tendency is still upward. This wood, in spite of conditions that have existed in the no distant past, has never gone off one bit. There are no quartered oak strips to be found on the market; this commodity is most useful for hardwood flooring. Plain oak is a trifle dull. Poplar is quoted as only fair. Ash is dull and hickory is little better. Some grades of chestnut are in demand, such as sound wormy, used largely for coffins. The local building trade is good, but the wholesale feature is not so good. Business for May was considerably better than that for April, but at that it is 40 per cent only of what it was this time last year.

MEMPHIS

The demand for hardwood lumber is improving to some extent and the volume of business is slowly increasing, but the price situation is not satisfactory, as some items have been forced by competition from other points to a low level, even as compared with that which prevailed some time ago. One of the items that has suffered materially in this respect is lower grade cottonwood. Some of the trade here are trying to hold their prices and are refusing to meet the views of buyers, who claim to be able to operate to better advantage at other points. For a long while low grade cottonwood displayed a steady undertone, but the box situation has become somewhat unsatisfactory, and this is reflected in both cottonwood and gum. The price at which log run cottonwood and gum are obtainable is comparatively low and this, together with competition from other materials entering into box manufacture and the rather less satisfactory condition among box manufacturers, is perhaps largely responsible for the recent easiness in both kinds of lumber.

The strongest feature of the list is quartered oak. The demand for this is not so large, but offerings are small, with the result that holders are able to secure their own terms where they have anything to offer. Plain oak in the higher grades, too, is selling quite well, but the lower grades are not in much demand and prices are comparatively low. The movement in ash is somewhat disappointing and no great activity is expected in this until more of the car plants and

other industries using it are being operated on fuller time. The supply of ash in the higher grades, however, is not burdensome, and it is not being forced on the market. The higher grades of cottonwood and gum are in but moderate request. There is some movement in cypress at prices that have recently prevailed, but the demand for this is not active at all. There is no great amount of poplar offered for sale here and prices on this lumber are well maintained largely because of this fact. The export demand is very limited and advices received by prominent local exporters have created the belief that there will be no particularly active demand from that direction until the consigned stocks have been materially reduced. Some of the foreign correspondents of local firms advise that there is no use to make firm offers under present conditions, as there is so little prospect of any business being put through on satisfactory terms. Production is being kept within very moderate bounds and the disposition is rather to decrease than to increase the cut of the mills in this territory. The feeling is that there will be an improved demand in the near future and this is one of the reasons manufacturers prefer to pursue a conservative course with regard to the operation of their mills. If improved demand should soon develop it would afford an opportunity of disposing of present holdings to better advantage, and those who own lumber prefer to take their chances on keeping their prices up on what they have than to produce more lumber and dispose of their present stock on the present rather unsatisfactory market.

NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans exporters are somewhat discouraged over the export situation existing throughout this section and in the absence of the European demand are able to do practically nothing. They have done little during the last two or three months and do not expect conditions to change any until after the summer has gone. At the present time there is no Antwerp demand for lumber and there is nothing being sold on the Rhine. In addition to this the London situation is declared to be unsatisfactory, advices to local brokers from their London houses stating that the big lumber sheds on the London wharves are crowded with consignment stuff for which there is little or no demand. Holland is still somewhat active in the market after sawn timber, one New Orleans house shipping a cargo through Port Arthur this week. All in all exports are in unsatisfactory shape with no indications of an early change for the better. Hardwood mills of this section are following in the footsteps of other mills in curtailing. A fair domestic demand is said to be helping them a trifle.

Activity in the building industry of Louisiana has been responsible for a fair demand on interior woodwork and there is a good market at present for that character of stuff. Attractive residences for which considerable interior finish of hardwood are required are being erected in various parts of the city, and this has stimulated in a large measure the demand for hardwood products. As a result of this building activity at present the demand is better than it has been for some time.

ASHLAND

With stocks generally low, lumbermen are looking for higher prices in a few months, and they are not putting forth any special efforts to move their stock at the present time. There are a few kinds of lumber that are holding up well in price and demand, especially is this true of poplar, basswood, and quarter-sawed white oak. There is no question in the minds of the lumbermen of this vicinity but that prices must increase from now on, and it is also very true that prices and markets have passed through a change which was little expected when the financial stringency came on.

With several mills in this vicinity the sawing season will soon be closed. The supply of logs not being as large this year as last, they will be unable to operate as late in the season as they did last year. The supplies received from the Big Sandy river and its tributaries are not worth mentioning at this time, and as there is no sign of any activity for new logs the mills will close earlier than usual.

CHARLOTTE

One of the best indications that the effects of the recent panic are about spent is the fact that lumber mills that were forced to close down during the period of stringency are resuming operations. During the past fortnight several large concerns have started up work, after a suspension of several months, and several large new companies have secured charters, which further shows the general confidence in the early return of normal activities in lumber circles.

Hardwood dealers report inquiries more frequent, and orders coming in more satisfactorily than for some time. During the past two weeks weather conditions have been favorable to wood work and the time has been well spent. On the whole, conditions are taken to be decidedly more encouraging than at any other period this year. Prices on various grades of hardwoods are improved. There are scarcely ever a time when more buildings were under way in this state than now. This fact is perhaps due to the cheapness of labor, and the ease with which it may be secured, and also to the readiness with which railroads are now handling business. All of this means much to lumbermen and as a consequence a tone of optimism marks the comments of all lumbermen interviewed.

MINNEAPOLIS

The demand from retail yards in the Northwest continues to be very light. The yards are mostly run very low on hardwood stock, but are disinclined to buy except where necessary. As soon as the retail demand becomes more active, hardwood dealers expect a lively call for yard stock, with rush orders accompanying most of the letters. City trade continues to be fairly good, coming not so much from furniture men as from the sash and door and interior finish people. The building demand is nearly equal to last year, and flooring is a strong feature of the market. Birch is the largest seller, and there is every reason to believe that at the present rate of business birch will be good property. The new stock is lighter than last year, and demand will soon clean up the old lumber. Oak is not so active, but northern stocks are extremely light and the offerings from the South are not so heavy as they were. Basswood has been a good seller and the price is stiff. On the whole, the hardwood situation in this section is stronger than for any other branch of the lumber business. Prices all along the line are very fair, and advances on birch and basswood may be expected before fall.

TOLEDO

It is the general opinion here that in the near future there will be a decided improvement in trade conditions. A slight increase in activity is already noted, and as a consequence some heavier orders are being placed. Manufacturing plants are doing a good business and are taking fair cargoes to supply their needs. In the building lines there is also some increase in the volume of business and a better class of structures are under way than those of the early season. Architects report that they are busy on contemplated work which will materialize a little later, and which will require considerable hardwood in their construction.

All the better grades of poplar are holding firm and show no disposition to decrease in value. Some common stuff has been reported as selling at a slight reduction, but the decline is not general. Oak holds up well, as does ash, chestnut and hickory. A fair business is being done in all these lines, but not rushing. The receipts of lumber have been somewhat increased recently and shipments are prompt.

LIVERPOOL

Trade still remains in a very depressed condition and prices of most lumber has come considerably lower, mainly under the influence of large consignment parcels which have been arriving. Several parcels of hickory logs have been sold at very low prices, but the quality of the wood landing has been very inferior and is no real guide as to true values ruling. Good wood will still bring good prices and shippers are advised to send good wood to this market; but inferior wood is not wanted and will only bring poor prices. Ash logs and planks are also very weak, especially the small second growth wood, which should on no account be shipped here without definite orders. It is well for shippers to accept the best offers they can get, as it is felt values will be lower later in the season. The larger first growth wood is not so firm as when last reported, but large quantities have come forward and have been sold at easier prices. Poplar is considerably lower, as is also oak of all descriptions. Coffin and wagon oak planks have been sold at extremely low prices, as have also satin walnut and similar woods of that description. Mahogany has been firmer slightly, mainly owing to some good buying on behalf of some of our British railway companies. We do not hold very strong views as to the future firmness of this market and, in fact, think values will be lower later on in the year.

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HARDWOOD RECORD

¶ Reaches more manufacturers, jobbers and consumers of Hardwood Lumber than all the remainder of the lumber trade press combined.

¶ Prints more hardwood news than all the remainder of the lumber trade press combined.

¶ Is not only the only hardwood paper, but the best lumber paper printed.

Wanted and For Sale -SECTION-

Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

For one insertion.....20 cents a line
For two insertions.....35 cents a line
For three insertions.....50 cents a line
For four insertions.....60 cents a line

Eight words of ordinary length make one line. Heading counts as two lines.
No display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

EMPLOYEES WANTED

WANTED

Superintendent or Shop Foreman for shop manufacturing Interior Finish. Must be a practical man and one who can get results. Address, "J. 60," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

TWO HARDWOOD SALESMEN

Wanted. One to travel New York and Philadelphia territory, the other to travel western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. They must be familiar with the trade in their respective territories. Address 1224 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., giving experience, salary wanted, etc.

TRAVELING SALESMAN WANTED

For a Northern hardwood concern. In replying please state age, experience, salary expected, etc. Address
"T. 5," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Experienced hickory handle salesman. Address, "686," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

HIGH CLASS MAN

Wants position as buyer and inspector in South. Have worked territory for past 8 years. Best Chicago References. Address "J. 15," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANT PERMANENT CONNECTION

With good firm. Have had wide experience in hardwood lumber business, sawmilling, inspection, buying and selling, also financing in a small way. My time is yours and the best references will be furnished. Address
BOX 12, care HARDWOOD RECORD.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.

Narrow or standard gauge from 7 tons to 70 tons; over 165 locomotives of various types at our shops.
SOUTHERN IRON & EQUIPMENT CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

RAILS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

All inquiries for industrial railway equipment listed before RECORD readers will find ready response.
HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER WANTED

OAK DIMENSION STOCK WANTED.

1 "x3"x20, 1¼x1-8x40, 1¼x1¼x18, 1" x4" and wider, 18", for delivery at Evansville, Ind. Address,
"J. 50," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY, 1235 S. Robey St., Chicago.

OAK WANTED.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
CONTINENTAL LUMBER CO.,
1213 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

2,000,000 feet dry gum.
500,000 feet dry 1" white oak No. 2 and No. 3 common.
1,000,000 feet 2" white oak common bridge plank, also timbers.
Write for prices.
BLUFF CITY LUMBER CO.,
Pine Bluff, Ark.

WALNUT AND HARDWOOD LUMBER.

Crating lumber a specialty. Also walnut gun stocks.
E. H. FALL, Port Clinton, O.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

Timber on a tract of 2,500 acres of land in Franklin county, Tennessee, near N. C. & St. L. railroad. Oak, Poplar and Hickory predominate. For further particulars address,
A. L. HAYES COMPANY, Nashville, Tenn.

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF RUMBARGER LUMBER CO. IN BANKRUPTCY.

Timber on 1,883 acres within six miles of Rowlesburg, W. Va., on the B. & O. and M. & K. R. R., estimated 8,000 ft. to 10,000 ft. per acre, 40% Oak, 45% Poplar, balance Bass, Chestnut, etc.
Timber growth very fine quality, lying on Wolf Creek. Seven years to remove timber. Price $27.50 per acre. Large part on mortgage, if desired.
CHAS. H. THOMPSON, Trustee, 18th st. and Indiana av., Philadelphia, Pa.

RED GUM.

The coming hardwood—36 to 40,000 acres Red Gum; 10 to 15,000 ft. to the acre; 40 miles by R. R. to Mobile—River to the Gulf. 100,000 acres Cypress—6,000 ft. to the acre. 1,500,000 acres Yellow Pine—Superb.
Address "CARTOON," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

FOR SALE—5,200 ACRES.

In fee. Virgin hardwood, oak, poplar, white and yellow pine. Four and one-half miles from trunk line railroad, Eastern Tennessee.
Address "G.," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

HICKORY-POPLAR-OAK TIMBER.

Immediate sale, due to death of associate. 5,000,000 ft., stumpage or fee; 1,000,000 hickories, 2" to 2". Three-mile haul. Address the owner, M. H. CRUMP, Bowling Green, Ky.

FOR SALE—6500 ACRES

Virgin hardwood timber land in fee and new mill now running. Healthful location in Arkansas. This proposition would not be on the market except for good reasons. Address Good
"BOX 10," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

HICKORY TIMBER LAND.

1,000 acres finest Hickory tract in Mississippi. Some White Oak. Eight miles from station in Madison county, Mississippi. Good road to station. Lies in a body. Will sell for $10 per acre.
A. H. CAUTHEN,
Canton, Miss.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BAND MILL OUTFIT

For Sale, consisting of 1 Fay & Egan 6 ft. mill, with 3 block carriage, Knight dogs, Friction nigger, oscillating twin engine feed, 3 saw Tower edger, 2 saw trimmers and 1 swing slab saw. Filing room complete with B. T. & B. machinery. Three 25 horse power boilers, one 18 and one 20 horse power engine. All necessary shafting, belting, etc. Mill is in good condition, making an average cut of 20 M ft. per day of 10 hours on Oak and Poplar. KENTUCKY LUMBER CO., Cincinnati, O.

VENEER WORKS FOR SALE.

Good location; timber plenty, good and cheap.
Address, "HW," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

CIRCULAR SAWMILL FOR SALE.

Good as new. Capacity 10 to 15 M. Located in W. Va. Details on application.
Address, "J. 47," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

FOR SALE.

On account of changes in our business we will sell the entire outfit of our modern box factory equipment, consisting of Morgan Dovetailers, Squeezer, Trimmers, Nailers, Matchers, Doig Nailers, also Saw Tables, etc.
BUFFALO BOX FACTORY, Buffalo, N. Y.

AN OPPORTUNITY WORTH INVESTIGATING.

Either to purchase all or a part interest in a new, up-to-date planing mill with dry kilns, etc., adaptable to any kind of woodworking, in heart of the Southern hardwood field. City location. Address
"BOX 500," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

MISCELLANEOUS

FACTS FROM PRACTICAL MEN.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is always in the market for articles on any and every feature of the hardwood industry. It wants practical statements of fact from practical men who know how certain things can be done in the best way. Literary quality not essential. Liberal pay for acceptable articles. Address
Editor HARDWOOD RECORD.

TRY A FEW LINES

In the Wanted and For Sale Section of the Hardwood Record :: ::

IT BRINGS RESULTS

LIDGERWOOD
Combination Portable Logger

Patented

Especially Designed to Log the Mixed Forests of the Lake States and the Mississippi River Valleys. A machine that can be used twelve months in the year. Suits itself to all ground and timber conditions. Constructed of either wood or steel. With or without loading boom.



RIGGED AS CABLEWAY SKIDDER.



RIGGED AS A SLACK ROPE MACHINE.
When conditions render long hauls necessary use as a slack rope machine and pull large loads.



RIGGED AS A SNAKER.

Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company

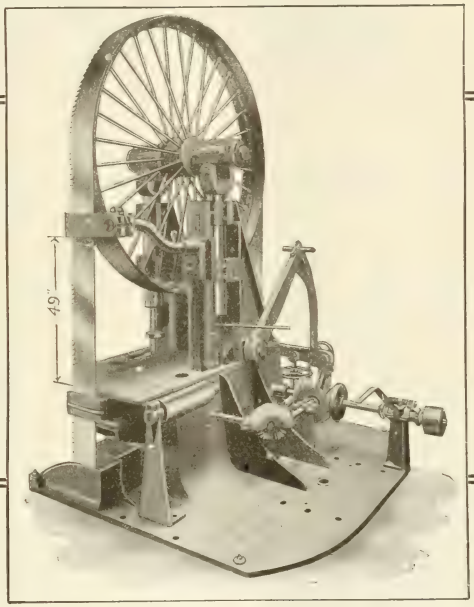
96 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.

CHICAGO, ATLANTA, SEATTLE

New Orleans Representatives, Woodward, Wight & Co., Ltd.

GARLAND

Special Hardwood 7-ft. Band Mill



There are many good features about this mill that we will be glad to tell about. Write for catalogue and descriptive circulars.

Simplicity, Capacity, Economy on Saws. We manufacture a full line of Sawmill and Conveying Machinery.

A few hardwood sawmill machinery installations:

Kneeland-Bigelow Co.	Bay City, Mich.
Kneeland-Buell Co.	Bay City, Mich.
W. D. Young & Co.	Bay City, Mich.
E. C. Hargrave	Bay City, Mich.
Bliss & Van Auken	Saginaw, Mich.
Salling, Hanson & Co.	Grayling, Mich.
Johannesburg Mfg. Co.	Johannesburg, Mich.
Michelson & Hanson Co.	Lewiston, Mich.
Harbor Springs Lumber Co.	Harbor Springs, Mich.
W. H. White Co.	Boyne City, Mich.
Mud Lake Lumber Co.	Raber, Mich.
Engel Lumber Co.	Englewood, La.
Hardgrove Lumber Co.	Hardgrove, Mich.
Churchill Lumber Co.	Alpena, Mich.
Waccamaw Land & Lumber Co.	Wilmington, N. C.
Embury-Martin Lumber Co.	Cheboygan, Mich.

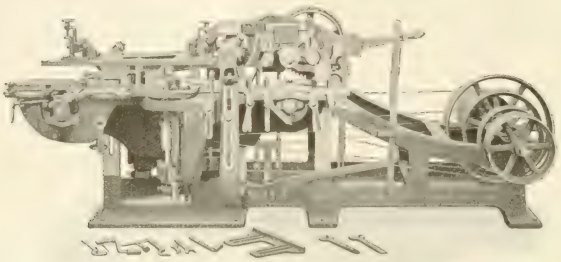
The M. Garland Co.

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN

SMITH of SMITHVILLE

New Profit Builder

SMITH of SMITHVILLE



No. 133-A. SEVEN INCH, FOUR SIDE HARDWOOD MOULDER

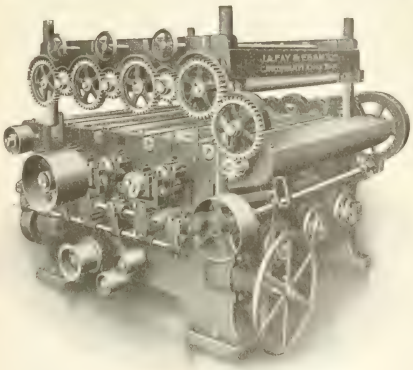
HARDWOOD manufacturers are constantly demanding machine tools of a more sturdy character. Many attempts have been made by machine builders to meet this need, resulting in added complications, with very slight improvements. We have, however, developed a moulding sticker of the 7-inch type that is both sturdy and simple, a machine that contains all of the elements of a very heavy large size moulder, yet it is only a seven-inch machine. Write us today for a special circular

Branches: NEW YORK, CHICAGO and ATLANTA

H. B. Smith Machine Co.
SMITHVILLE, N. J., U. S. A.

Branches: NEW YORK, CHICAGO and ATLANTA

A FINE HARDWOOD FINISH



No. 4 TRIPLE DRUM SANDER.

Cannot be produced unless your sander is constructed along the right lines.

The machine shown herewith is designed to sandpaper planed surfaces of material for furniture, pianos, organs, or any class of work requiring a perfect surface either for varnishing or painting.

The feeding mechanism consists of eight powerful rolls, four above and four below the platen. The frame carrying the upper feed rolls can be elevated automatically or by hand wheel.

This is the only sander whose upper feed rolls and bed can be elevated above the drums to give access to them in case they should need repairing.

The drums carry three grades of sandpaper, the third or last being the finest which gives a finish to the work, after which it is dusted thoroughly by a rapidly revolving brush, making it ready for the varnishing room.

The Mechanical Construction of this Machine is Superior to All

Write for descriptive circular and testimonials.

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO. 414-434 W. Front Street CINCINNATI - OHIO

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1880

TIMBER

WE OFFER TRACTS OF VIRGIN TIMBER IN LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA, ALABAMA AND ALSO ON

PACIFIC COAST

We employ a **larger** force of **expert** timber cruisers than any other firm in the **world.** We have furnished **banks** and **trust** companies with reports on timber tracts upon which **millions of dollars** of timber certificates or **bonds** have been issued. We furnish **detailed** estimates which enables the buyer **to verify** our reports at **very little expense** and without loss of **valuable time.** Correspondence with bona fide investors solicited.

JAMES D. LACEY & CO.

JAMES D. LACEY, WOOD BEAL, VICTOR THRANE.

608 Hennen Bldg., NEW ORLEANS
1200 Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO

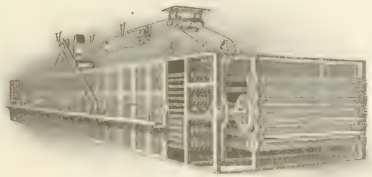
LARGEST TIMBER DEALERS IN THE WORLD

507 Lumber Exchange, SEATTLE
829 Chamber of Com., PORTLAND

VENEER DRYER

"Proctor System" Automatic Girt Conveyor Type

NO ROLLS TO JAM. NO APRONS TO ADJUST.



Dries quarter inch better than Roller Dryer.
Dries fortieth inch better than Apron Dryer.

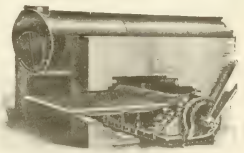
SEND FOR NEW CATALOG AND LOT OF REFERENCES.

All good points in other Dryers embraced
All troublesome features in other Dryers eliminated.

THE PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE MACHINERY CO.

Hancock & Somerset Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Refuse Burner under Your Boilers



That's exactly what the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate is, figuratively speaking.

It enables you to burn all your refuse under your boilers, thus disposing of it **WITHOUT EXPENSE,** and utilizing the heat to run your mill.

Users report that it gives as good results with wet, green or frozen sawdust as a draft grate gives with dry wood.

It is equally satisfactory with wet or green slabs.

Not infrequently

IT PAYS FOR ITSELF EVERY THIRTY DAYS.

Saves labor in [illegible]—Lasts forever. Old [illegible] Equally effective [illegible] Dutchess [illegible] number of boilers [illegible] No [illegible] tion necessary. A [illegible] required [illegible] and the ash [illegible] aside from this, not a shovel used or disturbed [illegible] out in between quitting time Saturday and starting up Monday [illegible] chill [illegible] to [illegible] no objection to [illegible]

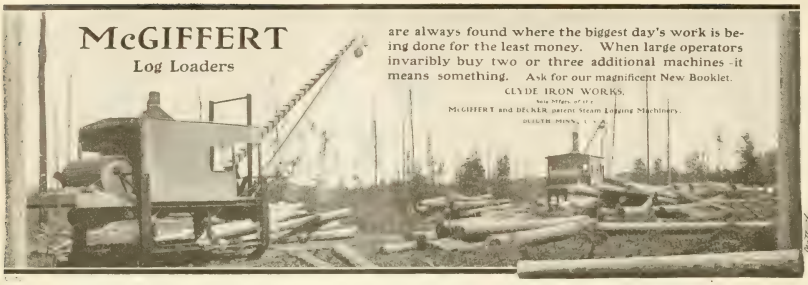
SOLD ON APPROVAL, [illegible] BOTH WAYS even if to [illegible]

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

GREENVILLE, MICH.

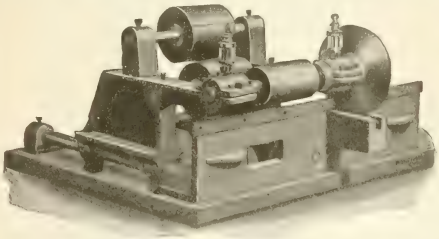
The Largest Manufacturer of Blast Grates, Edgers and Trimmers in the World

McGIFFERT
Log Loaders



are always found where the biggest day's work is being done for the least money. When large operators invariably buy two or three additional machines it means something. Ask for our magnificent New Booklet.

CLYDE IRON WORKS,
Sole Mfrs. of the
McGIFFERT and BECKER patent Steam Logging Machinery.
DULUTH, MINN., U. S. A.



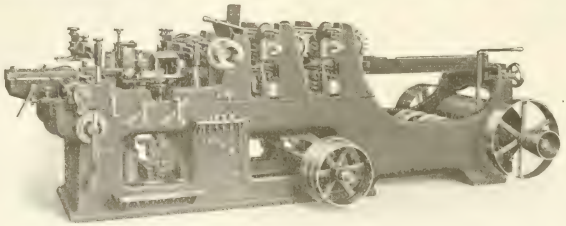
BUTTING SAW
for
Flooring Factories

For cutting out defects and making square and smooth ends for end-matching machines. Used by the largest producers. Write for particulars and prices.

Manufactured by
Cadillac Machine Co.
CADILLAC, MICH.

A Quickly Adjusted Moulder

No. 107 Inside Moulder



Built 12 or 15 in. wide by 6 in. thick. Four or five heads

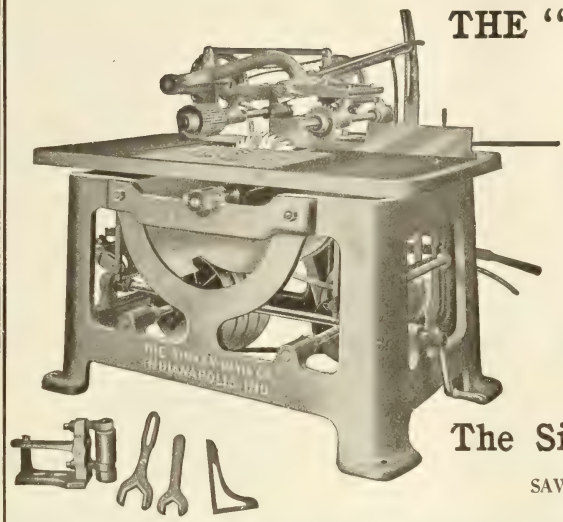
All important adjustments are made by a single, easily reached lever, hand wheel, bolt or screw. Special attention has been given to adjustments for taking up wear or replacing parts.

The Side Heads are vertically adjustable by a hand wheel above the frame. The Side Head Belts are released by a lever.

511 Railway Exchange
CHICAGO
JACKSONVILLE

S. A. Woods Machine Co. BOSTON
Specialists in Planers, Moulders and Knife Grinders

617 Lumber Exchange
SEATTLE



THE "HOOSIER" SELF-FEED RIP SAW

The cut shows a front view of our Hoosier Self Feed Rip Sawing Machine; it has a square raising table, easily operated by a crank in front of the machine and is always firmly locked, at any point, thus preventing any jarring or falling down and doing away with all clamp bolts and screws. The machine has our patent feeding device, with two feed shafts, one in front of the saw with a thin star feed wheel and one in the rear with a corrugated roll, the advantage of which can be readily seen.

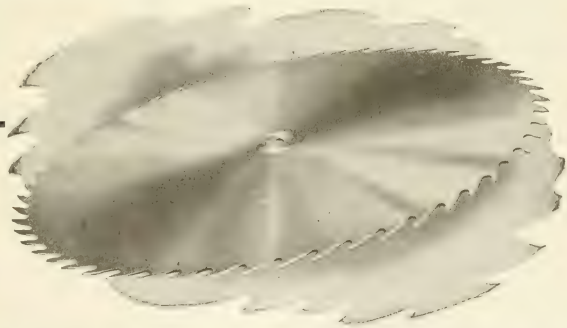
This machine will rip stock 6 inches thick and by using the saw on the outer end of the mandril will take in stock 17½ inches between guide and saw. It can be used with a gang of saws by the use of spacing collars on the mandril. It has no equal in the rapid production of slats, cleats and dimension material of all kinds. Price $175.00.

We also build the machine with a movable saw, at a slightly higher price.

Write for Full Description.

The Sinker-Davis Co.

Manufacturers of
SAW MILL MACHINERY
Indianapolis, Ind.



FINEST ON EARTH

ATKINS ALWAYS AHEAD

IT MEANS MONEY TO YOU. BETTER LUMBER AND MORE OF IT

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS

THE STURDY—TRUSTY—QUALITY LINE OF THE WORLD

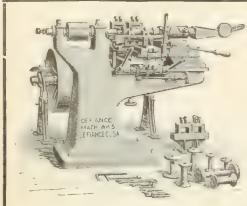
E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.

THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Canadian Factory
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Home Office and Factory
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

BRANCHES:
ATLANTA CHICAGO MEMPHIS MINNEAPOLIS
NEW ORLEANS NEW YORK PORTLAND, ORE. SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE



No. 1 SPOOL TURNING LATHE
For turning Warp and Taperhead Spools, all Kinds and Sizes. It has a very large Capacity and produces perfect work.

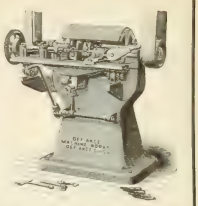
"DEFIANCE"
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

FOR MAKING

Hubs, Spokes, Wheels, Wagons, Carriages, Rims Shafts, Poles, Neck-Yokes. Single-Trees, Hoops, Handles of all Kinds, Spools, Bobbins, Insulator Pins and Oval Wood Dishes

INVENTED AND BUILT BY

The Defiance Machine Works
Defiance, Ohio



AUTOMATIC BOBBIN LATHE
For turning Bobbins of all Sizes and Shapes from the smallest up to 18 inches in length.



The WHITE Saw Swages ARE BEST

Our Catalogue "B" fully describes and ILLUSTRATES them all. We will be pleased to send you one.

PHOENIX MFG. CO.
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

We Manufacture All Kinds of High-Grade Circular Saw

Shingle Saws
Heading Saws
Grooving Saws
Edger Saws
Bolting Saws
Concave Saws
Trimmer Saws
Gang Saws
Drag Saws, Etc



Also Dealers in Saw Swages and General Saw Mill Supplies

Write for our new Catalog and Discounts

Special attention given to Saw Repairing

Michigan Saw Co. 101 to 109 Germania Avenue **Saginaw, Mich.**
W. H. PRESSER & SONS, Proprietors

THE CONSTANTLY INCREASING DEMAND for RUSSEL LOGGING CARS AND LOGGING MACHINERY



May be accounted for because they do the most work with

The Least "Grief" and Cost

Their users or our catalogues will give you fuller particulars

RUSSEL WHEEL & FOUNDRY COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Branch Office: 208 GODCHAUX BLDG., NEW ORLEANS, LA



H. C. CREITH & CO.

Hardwood Lumber

Can quote special prices on
300,000 feet 4-4 Furniture Oak.
100,000 feet 6-4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.
50,000 feet 4-4 Log Run Birch.

919 Columbus Savings and Trust Co. Building
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

JAMES MANSEL
HARDWOOD LUMBER
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
Cherry, Ash, Poplar, Red Oak, White Oak, Beech, Basswood, Birch and Maple.

MARION LUMBER COMPANY
MARION, N. C.
OAK, CHESTNUT. POPLAR SQUARES
DIMENSION LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER

Experience teaches that you can get **best** values by dealing direct with the manufacturer. Ask us for prices on any part of ten million feet of dry Tennessee Red Cedar, Hickory, Quartered and Plain Red and White Oak, Chestnut, Poplar and Ash

We are **keen** to sell

Love, Boyd & Co.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

S. C. MAJOR LUMBER COMPANY
WHOLESALE
Southern Hardwoods
MEMPHIS, TENN.

C. S. BAER
Manufacturer and Dealer in **Hardwood Lumber**
WABASH, INDIANA
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

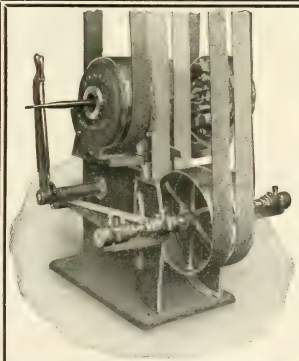
Dells Lumber and Shingle Co.

Eau Claire, Wisconsin

Birch - Rock Elm - Basswood

Your Correspondence and Business Solicited

Write us today



The Nash Automatic Sander

FOR ALL ROUND STOCK WORK

A wonderful labor-saving machine
Pays for itself in a short time
For particulars address

J. M. Nash 842-848 Thirtieth St. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Broom, Hoe, Rake, Fork and Shovel Handles, Chair Stock, Dowel Rods, Curtain Poles, Shade Rollers, Whip Stocks, Canes, Veneered Columns, Ten Pins, &c

The Tegge Lumber Co.
MILWAUKEE
WISCONSIN

BUYERS OF
ALL KINDS OF
HARDWOOD LUMBER

W. J. CUDE LAND & LUMBER COMPANY

1013-1014 Stahlman Bldg
NASHVILLE, TENN.

June Stock Sheet

We offer for quick shipment the following dry stock:

POPLAR

150,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s
90,000 ft. 4/4 Saps and Selects.
600,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common.
100,000 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common.
8,000 ft. 4/4 18-inch and up 1s and 2s & Panel.
7,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common.
5,000 ft. 5/4 No. 2 Common.
10,000 ft. 6/4 Saps and Selects.
8,000 ft. 6/4 18-inch & up 1s & 2s & Panel.
40,000 ft. 8-to-12 inch Box Bds.
50,000 ft. 13-to-17-inch Box Bds.

CHESTNUT

150,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s.
50,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common.
50,000 ft. 4/4 S. W. and Cull.
10,000 ft. 5/4 S. W. and Cull.
14,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common.
15,000 ft. 6/4 S. W. and Cull.
35,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common.
8,000 ft. 8/4 S. W. and Cull.

10,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common.
12,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Common Elm.

ASH, ELM AND CYPRESS

21,000 ft. 4/4 Log Run Tupelo.
15,000 ft. 8/4 C. & B. Elm.
12,000 ft. 8/4 C. & B. Ash.
12,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Ash.
49,000 ft. 4/4 Log Run Cypress.

PLAIN OAK

100,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s White.
50,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s Red.
300,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common White.
300,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red.
460,000 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common R. & W.
30,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common R. & W.
25,000 ft. 5/4 No. 2 Common R. & W.
40,000 ft. 6/4 1s and 2s R. & W.

45,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common R. & W.
50,000 ft. 6/4 No. 2 Common R. & W.
13,000 ft. 8/4 1s and 2s R. & W.
15,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common R. & W.
15,000 ft. 8/4 No. 2 Common R. & W.
25,000 ft. 4/4 Sound Wormy.

GUM

50,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s Sap.
120,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Sap.
100,000 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common Sap.
12,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red.
50,000 ft. 6/4 1s and 2s Sap.
25,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Sap.
12,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Red.
40,000 ft. 6/4 No. 2 Common Sap.
50,000 ft. 8 to 12-inch Box Bds.
20,000 ft. 13 to 17-inch Box Bds.
25,000 ft. 18-inch and up 1s & 2s & Panel.

This lumber is on sticks at our yards, and can be loaded promptly on receipt of orders. All inquiries answered promptly.

J. B. RANSOM, PRESIDENT. A. B. RANSOM, SECY. AND TREAS.

JOHN B. RANSOM & COMPANY

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Oak, Ash, Poplar, Hickory, Gum, Sycamore, Walnut, Cherry, Elm, Cedar Posts.

Hardwoods

Poplar, Gum, and Lynn Siding. Turned Poplar Columns. Dressed Stock, etc.

Lumber of all kinds is being cut every day at our city and country mills and with stock constantly coming in from many other points, we are likely to have supplies meeting your wants.

For material difficult to secure write us. We can supply you, if anyone can. Write for specimen copy of our monthly Stock and Price List. Can we place your name on our mailing list?

J. B. RANSOM, Pres. McEWEN RANSOM, Secy. R. T. WILSON, Treas.

NASHVILLE HARDWOOD FLOORING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MARKET PRICE ON CAR LOTS. Less than car lot orders shipped promptly.

"ACORN BRAND"

OAK AND BEECH FLOORING

"The Product de Luxe"

We especially invite inquiries for Flooring, Oak and Poplar lumber and other Hardwoods in mixed cars.

Delivered Anywhere **NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE**

J. B. RANSOM, Pres. A. B. RANSOM, V. Pres. W. A. RANSOM, Sec. and Mgr. C. R. RANSOM, Treas.

GAYOSO LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber and Wagon Stock

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

W. H. Dawkins Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of Band Sawed

Yellow Poplar

We also handle HEMLOCK, OAK and CHESTNUT. ASHLAND, KY.

"WHITE" ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

WORKMANSHIP UNEXCELLED
GRADING UNIFORM and RIGHT
PRICES WORTH YOUR CONSIDERATION

We manufacture our own timber, and every operation from stump to finish is under our personal supervision. Our saw mills and factory are located where the timber grows.

WRITE US FOR PRICES AND OUR PLAN FOR SUPPLYING CARLOADS AND LESS DELIVERED

W. H. WHITE CO. MAJESTIC BUILDING **DETROIT, MICH.**

The KNEELAND-BIGELOW CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Annual Output:
20,000,000 ft. Hardwoods.
20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.
4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.
9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

Mills Run the Year Around.

Bay City, Mich.

CASE-FOWLER CO.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

HARDWOOD

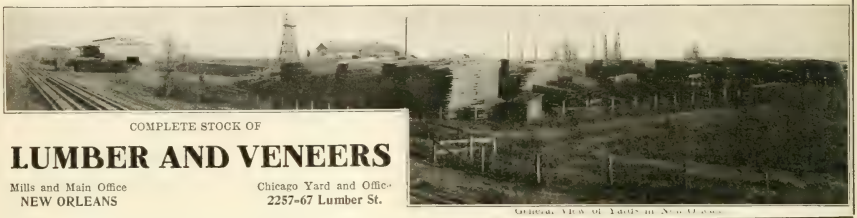
and

YELLOW PINE LUMBER

E. D. MATTHEWS LUMBER CO., CAIRO, ILL.
MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOODS
Lumber Cut to Order for Future Delivery
Inquiries Answered Promptly.

We want to contract
FIVE CARS OAK SQUARES
Size, 1¼x2¼—2x2¼. Lengths, 24" to 48".
The Pratt-Worthington Co.
Crofton, Kentucky.

OTIS MFG. CO. — IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF — MAHOGANY



COMPLETE STOCK OF

LUMBER AND VENEERS

Mills and Main Office
NEW ORLEANS

Chicago Yard and Office
2257-67 Lumber St.

General View of Yards in New Orleans

Hoffman Bros. Company

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA
And Branch Mills

QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR

And Other Hardwood Lumber

Mahogany, Quartered Oak and Other Veneers

Slice Cut and Sawn

Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Co.

Fisher, La.

MANUFACTURERS OF

OAK AND GUM

We make a specialty of Bridge and Car Material. Can ship mixed cars of Pine and Hardwood—Manufactured exclusively by our own mills.

Special Prices on the Following Next Week

5	Cars	4/4	FAS.	White and Red Oak.	
6	"	4/4	No. 1	" " "	"
2	"	4/4	No. 2	" " "	"
1	"	4/4	No. 3	" " "	"
4	"	8/4	FAS.	" " "	"
3	"	8/4	No. 1	" " "	"
1	"	8/4	No. 2	" " "	"
1	"	4/4	FAS.	Red Gum.	
2	"	4/4	"	Sap "	
2	"	4/4	Red Com.	"	
2	"	4/4	No. 1 Gum.		
2	"	4/4	Gum Box Boards.		

EL DORADO
HARDWOOD & MANUFACTURING CO.
EL DORADO, ARKANSAS

WISCONSIN HARDWOODS

We make a specialty of — Let us quote you especially on
Basswood and Birch — **Red Birch**

MINNEAPOLIS LUMBER CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

F. A. NOLAN

Wholesale Dealer in
SOFT AND HARDWOOD LUMBER, PACIFIC COAST PRODUCTS, CAR STOCK AND PILING

NEW YORK LIFE BLDG. — ST. PAUL, MINN.

Geo. C. Brown & Co.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Manufacturers and Shippers of **HARDWOODS**

Branch Office and Yards: Memphis, Tenn.

ESTABLISHED 1883

THE CYPRESS LUMBER CO.

APALACHICOLA, FLA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CYPRESS
ASH
COTTONWOOD

LUMBER

POPLAR
SWEET GUM
YELLOW PINE

18-in Cypress Shingles, Cypress Tanks, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Moulding and Interior Finish.

MILLS AND OFFICE:
Apalachicola, Fla.

BOSTON OFFICE:
88 Broad Street

PAYSON SMITH LUMBER COMPANY

Minneapolis, Minn.

WHOLESALE SOUTHERN LUMBER

Mills in Alabama—Tennessee—Mississippi—Arkansas

WEST VIRGINIA

LEADING HARDWOOD PRODUCERS

J. S. Walker Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

West Virginia Hardwoods

O'Keefe, W. Va.

We offer for sale the following:
200 M ft. 4/4" 1's and 2's Plain Oak.
300 M ft. 4/4" No. 1 Common Plain Oak.
150 M ft. 4/4" No. 2 Common Plain Oak.
100 M ft. 4/4" No. 1 Common, Saps and Selects Poplar (50% S&S)
150 M ft. 4/4" S. W. Chestnut.
50 M ft. 6/4" S. W. Chestnut.
75 M ft. 4, 6/4" Common and Better Chestnut.
6 M ft. 4/4" Log Run Ash.
6 M ft. 6/4" Log Run Ash.
This stock is band sawed, dry, good widths and lengths. Send us your inquiries.

C. L. RITTER LUMBER CO.

AVOCA, W. VA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hardwood Lumber and Dimension Stock

Telegraph / Express / Freight) OFFICE CLAY, W. VA.

PARDEE & CURTIN LUMBER CO.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Manufacturers of

West Virginia Hardwoods

TAYLOR-BROWN TIMBER COMPANY

HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

LUMBER, TIMBERS AND TIES

THE WOOD LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers **HARDWOOD LUMBER**

Oak, Poplar, Chestnut and Basswood Our Specialties. We Solicit Your Inquiries and Orders.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.

W. H. BAILEY & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

West Virginia Hardwood Lumber

Oak Dimension Stock a Specialty GRAFTON, W. VA

KREBS LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS - - - - - CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Have for sale at all times desirable stocks of all kinds of West Virginia Hardwoods.

SPECIALLY: Sound Wormy Chestnut—Common and Better Chestnut—Common and Better Oak and Common Oak.

FURNITURE AND CRATING LUMBER

THE SUN LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rough and Dressed Lumber

WESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

J. W. ROMINE LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS

WHOLESALE LUMBER

Rooms 46-48-50 Citizens Bank Building, PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

Montgomery Hardwood Lumber Co.

Crawfordsville, Ind.

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Indiana Quartered and Plain Oak, also Hickory.

The Ohio River Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

POPLAR AND HARDWOODS

ROUGH AND DRESSED

Mouldings and Finish. Poplar Siding a Specialty

IRONTON, OHIO

A. B. SMITH LUMBER CO.

PADUCAH, KY.

Manufacturers of Southern Hardwoods

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

WE WANT TO BUY

Hickory Axles, Oak Wagon Reaches, Tongues and Bolsters

WE WILL BUY IN STRAIGHT OR MIXED CARS.
CAN PAY CASH.

AMERICAN LUMBER & MANUFACTURING CO.

PITTSBURG, PA.

HENDERSON LUMBER CO.

Commonwealth Bldg.
PITTSBURG, PA.

HARDWOODS

MINE LUMBER a Specialty.

For Sale Now
800,000 ft. 4 and 8-4 Oak
For Shipment on Grade
4 and 6-4 S. W. Chestnut
4-4 Log Run Ash

C. P. CAUGHEY LUMBER CO.

Publication Bldg., PITTSBURG, PA.

Oak and Yellow Pine Bills Cut to Order.

60M 4-4 Maple, L. R. M. C. O.
200M 8-4 " " " " " "
50M 8-4 Mill Cull Hardwoods.
30M 8-4 Oak Mill Culls.
50M 4-4 S. W. Chestnut.
50M 4-6-8 and 12-4—1 and 2 Plain Sawed White Oak.
100M 8-4 6" and up 2d growth White Pine.
200M 2" Yellow Pine, 6" to 12".

Hickory Wagon Stock.
Mine Lumber, Ties and Rails.
Yellow Pine Heading and Staves.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Stock List

3,000 ft. 4/4 Firsts and Seconds Red Birch, dry.
2,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Birch, dry.
4,000 ft. 4/4 Firsts and Seconds White Birch, dry.
4,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common White Birch, dry.
2 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common and Better White Birch, dry.
2 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
1 Car 6/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
2 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
1 Car 8/4 No. 2 Common and Better Oak, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 2 Common White and Red Oak mixed, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 1 Common White and Red Oak mixed, dry.
5 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.
3 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.
3 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.

BABCOCK LUMBER COMPANY
ASHTOLA, PA.

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

FAUST BROS. LUMBER CO.

PADUCAH, KY.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

Poplar and Oak

We want to move at once

1 car 1 inch Log Run Black Walnut.
2 cars 1 inch to 2 inch Common and Better Chestnut.
1 car 1 inch 1st and 2nds Quarter Sawed Red Oak.
1 car 1 inch Log Run Beech.
2 cars 1 inch Mill Cull Poplar.

Please write us for delivered prices.

J. M. CARD LUMBER COMPANY

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Exporters
OAK—POPLAR—ASH—GUM—DIMENSION STOCK AND OTHER HARDWOOD LUMBER

LANGSTAFF-ORM MFG. CO.

INCORPORATED
Long White Oak Timbers up to 55 Feet
Oak, Gum and Hickory Yard Stock
PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

Stock-List of Dry Hardwoods at Dunlevie, W. Va.

5000 ft. 4-4 1st and 2nd Hard Maple.
80000 ft. 4-4 Common Hard Maple.
60000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Hard Maple.
40000 ft. 4-4 Log Run Soft Maple, mill cut-out.
5000 ft. 4-4 9 12 in. and wider, Common and better Oak.
1000 ft. 4-4 Common Oak.
88000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Oak.
108000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Oak.
8000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Oak DIS.
5000 ft. 4-4 Common Birch.
15000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Birch.
121000 ft. 4-4 Log Run Birch, Mill Culls Out.
10000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Birch.
5200 ft. 4-4 Log Run Ash, Mill Culls Out.
14000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Poplar.
1000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Basswood.
4000 ft. 4-4 1st and 2nd Cherry.
400 0 ft. 4-4 Common Cherry.
5000 ft. 4-4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.
15000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Chestnut, DIS
107000 ft. 4-4 Hardwood Mill Culls.
8 00 ft. 4-4 Hardwood Mill Culls, DIS.
10000 ft. 4-4 Hardwood Mill Culls, DIS and Re-sawed
7000 ft. 5-4 Common Maple.
8000 ft. 5-4 Shipping Cull Maple.
1000 ft. 6-4 Shipping Cull Maple.

Flint, Erving & Stoner Co.
Pittsburg - - Pennsylvania

W. E. McMILLAN CO.

(INCORPORATED)

Manufacturers—Exporters—
Wholesalers

Yellow Pine and Hardwoods

Branch Offices,
Danville, W. Va.
Baltimore, Md.
Chicago, Ill.
Williamsport, Pa.
Jackson, Ky.
Cincinnati, Ohio

GENERAL OFFICES:
501-502-503-504 Schmidt Bldg.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A. M. Turner Lumber Co.

UNION BANK BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA.

QUARTERED OAK

POPLAR, GUM, WHITE PINE AND

YELLOW PINE

And Everything in Lumber

Mead & Speer Company

PITTSBURG, PA.

Oak, Poplar and Hardwoods
Car Stock and R. R. Timbers

MILLS { JENNINGS, W. VA.
CATLETTSBURG, KY.

THE NICOLA LUMBER CO.

Hardwoods, Hemlock, Pine, Cottonwood and Gum. All Grades for Quick Shipment. Kindly send in your inquiries.

Bruckman Lumber Co.

Allegheny, Pa.

Largest and best assorted stock of Dry Hardwoods in Western Pennsylvania.

Maple and Oak Flooring a Specialty

All Lumbermen, Attention!

We do what you can't do.
We measure your stumpage correctly.
We make your maps correctly.
Bank references: Asheville, N. C.

C. A. Schenck & Co. Pisgah Forest, North Carolina.

THE J. D. CAMERON & SON COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
CYPRESS, BAY POPLAR and other HARDWOOD LUMBER
PLANING MILL FACILITIES
MILLS. MOBILE, ALA.

American Hardwood Lumber Co.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
14,000,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber
YARDS AT BENTON, ARK.—NEW ORLEANS, LA.—ST. LOUIS, MO.—DICKSON, TENN.

LEADING

VENEER
MANUFACTURERS

OF THE U. S.

BUILT-UP PANELS FOR FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS

We can furnish you 2, 3, or 5-Ply Panels in Quartered Oak, Mahogany, Plain Oak, Ash, Elm, Birch, Maple or Basswood, and guarantee same in every respect. We use high-grade Glue in our work, and our Veneers are thoroughly dry and our Machinery up-to-date.

We manufacture high-class Panels for Commode and Dresser tops, Commode and Dresser end Panels, Drawer bottoms, glass backs, case backs, foot and head board panels for beds, etc.

If you wish to buy Panels that are **Right and Will Stay Right,** give us a chance to figure with you and submit samples and prices.

THE GORHAM BROS. CO.
MT. PLEASANT, MICH.

We do not claim to be lower in price, but we do claim our PANELS are cheaper in the long run as they will not come to pieces after they are in the furniture

Do you see the point
Submit your wants and let us make you happy

The Cadillac Veneer Company
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWO, THREE AND FIVE PLY
PANELS
AND ROTARY CUT STOCK
Cadillac . . Michigan
WRITE FOR PRICES

Phila. Veneer & Lumber Co.
OFFICE 817 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MILLS KNOXVILLE, TENN.

4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Chestnut. All grades.
4-4 Plain Oak. All grades.
4-4 Bass. Sell log run. M. C. O.
Sliced and Sawed Quartered Oak Veneers.

Can make prompt shipments having two railroads in our yard.

The Louisville Veneer Mills
MANUFACTURERS OF
VENEERS
THIN LUMBER
PANEL STOCK
LOUISVILLE KENTUCKY

PARK FALLS MANUFACTURING CO.
Park Falls, Wis.
Manufacturers of Rotary Cut Veneer and Thin Lumber, from Birch, Basswood, Elm and Maple Logs.
Write Us for Prices

Paducah Box & Basket Co.
Paducah, Ky.
VENEERS
Red Gum Yellow Poplar Cross Banding Center Stock

Garetson-Greason Lumber Co.
1001-1015 Times Building
ST. LOUIS
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
ASH, OAK, GUM AND CYPRESS
LUMBER
SPECIAL STOCK CUT TO ORDER

The General Lumber Co.
Manufacturers
Yellow Pine, White Pine
Hemlock and Hardwoods
COLUMBUS, OHIO

LEADING

VENEER
MANUFACTURERS

OF THE U. S.

GOSHEN VENEER COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
Flat Panels, Tops
AND
Cross Banding
GOSHEN INDIANA

WHO believes the jobber or wholesaler makes lower prices than the manufacturer?

WHICH is likely to supply the stock that is always up to grade?

WHY not send your inquiries to us—*manufacturers* of MAHOGANY lumber and veneers?

MARKLEY & MILLER
CHICAGO

BIRD'S EYE MAPLE
Our Specialty
3,000,000 Feet — For 1908 — 3,000,000 Feet
At Reasonable Prices
MADE AND DRIED RIGHT AND WHITE
Samples Furnished on Application
MAHOGANY QUARTER SAWED OAK FIGURED WOODS
Let Us Quote You Prices
HENRY S. HOLDEN VENEER CO.
STATION A. - - GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Great Lakes Veneer Co.
ROTARY CUT
VENEERS
AND THIN LUMBER
MUNISING MICHIGAN

RICE VENEER & LUMBER CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Big Stock Ready for Immediate Shipment
300,000 feet Bird's-Eye Maple Veneers
75,000 feet Circassian Walnut Veneers
430,000 feet Mahogany Veneers
325,000 feet Quartered Oak Veneers
500,000 feet Mahogany Lumber, all thicknesses
Large stocks of Crotches, Curly Birch and Figured Walnut
CAN SHIP IMMEDIATELY
Rotary Cut Birch, Poplar, Oak, Ash, Etc.

D. K. Miers & Company
Sawed and Rotary Cut
VENEERS
AND
PANELS
Quarter Sawed Oak a Specialty
American Trust Building, CHICAGO

ST. LOUIS BASKET & BOX CO.
Panels, Backing, Bottoms
One, Two, Three and Five Ply. Any thickness.
Crossbanding, Core Stock and Veneer Wrapping.
We can give you the service you are looking for.
IT PAYS TO ENQUIRE. WE ARE FROM MISSOURI AND CAN SHOW YOU
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Underwood Veneer Co.
WAUSAU, WIS.
VENEERS **PANELS**
We are the pioneers in the manufacture of Veneers and Built-up Wood and the largest producers of Native Wood Veneers in the State.
Owing to our long experience our grade is of the highest quality.
Three and five ply Panels a specialty.
Send us your specifications.

MEMPHIS

LARGEST HARDWOOD MANUFACTURING CENTER IN THE WORLD

J. W. Thompson Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and dealers in

Southern Hardwoods

MEMPHIS, TENN.

We have following Hardwoods in various thicknesses and grades ready for shipment—June 1st stock list:

Ash	750,000 ft.	Pl. White Oak .	300,000 ft.
Qtd. White Oak .	100,000 ft.	" Red Oak . .	600,000 ft.
" Red Oak .	150,000 ft.	Cypress	500,000 ft.

Bennett Hardwood Lumber Company Memphis, Tenn.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

GUM

In thicknesses of 3-8", 1-2" 5-8", 3-4".

F. B. Robertson, Pres. Geo. W. Fooshe, Secretary.
S. B. Anderson, Vice Pres C. J. Tully, Treasurer.

ROBERTSON-FOOSHE LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and dealers in high grade HARD WOOD LUMBER. We make a specialty of mixed cars, rough or surfaced.

Office and Yards: N. SECOND ST. & I. C. R. R., MEMPHIS, TENN.

LEE WILSON & CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

We have in stack ready for shipment:

Cottonwood, 4/4 & 5/4, All Grades.
Gum, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Oak, Plain Red & White, 4/4 to 16/4, All Grades.
Oak, Quartered Red & White, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Sycamore, Plain Sawn, 4/4 to 6/4, Log Run.
Maple, 4/4 & 8/4, Log Run
Tupelo Gum, 4/4, Log Run.
Ash, 4/4 to 16/4, All Grades.
Poplar, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Elm, 4/4 to 12/4, Log Run,
Walnut, 4/4, All Grades.
Cypress, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.

We cater to the factory trade especially.
Write us your wants; we answer all inquiries promptly.
Band Mills: Wilson, Ark.; Armorel, Ark.; Marked Tree Ark

EXPORT AND DOMESTIC

Band-Sawed Hardwoods. Oak, Ash, Cottonwood. Poplar, Tupelo and Red Gum

SPECIALTY: THIN OAK and GUM

G. A. FARBER Tennessee Trust Building **MEMPHIS, TENN.**

SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO. (Inc.)

625-26 Memphis Trust Bldg.,
Memphis, Tenn.

Specialty: Thin Plain and Quartered Oak and Gum.

ANDERSON-TULLY CO.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

STOCK LIST, JUNE 10, 1908

COTTONWOOD.

55,620' 7/8"x8" & up.	1sts & 2ds	
25,000' 4/4"x6" & 7".	1sts & 2ds	
65,000' 4/4"x8" to 10".	1sts & 2ds	
63,000' 4/4"x8" to 12".	1sts & 2ds	
33,000' 4/4"x12"	1sts & 2ds	
72,000' 4/4"x13" to 17".	1sts & 2ds	
46,000' 4/4"x18" & up.	1sts & 2ds	
36,000' 5/4"x6" & up.	1sts & 2ds	
34,000' 5/4"x8" to 12".	1sts & 2ds	
43,000' 5/4"x12"	1sts & 2ds	
62,000' 5/4"x13" & up.	1sts & 2ds	
41,000' 4/4"x8" to 12".	Wagon Box Boards	
110,000' 4/4"x12" & up.	Wagon Box Boards	
85,000' 4/4"x13" & up,	No. 1 Com.	
60,000' 4/4"x10" & up,	No. 1 Com.	
63,000' 4/4"x4" & up,	No 1 Com.	

ELM.

15,000' 6/4"	Log Run	
20,000' 8/4"	Log Run	
44,000' 1/2" 6" & up	1sts & 2ds.	Red
65,000' 3/8" 6" & up	1sts & 2ds.	Red
50,000' 5/8" 6" & up	1sts & 2ds.	Red
45,000' 3/4" 6" & up	1sts & 2ds.	Red
62,000' 4/4"	1sts & 2ds.	Red
15,000' 6/4" 6" & up	1sts & 2ds.	Red
45,000' 3/8" 6" & up	1sts & 2ds.	Sap
40,000' 1/2" 6" & up	1sts & 2ds.	Sap
80,000' 5/8" 6" & up	1sts & 2ds.	Sap
35,000' 3/4" 6" & up	1sts & 2ds.	Sap
98,000' 4/4" 6" to 12"	1sts & 2ds.	Sap
76,000' 4/4" 13" to 15"	1sts & 2ds.	Sap
46,000' 4/4" 16" to 21"	1sts & 2ds.	Sap
65,000' 4/4" 22" & up	1sts & 2ds.	Sap
42,000' 4/4" 12" to 20"	Wagon Box Boards	
60,000'4/4" No.1 Com.,Red 4" & up		
82,000'4/4" No.1 Com.,Sap 4" & up		
185,000'4/4" No.2 Com.,Sap 3" & up		

MAPLE.

22,000' 5/4"	Log Run
65,000' 8/4"	Log Run

PLAIN RED OAK.

31,420' 3/8" 1sts & 2ds.	6" & up
65,000' 1/2" 1sts & 2ds.	6" & up
87,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds.	6" & up
12,000' 5/4" 1sts & 2ds.	6" & up
15,000' 6/4" 1sts & 2ds.	6" & up
47,000' 4/4" No. 1 Com.,	4" & up
29,000' 5/4" No. 1 Com.,	4" & up
4,000' 6/4" No. 1 Com.,	4" & up
76,000' 4/4" No. 2 Com.,	3" & up

Red & White

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

40,000' 3/8" 1sts & 2ds.	6" & up
35,000' 1/2" 1sts & 2ds.	6" & up
79,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds.	6" & up
12,000' 5/4" 1sts & 2ds.	6" & up
15,000' 6/4" 1sts & 2ds.	6" & up
47,000' 4/4" No. 1 Com.,	4" & up
9,000' 5/4" No. 1 Com.,	4" & up
4,000' 6/4" No. 1 Com.,	4" & up
76,000' 4/4" No. 2 Com.,	3" & up

Red & White

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

18,000' 4/4" 1sts & 2ds.	6" & up
12,000' 4/4" No. 1 Com.,	4" & up

OAK COFFIN BOARDS.

15,000' 4/4"x12" & up.

SYCAMORE.

17,519' 5/4"	1sts & 2ds
6,060' 6/4"	1sts & 2ds
1,350' 4/4"	1sts & 2ds

HYDE LUMBER COMPANY

Wholesale dealers in Oak, Ash, Cypress, Gum, Cottonwood and Elm. Main office, South Bend, Ind. Office and Yards, North Memphis.

MEMPHIS - - TENN.

Florence Pump & Lumber Co.

(Incorporated)

Main Factory and Office **Memphis, Tenn.** Saw Mills: Memphis, Tenn. Mobile, Ala.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Colonial Columns, Veranda Columns, Balusters, Spindles, Siding, Flooring, Ceiling, Mouldings, Trim, Finish, etc. All Kinds Rough and Dressed Lumber. Send us your orders for Bay Poplar; 1,000,000 feet bone dry and ready for market in all thicknesses and grades.

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

RED CLIFF LUMBER COMPANY
RED CLIFF, WISCONSIN
SHAKELESS HEMLOCK
BASSWOOD AND BIRCH — HEMLOCK LATH
GOOD GRADES — QUICK DISPATCH
SEND US YOUR ORDERS OR INQUIRIES

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering **Red Birch** in **thicknesses, 1" to 2½" common and better,** also **Maple, Birch** and **one quarter sawed**

RED OAK FLOORING
Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN
Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Soo" Line.

Ingram Lumber Co.
WAUSAU, WIS.

ASH — BIRCH
ELM — MAPLE
HEMLOCK — PINE
BASSWOOD
WRITE US FOR PRICES

"ROBBINS"
Rock Maple Flooring

When you buy Clear from us you get all the white the lumber will produce, as we do not make a grade of Clear White Let us send you samples and prices

ROBBINS LUMBER COMPANY
RHINELANDER, WIS.

THE POWELL LUMBER CO
6"x6" up to 24"x24" **TIMBERS** 10' to 70'
OAK, YELLOW PINE, DOUGLAS FIR
A Full Line of Hardwood Lumber
COLUMBUS, OHIO

C. P. CROSBY
DEALER IN
Wisconsin Hardwood Lumber

The Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Hard Maple in the State. Full line of Birch, Ash, Rock and Soft Elm, Basswood, etc. Birch and Elm crating cut to size and length.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN

E. R. ELLIOTT & COMPANY
Wholesale Lumber
General Offices: ROOM 4, KAISER BLOCK, MADISON, WISCONSIN

We have the following dry stock, which we wish to move.

1 Million ft. of 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in. 1st and 2nd Clear Plain Red Oak, Dry.
500 Thousand ft. of 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in. No. 1 Common " " " "
500 " " " " " " 1st and 2nd Cl'r Qrt'd " " "
500 " " " " " " No. 1 Common " " "
250 " " " " " 1st and 2nd Clear Quartered White " "
1 Million " " " No. 3 Com. Plain Red Oak, for crating purposes.
1 " " " " No. 2 and 3 Com. Birch and Maple crating stock.
500 Thousand ft. of 1 in. No. 3 Common Soft Elm crating stock.

We also have all grades of 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in. birch. Write us for prices. Remember E. R. Elliott & Company are the people to buy your crating stock from. We make a specialty of cutting crating to lengths.

RIB LAKE LUMBER CO.

HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF
DRY BIRCH—ASH—ELM
MAPLE AND BASSWOOD

Write Us a Letter

Rib Lake = Wisconsin

SAWYER GOODMAN CO.
MARINETTE, WIS.

Mixed Cars of Hardwood, Basswood, White Pine and Hemlock, Cedar Shingles and Posts.

We make a specialty of White Pine Beveled Siding and White Pine Finish and Shop and Pattern Lumber

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

A. F. ANDERSON, CADILLAC MICHIGAN

Specialist in winter sawed, end-piled, under shed, clear

White Hard Maple

4/4 to 8/4 in thickness.

Good Stock. All Michigan Hardwoods.

THE MANISTEE PLANING MILL CO.

Manufacturers

Maple Flooring

Our product is equal to the best that modern machinery can produce.
Try a sample car of our $\frac{4}{4}$ in. and $\frac{13}{16}$ in. and you will be convinced that we can serve you to the best advantage.
Manistee, - - - Michigan

EXCELLENT DRY STOCK

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

THE CHARLES DREGGE LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

GIBBS, HALL & ALLEN CO.

611 and 612 Murray Building
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

8/4 No. 2 Common and Better Beech
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Birch
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Basswood
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Soft Elm
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Maple
4/4 Ists and 2nds Maple
4/4 to 8/4 White Maple on grades
Thick Birch and Maple on grades

DRY PROMPT SHIPMENT

Michigan Maple

J. S. GOLDIE

Cadillac, :: Michigan.

Arkansas Yellow Pine.
Michigan Hardwood and Hemlock.

Correspondence Solicited Especially on White Maple.

Scheurman Lumber Co.

LIMITED

HARDWOOD HEMLOCK **LUMBER**

Saginaw :: :: *Michigan*

Sicklesteel Lumber Co.

Wholesale Hardwoods
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Dimension chair and furniture stock. Special dimension bills cut to order. Oak bill stuff and large timbers in Oak furnished promptly.

WRITE US TODAY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE
BIRCH, BEECH AND BASSWOOD **LUMBER**

Shipments By Rail or Cargo BOYNE CITY LUMBER CO.

Sales Dept. W. H. White Co., Majestic Bldg. DETROIT, MICH.

LICKING RIVER LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS

FOR SALE
190,000 ft. 2" Poplar
600,000 ft. 2" Poplar, White Oak
27,000 ft. Oak, [illegible]

ASHLAND, KY.

Band Sawed Lumber
OAK TIMBERS
Rough or Dressed

The North Shore Lumber Co.

THOMPSON, MICHIGAN

MANUFACTURERS

Michigan Hardwoods

HEMLOCK AND CEDAR PRODUCTS

Selected end-piled White Maple and Red Birch our specialty. Rail and Water Shipments.

LOEVENHART & CO.
Nashville, Tenn.

POPLAR, ASH, OAK, CHESTNUT

LET US QUOTE YOU

Straight or mixed cars. We are not brokers.

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

J. S. WEIDMAN

MANUFACTURER OF

Hemlock and Hardwoods

WEIDMAN, MICHIGAN



BRIGGS & COOPER CO. LTD.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

OUR SPECIALTIES

ELM	ASH	BIRCH
OAK	BEECH	GUM
MAPLE	POPLAR	BASSWOOD
	COTTONWOOD	

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN — MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.

SAGINAW BRAND

MAPLE FLOORING

SAGINAW, MICH.

McCormick-Hay Lumber Co.

Hardwood Lumber

Yards: Saginaw W. S., Mich. / Little Rock, Ark.

Office: **Saginaw, W. S., Mich.**

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern
Hardwood Lumber

Main Office, Michigan Trust Company Building

GRAND RAPIDS : . . . MICHIGAN

"Chief Brand"
Maple and Beech Flooring

in 3/8, 1/2 and 13-16 and 1 1-16 inch Maple in all standard widths and grades, will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone

WRITE US, WE CAN INTEREST YOU

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

OUR SLOW METHOD Of Air Seasoning and Kiln Drying

I X L POLISHED

ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

Enables us to offer you an excellent and superior product—One which has stood the test 20 years.

WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES AND BOOKLET

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.

Hermansville, Michigan

SALLING, HANSON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oak, Ash, Gum, Cottonwood, Wagon Stock and Other Hardwoods

In the market for round lots of Hardwood and Wagon Stock. Write us before selling.

Fisher Building, CHICAGO

P. G. DODGE LUMBER CO.

CHICAGO

WE WANT TO MOVE

100,000 feet 5-4 Common and Better Red Oak
100,000 " 6-4 " " " " "
50,000 " 4-4 Sap Poplar.

MILLS AND YARDS IN TENNESSEE

McCauley-Saunders Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

BAND SAWED LOUISIANA GULF COAST **RED CYPRESS**

Products Exclusively

Telephone Harrison 4930 1703 Fisher Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

F. Slimmer & Company

Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yard: 65 W. Twenty-second St. CHICAGO



A floor to adore

For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its flooring ideals have stood the test of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To continue [illegible] the above statements, [illegible] our patented matched floorings, hewn and grooved, [illegible] with matched ends and lengths for layer economy. You'll find it cool [illegible] the expense of layers and polishing. Our booklet will [illegible] Hardwood flooring and [illegible] Send for it now.

The T. Wilce Company

22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

The John Gillespie Lumber Co.

Lumber and Seward Streets

NORTHERN HARDWOODS

FOR SALE NOW 500 M. Ft. 4/4 Log Run Birch.
100 M. Ft. 6/4 Log Run Basswood.

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1640-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering some dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

JOHN C. SPRY

Buys and Sells

TIMBER LANDS

1230 CORN EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING
Phone Main 3772 CHICAGO

Wanted, a Good Tract of COTTONWOOD TIMBER

CHERRY

Is the lumber we wish to move this month to make room for more of the same kind on the way.

2 Cars 1" 1st and 2nds
1 Car 1½" " "
1½ Cars 1¾" " "
4 " 1" No. 1 Common.
1½ Cars 1¼" No. 1 Common
1 Car 1½" " "
6 Cars 1", 1¼" and 1½" No. 2 Common.

Maisey & Dion

22nd and Loomis Sts. Chicago

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

WANTED

POPLAR and GUM

SEND LIST OF DRY STOCK. WILL CONTRACT FOR MILL CUTS.

KENTUCKY LUMBER COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

T. B.

STONE

LUMBER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

BUYS AND SELLS ALL KINDS AND GRADES OF

HARDWOODS

The Bayou Land & Lumber Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Hardwood Lumber and Timber Lands

Your Correspondence Solicited.

DO NOT SEND US ANY ORDERS FOR DRY GOODS

WHAT WE HANDLE IS

DRY HARDWOODS

FOR DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS

The Ferd. Brenner Lumber Co.

514 First National Bank Building, CINCINNATI, OHIO

"BUY GUM"

We are in the market to buy Dry Gum Lumber in any quantity, from a single car load to a million feet. Will take all grades and thicknesses. We receive lumber at shipping point, pay cash and are liberal in inspection.

F-K CO.

THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY

General Office, Yards, Planing Mills, Dry Kilns, Cincinnati, Ohio

Purchasing office, Randolph building, Memphis, Tenn.

Cypress Red Gum Oak

THE

MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.

Always in the Market for

BLACK WALNUT LOGS, SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS, LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

CINCINNATI, : : : OHIO

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

SPECIALISTS IN

OAK—ASH—POPLAR

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR ROUND LOTS OR MILL CUTS

OFFICE AND YARDS SIXTH ST., BELOW HARRIET — CINCINNATI

THE K. AND P. LUMBER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Buys and Sells: Walnut, Oak, Poplar, Chestnut

BENNETT & WITTE

Manufacturers of Lumber

Oak—Ash—Elm—Gum—Cypress and Cottonwood

Branch MEMPHIS, TENN. — Main Office CINCINNATI, O.

We have a stock and ship Straight Grades

Domestic and Export

The Wm. H. Perry Lumber Co.

HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS

Oak, Chestnut, Poplar, Ash, Hickory, Etc.

ALSO YELLOW PINE AND OAK TIMBERS

Mills in Tennessee and Alabama — Offices, 1821 Gilbert Ave., CINCINNATI

INDIANA

WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

Three Mills in Indiana

FORT WAYNE INDIANAPOLIS LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

HARDWOOD SPECIALTIES
Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - - - INDIANA

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

For choice lots of hardwoods.
Walnut our specialty.
Inspection at Mill Points.

The Walnut Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

D'Heur & Swain Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

GREER-WILKINSON LUMBER CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

DRY STOCK, JUNE 1st.

38,000	ft. 4/4, Quartered white oak	
760,000	ft. 4/4, Plain	" "
520,000	ft. 4/4, "	red "
50,000	ft. 5/4, "	" "
36,000	ft. 6/4, "	" "
1,200,000	ft. 4/4, Sap gum	
340,000	ft. 4/4, Red "	
38,000	ft. 5/4, " "	

All Band-sawn, Four to Eight Months Old.

JUNE STOCK LIST

75,000 ft. 1 in. C. & B. Plain Red Oak
50,000 ft. 5-4 C. & B. Plain Red Oak
60,000 ft. 6-4 C. & B. Plain Red Oak
100,000 ft. 2 in. C. & B. Plain Red & White Oak

Long-Knight Lumber Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

JUNE STOCK SHEET

J. V. STIMSON, Huntingburg, Ind.

J. V. STIMSON & CO., Owensboro, Ky.

Plain White Oak,	5/8 to 12/4 thick	
" Red "	4/4 to 8/4 "	
Qtd. White "	3/8 to 8/4 "	
" Red "	4/4 to 8/4 "	
Red Gum,	4/4 thick, all grades.	

Elm, Hickory, Ash, Cherry, Poplar, Maple and Cottonwood, bone dry. Write us any time.

Black Walnut & Plain Oak

C. J. FRANK LOGANSPORT, IND.

C. I. Hoyt & Co. PEKIN INDIANA

June Stock Sheet

1 car 4/4 1 and 2 Plain Red Oak.
3 cars 4-4 mill cull Oak
1 car 4-4 Poplar, panel and No 1, 18 to 23 inches
1 car 4-4 Poplar, panel and No. 1, 24 and up
3 cars 8-4 Poplar, No. 2 common and better
1 car 4-4 Poplar, Box Boards, 13 and up
1 car 4-4 Chestnut, No. 1 common and better
2 cars 4-4 Log Run Ash
1 car Oak dimension stock 1¼x1½, 16-28-30 and 32

THIS STOCK IN GOOD SHIPPING CONDITION. WRITE US

BUFFALO

THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Ash
White and Brown

Basswood

Birch
Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm
Soft and Rock

Gum
Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple
Hard and Soft

Red Oak
Plain and Quarry

White Oak
Plain and Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood
Poplar

I. N. STEWART & BROTHER

Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK

892 ELK STREET

PASCOLA LUMBER CO.

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOOD LUMBER

Frank A. Beyer, Pres.
A. E. Davenport, Secy.

1051 ELLICOTT SQUARE

T. SULLIVAN & COMPANY

Specialties: BROWN ASH, BIRCH, PACIFIC COAST FIR AND SPRUCE

50 ARTHUR STREET

ORSON E. YEAGER

Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

982 ELK STREET

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

We want to buy for cash:
Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

P. O. Box 312, MEMPHIS, TENN.

940 SENECA STREET

FRANK W. VETTER

Dealer in all kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER.

1142 SENECA STREET

G. ELIAS & BROTHER

BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY

Our Specialty: QUARTERED WHITE OAK

940 ELK STREET

ANTHONY MILLER

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

893 EAGLE STREET

SCATCHERD & SON

HARDWOODS ONLY

Yard, 1555 SENECA STREET — Office, 886 ELLICOTT SQUARE

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT

1075 CLINTON STREET

Vansant, Kitchen & Company

MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
SPECIALTY

Ashland, Kentucky

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN HARDWOOD COMPANY GUIRL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM AND CYPRESS

MAIN OFFICE: 720 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Three Band Mills { Memphis, Tenn. / Chancy, Miss. / Stover, Miss.

Our Specialties { Well Manufactured Stock / Good Grades / Prompt Shipments

GILCHRIST-FORDNEY CO.

Everything in Mississippi
Long Leaf Yellow Pine

Mills: Laurel, Miss. SALES OFFICE 1406 TENNESSEE TRUST BLDG. MEMPHIS, TENN.

YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED
POPLAR
LUMBER

ALL GRADES
DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath & Squares
SPECIALTY, WIDE STOCK

Coal Grove, Ohio, U. S. A. LUMBER CO.

Hardwood Record

Thirteenth Year. Semi-monthly. | CHICAGO, JUNE 25, 1908. | Subscription $2. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

LARGEST VENEER PLANT IN THE WORLD

C. L. WILLEY

MANUFACTURER OF

Mahogany, Veneer

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office, Factory and Yards: **1225 Robey St.,**

BAND MILLS MEMPHIS, TENN. (Telephone) Canal 930 **Chicago**

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER CO.



The Davidson-Benedict Company

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Everything in

Southern Hardwoods

POPLAR, CHESTNUT, ASH, OAK

(Plain and Quartered.) Straight or Mixed Cars.

DRESSED POPLAR ANY WAY YOU WANT IT.

YOU GET WHAT YOU BUY FROM US. ASK FOR OUR DELIVERED PRICES, ANY RAILROAD POINT.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO.

2 Kilby St., BOSTON

Would like to talk to you about their large stock of Plain and Quartered

WHITE OAK

TENNESSEE RED CEDAR, THIN POPLAR AND POPLAR SIDING

ASK US WHAT WE CAN DO FOR YOU.

WRITE

CHERRY RIVER BOOM & LUMBER CO.

SCRANTON, PA.

For "THE BEST LUMBER"

We Want to Sell **MAPLE** All Grades and Thicknesses

BAND SAWED WEST VIRGINIA WOODS

Branch Offices
PHILADELPHIA PA.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

A Very Substantial Cash Saving for Every Policy-Holder

The stock companies specializing in lumber insurance are—

Lumber Insurance Co. of New York
84 William St., New York

Adirondack Fire Insurance Co.
84 William St., New York

Toledo Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
Sandusky, Ohio

COMBINED ASSETS OVER $1,000,000

For particulars address "Headquarters for Lumber Insurance" Lumber Insurers General Agency, Underwriting Managers, 84 William St., New York.

ADVERTISERS' CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY FOLLOWS READING MATTER.

J. GIBSON McILVAIN & COMPANY

1420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

STOCK ON STICKS.

We have the following stock of HARDWOODS on sticks, ready for shipment, at our Philadelphia distributing yards, and can quote you rock bottom prices on all or any part of it. Let us hear from you.

Ash.....225,750 ft. All grades.
Chestnut....250,125 " 4/4 to 16/4 Common and Better, 1 and 2 Cull.
Cherry.....114,260" 5/8 to 8/4, 1 and 2 Reject and Cull.
Hemlock....265,020 " Sizes and Flooring.
Maple.....150,000 " 2" White 1 and 2 Common and Cull.
W. Oak.....125,215 " 1 and 2 Common Cull and Bill sizes.
R. Oak.....625,250 " 2" 1 and 2 Common, Log Run and Cull.
Qtd. W. Oak. 50,250 " 2" 1 and 2 Common Cull, Strips and Flooring.
Qtd. R. Oak.. 45,150 " 1 and 2 Common and Better.

McILVAIN'S LUMBER NEWS for June is ready for mailing; if you are not on the list, now is a good time to send us your name and address.

CLOSE PRICES

ON THE FOLLOWING:

13 M 1¼" No. 1 common and better Basswood.

17 M 1½" 1sts and 2nds Basswood.

20 M 2" No. 1 and 2 common Basswood.

20 M 1x4-1x5 No. 1 and 2 Birch strips.

150 M 1" No. 1 common Birch.

30 M 2½" 1sts and 2nds and No. 1 common Rock Elm, 14' and 16'.

75 M 2" Sound common D.

G. W. Jones Lumber Co.

Appleton, Wis.

W. D. YOUNG & CO.

MANUFACTURERS

FINEST MAPLE FLOORING

KILN DRIED, HOLLOW BACKED
MATCHED OR JOINTED
POLISHED AND BUNDLED

Hard Maple, Beech and Birch Lumber

1 TO 6 INCHES THICK WRITE FOR PRICES

BAY CITY :: MICHIGAN

CADILLAC

CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK

Michigan Trees
and
Mitchells Products

¶ Under this title we have made a booklet to show by illustrations the principal varieties of trees in our forests, to describe the character and uses of the different woods, and to explain our products and the form in which they are offered to the trade. We want to send you a free copy of the book and also our dry stock list of Michigan hardwoods.

Please Write Us

Mitchell Brothers Company
Cadillac, Mich.

W. W. CUMMER, President — W. L. SAUNDERS, Vice-President — F. A. DIGGINS, Sec'y & Treas.

CUMMER-DIGGINS CO.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

Manufacturers of

"CUMMER" BRAND
MAPLE and BEECH
FLOORING

Also have a few car loads of dry Northern Michigan
GRAY ELM

130 M-ft. 4-4 No. 2 Com. and Bet.
19 " 5-4 " " "
18 " 6-4 " " "
91 " 4-4 No. 3 Common

WRITE US ABOUT IT

The Cadillac Handle Co.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

We Offer For Sale

3 cars 4-4 Soft Elm, No. 2 Com. and Better. Dry.
1 car 6-4 Beech, No. 3 Com. Dry.
7,000 ft. 4-4 Birds Eye Maple, guaranteed 75% 1sts and 2nds.
5 cars 4-4 x 6-inch Maple, No. 3.

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14, 4, 16/4
GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
BASSWOOD—4/4
BIRCH—4/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

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MICHIGAN MAPLE

DRY HARD MAPLE

1,750,000 feet 4/4 Firsts and Seconds
1,500,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 and 2 Common

This lumber was manufactured during the fore part of 1907 and is now thoroughly seasoned.

It is a superior lot, good widths, and the lengths run from 60% to 70% 14 and 16 feet.

A more definite description, with prices, will be furnished upon request.

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CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

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Williamsport, Pa.

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HARDWOODS

WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE, CYPRESS AND POPLAR

List of Lumber on Hand at Gilfoyle, Pa.

58,000 ft. 2 x 4 to 2 x 12 x 10 to 12 Beech and Maple.
49,000 ft. 2 x 4 to 2 x 12 x 14 Beech and Maple.
60,000 ft. 2 x 4 to 2 x 12 x 16 Beech and Maple.
22,000 ft. 2 x 4 to 2 x 12 x 18 Beech and Maple.
20,000 ft. 2 x 4 to 2 x 12 x 20 Beech and Maple.
30,000 ft. 4-4 Soft Maple, Log Run.
35,000 ft. 4-4 Soft Maple No. 2 and 3 Common.
6,000 ft. 4-4 Birch, Log Run.
10,000 ft. 12-4 Hard and Soft Maple, No. 1 Common and Better.
4,000 ft. 2 x 6 x 12 Hemlock.
25,000 ft. 6 x 6 and 6 x 8 Hardwood.

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CINCINNATI, O.

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DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the only suitable thin flooring to lay. Write for Sample.

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

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GUM AND OTHER HARDWOODS

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Bevel Siding. Drop Siding. as well as Wide Poplar

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GIVES A MOTOR FOR EVERY MACHINE

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NORTH CAROLINA CORK WHITE PINE
AND HARDWOOD

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Philadelphia Office, 1402 Land Title & Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Anderson-Tully Co., Memphis, Tenn.

STOCK-LIST JUNE 16, 1908

ASH.

11,000 feet 1 inch 1sts and 2nds.
15,400 " 3 " " " "
3,400 " 4 " " " "
20,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
9,000 " 2 " " 1 "
7,000 " 1 " " 2 "
30,000 " 1 " " 3 "

COTTONWOOD.

56,000 feet ¾ inch 1sts and 2nds, 8 in. and up.
85,000 " 1 " " " " 8 to 12 in.
22,000 " 1 " " " " 12 inch.
90,000 " 1 " " " " 13 in. and up.
45,000 " 1 " " " " 18 in. and up.
39,000 " 1¼ " " " " 8 to 12 in.
65,000 " 1¼ " " " " 12 inch.
72,000 " 1¼ " " " " 13 in. and up.
40,000 " 1 " " " " 8 in. and up.
81,000 " 1 " Wagon Box Boards 8 to 12 in.
79,000 " 1 " " " " 13 to 17 in.
85,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
65,000 " 1¼ " 1 "
48,000 " 1 " 1 "
80,000 " 1 " 2 "
75,000 " 1¼ " 2 "
83,000 " 1½ " 2 "

CYPRESS

31,500 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds.
22,000 " 4/4 " Select.
27,000 " 4/4 " No. 1 Shop.
30,000 " 8/4 " Log Run.
11,500 " 1 " Strips, 1 face clear & better
6,600 " 1 " " No. 1 Common.

ELM.

10,500 feet 8/4 in. Log Run.

MAPLE.

12,700 feet 1¼ inch Log-run.
61,000 " 2 " " "

RED GUM.

32,600 feet ¾ inch 1sts and 2nds.
44,700 " ¾ " " " "
59,000 " ¾ " " " "
17,000 " ¾ " " " "
69,000 " 1 " " " "
12,600 " 1¼ " " " "
15,200 " 1¾ " " " "
22,000 " 2 " " " "
76,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
24,600 " 2 " " 1 "
9,300 " 1 " Strips, 1 face clear and better

SAP GUM.

32,000 feet ¾ in. 1sts and 2nds 6 in. and up.
28,000 feet ¾ " " " " 6 " " "
16,400 " ¾ " " " " 6 " " "
20,000 " ¾ " " " " 15 " " "
27,000 " ¾ " " " " 6 " " "
25,000 " ¾ " " " " 16 in. to 20 in.
76,000 " 1 " " " " 6 in. to 12 in.
37,000 " 1 " " " " 8 in. to 12 in.
48,000 " 1 " " " " 13 in. to 15 in..
41,000 " 1 " " " " 22 inches and up.
39,000 " 1¼ " " " " 6 " " "
57,000 " 1½ " " " " 6 " " "
45,000 " 2 " " " " 6 " " "
16,600 feet ¾ inch No. 1 Common
44,000 " 1 " " "
14,600 " 1¼ " " "
38,000 " 1¾ " " "
11,360 " 2 " " "
72,000 " 1 " No. 2 "
63,000 " Strips 1 face clear and better
90,000 " 1 inch Wagon Box Boards 13 to 20 inch

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

24,000 feet 1 inch 1sts and 2nds
17,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

52,000 feet ¾ inch 1sts and 2nds
46,000 " ¾ " " " "
27,000 " ¾ " " " "
86,000 " 1 " " " "
9,900 " 1¼ " " " "
34,900 " 2 " " " "
86,000 " 2 " No. 1 Common
26,000 " ¾ " " "
75,000 " 1 " " "
11,300 " 1¼ " " "
17,000 " 1¾ " " "
25,000 " 2 " " "

QUARTERED RED OAK.

9,760 feet 1 inch No. 1 Common

PLAIN RED OAK.

32,000 feet ¾ inch 1sts and 2nds
67,000 " ¾ " " " "
26,000 " ¾ " " " "
40,000 " ¾ " " " "
100,000 " 1 " " " "
67,000 " 1¼ " " " "
18,000 " 1¾ " " "
27,000 " 2 " " "
7,000 " 3 " " "
43,000 " ¾ " No. 1 Common
44,000 " ¾ " " "
7,000 " ¾ " " "
86,000 " 4/4 " " "
26,000 " 5/4 " " "
29,000 " 6/4 " " "
36,000 " 8/4 " " "
13,000 " 3/4 " Coffin Boards 12" and up.
28,000 " 1 " " " "
25,000 " 1 " 1sts and 2nds Wormy.
29,000 " 1 " No. 2 Common.
31,000 " 1 " " 3 "

SYCAMORE.

17,300 feet 1sts and 2nds.

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D. G. COURTNEY

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Yellow Poplar Oak, Chestnut & Basswood

Oak Cooperage

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Personal supervision from timber purchase to delivery of your kind of Stock

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Mahogany Lumber and Veneers **LOUISVILLE, KY.**



Loading a Mahogany Log at Mengel's Honduras Works.

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DISTRIBUTING CENTER FOR FAMOUS KENTUCKY HARDWOODS.

W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co.

HAVE PLENTY OF

Dry Ash, Poplar, Chestnut
Plain Red and White Oak
Quartered Red and White Oak

Prompt Shipments—Mixed or Straight Cars

Let us have your inquiries

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We Want to Move

50,000 feet 4/4 to 16/4 White Ash.
100,000 " 4/4 log run Chestnut.
50,000 " 6/4 " " Beech.
15,000 " 4/4 " " Cherry.
500,000 " 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 Plain Red and White Oak.
200,000 " 4/4 Quarter-Sawed White Oak.
100,000 " 5/4 " " Red Oak.
10),000 " 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 Poplar.
50,000 " 4/4 log run Black Walnut.

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OUR SPECIALTY

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Manufacturers of
Poplar and Hardwood Lumber
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Everything in Hardwoods

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Write us for prices on plain and quartered Oak, Cypress, Red Gum, Sap Gum, Hickory, Ash, Poplar, Chestnut, Maple, Birch, Beech, Basswood and Cottonwood.
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BAND SAWED
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MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE
Maple and Oak Flooring
We desire to move promptly a large quantity of
13-16x1¼" Clear Quarter Sawed White Oak Flooring.
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THE EAST

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¶ We own our own stumpage and operate our own mills.
¶ Correspondence solicited and inquiries promptly answered.

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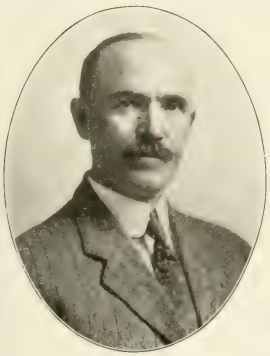
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Our brand "Michigan" is a guaranty of quality. Perfect mill work and excellent grades distinguish our Flooring and our prices are reasonable.

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500,000 FEET

4/4 1s and 2s

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Ready for Immediate Shipment.

Can "Kiln Dry" it if wanted.

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OAK FLOORING

Kiln Dried
Bored
Polished

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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring. Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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HENRY H. GIBSON, Editor. EDGAR H. DEFEBAUGH, Manager.

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Telephone Harrison 4960

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Pittsburg — H. A. Lane, 906 Wabash Building
Central Territory — F. M. Clutter, 355 Dearborn St. Chicago

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General Market Conditions.

There is a slow and steady development in hardwood trading, with every promise of increasing demand as the season advances. Business still lacks vim and the larger holders are perforce obliged to stand very nearly to list on prices, or suffer substantial loss. There is a belief that lumber is going to move with a good deal of freedom within the next few weeks at a substantial advance over the minimum prices at which some stock is now being sold.

The volume of business of the furniture trade, which ordinarily is a very large buyer of hardwoods throughout the Middle West, is still pretty slack, but building operations throughout the chief commercial centers of the country are showing remarkable strength for a dull period. Most of these buildings require hardwood finish and flooring, and in the aggregate a large quantity of hardwoods is being consumed in this line. The flooring trade is holding up very well, but prices on both oak and maple have suffered somewhat in common with lumber values.

There seems to be a slight renaissance of demand for walnut abroad, but still the trade is far from satisfactory. The local demand for mahogany and other high-class imported woods in this country is fair, and stocks are comparatively light.

On the whole the hardwood situation is the most promising it has been since last year and undeniably the fall will develop an excellent volume of business at fair prices, and the year will surely close in good shape.

A Favorable Decision.

The famous case of George D. Burgess et al. versus the Transcontinental Freight Bureau et al. has at last been considered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and on June 16 Commissioner Charles A. Prouty handed down a decision which means a decisive victory for lumbermen in a reduction of the eighty-five cents on hardwood lumber between eastern points and the Pacific coast.

Although lumbermen contend that the rate from eastern points to the coast should not be any greater than that from the coast to the East, they are nevertheless extremely gratified over the attitude of the commission in deciding that the railroads must return to their former seventy-five-cent schedule.

The commissioner in his findings held that the roads are entitled to charge a higher rate from East to West than from West to East, because principally high grades of hardwood move to the coast, and such lumber is worth more than certain other grades which might be shipped, or which come this way; therefore the shipper can afford to pay more for its transportation, as this fact differentiates the westbound from eastbound movement, and perhaps somewhat justifies a higher rate upon the former. Also the defendants urge that certain competition exists under which the eastbound rate is made, and suggest that for this reason it should not be taken as a standard by which to fix a westbound charge.

In handing down the decision the commissioner also states that where shippers have paid an excessive rate they may recover the difference between the rate paid and what would then have been a reasonable charge—whether or not shippers have been damaged by payment of the excessive rate; however, reparation will be allowed only from the date of filing complaint.

Of course the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission are subject to litigation, and this makes it possible for the defendants to pursue their usual course and exhaust every means to have the matter delayed, and if possible the decision set aside.

As is well known, roads have been transporting lumber east and hauling empty cars back to the coast, which seems decidedly strange when by charging a reasonable rate they might have returned them loaded at a profit. Also this course has prevented lumbermen from building up anything like a good trade in hardwoods on the coast. The roads allege that their hauling cars back there empty is a reason for an advance on the rate of lumber moving east, while the complainants argue that it is an equally good reason for reducing rates on hardwood lumber moving west.

Nearly all of the prominent hardwood concerns of Memphis and Nashville, together with others from Cincinnati, Chicago and Wisconsin points, are mentioned as complainants in the case. George D. Burgess of Memphis and E. P. Arpin of Grand Rapids, Wis., were two of the hardest workers in behalf of the lumbermen. The Hardwood Manufacturers' Association and the National Hardwood Lumber Association stood behind all individual efforts, and played no small part in the presentation of a strong case, and the securing of a favorable decision.

New President National Association.

The new president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association comes to his office under the most favorable auspices, and beyond that the office takes over a man who will honor the position in a very marked degree.

Oliver O. Agler, the incumbent, is primarily a self-made man.

He has youth, a clear head, good judgment, frankness and a very catholic understanding of both northern and southern hardwoods. Beyond this he has had long experience in association work. He accepted the nomination of chief executive of the organization absolutely under protest, but his unanimous and popular election must needs be a source of gratification even to a man as modest as he, and it enables him to enter upon the discharge of his duties entirely unhampered; he has no friends who will expect reward and no enemies to punish.

Thus Mr. Agler occupies the most enviable position of any man who was ever elected to the presidency of a leading lumber organization, and it is the belief of his friends—who constitute practically every member of the association—that he will give it the cleanest, most forceful and ablest administration it has ever had.

Forestry vs. Forest Economy.

There has been a great deal of good public sentiment created during the past few years on the necessity of forestry and reforestry. It has been impressed upon the minds of the public very forcefully that at the rate hardwood forests are being denuded the country is at the beginning of the end of its hardwood supplies.

There is no question about the importance of scientific practical forestry and reforestry methods, and their being not only desirable but essential for both the state and the individual; but paramount to this lies the fact that the practice of sensible and reasonable woods and sawmill economies will tend to perpetuate the hardwood forests of the nation in a much more substantial and logical manner than will the comparatively slow process of reforestry. This is a proposition that could be started today, and the only reason it is not practiced with more diligence by everyone interested in the industry is because of the higher cost of production that these practices entail. This, together with the naturally deteriorating grades of forest products, makes the manufacture of low-grade lumber from woods and log refuse comparatively non-profitable.

Therefore it is with a good deal of gratification that the RECORD supports the suggestion that the Interstate Commerce Commission be given increased authority, particularly in the matter of establishing freight rates on low grade products.

With the plentitude of cheap timber during the years of the past, many operators knowing the patent waste in their woods and sawmill operations have made tentative efforts toward the utilization of small and coarse timber, tops, slabs, edgings, etc., but the majority of them have given up the enterprise owing to its meager financial returns. They have declared it a picayune business, especially when they found that their labor cost exceeded the total value of their output.

However, the time is at hand when logical methods should be introduced into every woods and sawmill operation, to get out of the present waste product every available foot of merchantable lumber. While the undertaking might have been a failure ten years ago, owing to labor cost and low prices on dimension and other small material—the price of dimension stock has so far advanced today that every manufacturer operating on a conservative and business-like basis can show some little profit out of his woods and sawmill refuse.

It is a subject worth the consideration of every manufacturer of hardwoods in the land.

Small Opportunity for Money Making.

All past eras of financial depression have heretofore proven splendid periods for the jobbing and large consuming lumber trades to take advantage of a low range of values, buy heavily and eventually reap a substantial reward.

During the recent dull trade period this opportunity for money making has proven very meagre to the average large buyer, and comparatively few jobbers and large consumers have been able to place their money advantageously in lumber purchases. There have been numerous odd lots of inferior stock bought and sold at a ridiculously low range of prices, but the large operators have been so financially entrenched that they have not been obliged to realize on their holdings, and hence very few large blocks of lumber have changed hands at low prices. There have been scores of wealthy jobbers who have carried hundreds of thousands of dollars in the bank since last October, waiting an opportunity to buy round lots of lumber at "their" prices, but in most instances they have signally failed to find the opportunity.

Generally speaking it is doubtful if the jobbing trade owns seventy-five per cent as much lumber as it did a year ago, and it is also doubtful if the average wholesale consumer has thirty-five per cent as much stock in his possession as he had during the period named.

Another singular feature of the recent depression is the fact that apparently manufacturers were mighty well entrenched financially, as there have been practically no failures in the hardwood manufacturing industry for the past six months. Such failures as have occurred have been among the jobbers, and it is remarkable that so few of this element have been obliged to go into liquidation.

Undeniably a good many wholesale consumers have been very hard up, but the remanufacturers of hardwood lumber as a class have stood up splendidly under the severe financial strain, and failures in the furniture, interior finish, car and kindred trades, have been very few.

The Song of the Cross-Cut Saw

See Supplement Drawing by Thomas J. Nicholls

Deep into the heart of the white oak tree
The pendulum saw eats its hungry way.
Its bright teeth glitter and gleam all the day
And it sings a song of the life to be.
"New birth you are promised," it seems to say,
"From the pleached forest your journey's begun.
Long you have basked in the light of the sun
And tossed your green head in midsummer play.
The work of life is beginning for you;
Who can tell what joy the new day will bring—
You may line an abode for lovers true,
Or be carved a throne that will hold a king.
You're in transit now, in the wooded glen,
From the homes of birds to the homes of men."

LAURA KATZ LAU.

Why This Silence?

The managing director of the New York lumber "organ" has been so busy of late in writing in the amendments and publishing the copyrighted rules of the N. H. L. A. that he has not even had time to consult with the lego-lumber luminary over on Twenty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue and ascertain if the new rules are entirely satisfactory. This is unfortunate, for the hardwood lumber public is anxiously waiting to know whether or not Crary is happy. If he is the National Hardwood Lumber Association has not lived in vain.



CROSS CUTTING

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

A Limit.

A single man who died one day
Straightway to heaven went;
St. Peter barred the gates, they say,
And elsewhere had him sent.

The next man had been married,
So they let him in the gate;
"Because," said Pete, "a married man
Has suffered torments great."

The next man said, "I must come in,
For I was married twice."
St. Peter said, "Get out, you stiff,
No room for fools in paradise!"

Captured.

Her arms were soft and round,
He said,
And that is why he lost
His head.

He really can't be blamed
A speck—
Her arms were soft and round,
His neck.

EXCHANGE

Another Version.

Mary had a little Lamb,
He was her steady Beau;
And everywhere that Mary went
The Lamb put up the dough!

—THE PHILISTINE

Still Another.

Mary had a little lamb,
This fact you've heard before;
But have you heard she passed her plate
And had a little more?

—LIPPINCOTT'S

Coming.

Summer roses;
Summer girls;
Summer poses;
Summer curls;
Revelations
On the beach;
Wild flirtations
With a peach;
Bathers daily
Wade or float;
Idlots gayly
Rock the boat.
Sunburn, freckles—
Just a few
Piquant speckles—
Peek-a-boo
Waists mysterious;
Moon and stars,
Swift, delirious
Motor cars;
'Tis the season
Just for rhyme
Without reason
Summer time.

—WASHINGTON TIMES

Won't Own It.

Many married women who profess to pity "old maids" secretly envy them.

And Succeed!

Some people squander a lot of money trying to make fools of themselves.

Wouldn't Be Safe.

No man on earth would want his friends to know what he knows about himself.

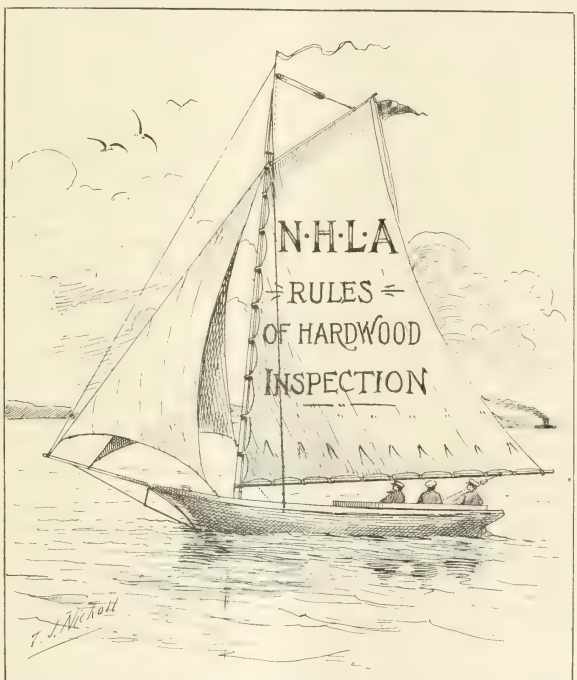
Lessons From Legislation.

Deeds are better than words—for letters may go to the jury.

Senile Dementia.

Love is like the measles—the older the patient the worse the case.

May Fair Weather Attend.



Amended Inspection Rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association again go a-sailing.

A Celebrity.

Sophomore (airily): Yes, I suppose I'm one of the most prominent fellows in college!

Venerable Visitor: Indeed! What capacity?

Sophomore (proudly): Eighteen beers, eleven cocktails and six whisky straights!

Also Defies Them.

Not only love of woman but love of graft laughs at locksmiths.

Definition.

A thief is any man who robs you outside of trusts, legislatures and city halls.

As Young as She Looks.

Years count for nothing nowadays; a man is as old as his arteries, but a woman is only as old as her art.

Can Be Cultivated.

A man's idea of a good conscience is one that enables him to forget everything prejudicial to his own interests.

Two Reasons.

Inconstancy in woman is due to levity; in man, to curiosity.

A Poor Agent.

Credit is the agent that helps a man to keep in debt.

The Spendthrift.

I.

Into my great inheritance
I came when I was young;
I spent it freely with both hands;
I mocked, with jeering tongue,
At those who sorrowfully said,
"Beware! The end is near!"
And, drunk with riches, shook my head,
Regarding not their fear.

II.

My squandered forests, hacked and hewed,
Are gone; my rivers fail;
My stricken hillsides, stark and nude,
Stand shivering in the gale.
Down to the sea my teeming soil
In yellow torrents goes;
The guerdon of the farmers' toil
With each year lesser grows.

III.

Lord! Of Thy bounty heedless still,
My store of good I spend;
Thy brimming cup I careless spill,
Regarding not the end.
My riches melt away like snow
Beneath the April rain;
And though my hand pregnareth, Woe,
Yet pray I not refrain.

IV.

O stay my sinful hand and lend
My faltering heart Thine aid,
That these my spendthrift days may end
And at Thy feet be laid.
The will to show the past retrieved,
Thy gifts renewed, restored,
That I have spent what I received,
Thy pardon grant, O Lord!

FORESTRY AND IRRIGATION.

Some Important Foreign Woods.

ARTICLE I.

Mahogany.

Mahogany is a word which we are all familiar with; we know it as the name of the chief or principal cabinet wood of the world, and yet the vast majority of the people of the north temperate zone know little or nothing of its appearance in the forests, the nature of its growth or any of its principal characteristics. Therefore, I shall endeavor to give in this brief article a few facts concerning it from my own observations in its native haunts in the tropic and semi-tropical woods.

One of the accompanying illustrations represents the fruit of the mahogany tree. The nut is usually from four to five inches long and two or two and a half inches thick, and is four-valved, but the number of these sections of both its outer and inner hulls vary from three to five. It resembles in some respects the mockernut, a western species of hickory, and when full grown has a reddish, velvety cast, and before being opened looks as if it ought to possess some kind of an edible kernel, but in this respect it is deceiving, for in reality it is the reverse of this, as it certainly possesses no good qualities except ability to propagate its kind. It is termed a pericarp or capsule, and the latter is certainly an appropriate name, as it means an envelope or small receptacle for bitter or nauseating doses. So it is with the mahogany nut, as it contains a white powder which is, if anything, more bitter and distasteful than quinine. This powder or whitish dust is found between the folds and in the minute cavities of the closely packed bundle of winged seeds snugly pressed in the interior of the nut. When it ripens the hull bursts and the sections separate and spread outward at the points and form an opening through which these winged seeds are exposed and come in contact with the wind, which works them loose from their delicate fastenings, and they go fluttering away from the lofty branches of the tops of the great mahoganies, which tower high above the dense growth of the tropical bush and even above the other trees of the surrounding forest. These winged seeds when released from the nut are about three inches long and quite similar to the samaras of the soft maple, or gauzy and silky in appearance like the wing of an insect.

The leaf of the mahogany is very similar to that of the black walnut, being compound in form. The leaflets are from three to four inches long with serrate edges and from six to ten in number. They are attached to the midrib or main stem at regular spaces along the opposite sides, not opposite to each other, but in staggered position along the rib. Mahogany attains a wonderful growth in its natural habitat. Its great sweeping [illegible] lifted high above the surroundings and is supported on a straight gigantic trunk of fine proportions.

The area of the growth of mahogany is worldwide; it is scattered throughout the tropical zone. However, it never grows in stands entirely of its kind or even in groups, but the individual trees stand singly here and there all over the wooded slopes of the mighty mountains. They seem like proud sentinels stationed in advantageous positions to keep vigilant watch over the vast solitudes of the jungle.

Mahogany, like most all other varieties of timber, when grown out in the open and thus removed from the stimulating in-

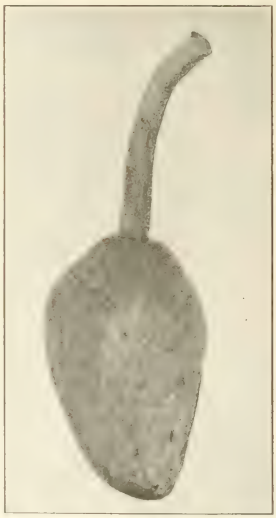


FIG. 1. FRUIT OF THE MAHOGANY TREE.

fluence of surrounding trees, does not attain a great height or develop the magnificent trunk which gives it such superiority as a lumber tree. Under domestic conditions it becomes somewhat dwarfed in stature; but while civilization seems somewhat adverse to its development as to size, it enhances its beauty, and it takes upon itself the looks and dignified airs of an ornamental tree. To these new conditions it seems capable of adapting itself with great success, and by reason of its beautiful clusters of small white flowers, its large red fruit so attractive among the light green leaves, the spraylike form of its foliage and its general appearance, it is truly ornamental.

In the city of Belize, British Honduras, and other towns in Central America it is not uncommon to see mahogany planted, or even natural growth, along the streets, in parks and in grounds surrounding many beautiful homes.

The methods of cutting timber at most mahogany camps is extravagant and wasteful in the extreme and in many cases very carelessly carried on. The native laborers take no more thought of economy or care in felling the costly mahogany than we would in cutting the cheapest varieties of timber in this country. In order to get the trees down with the expenditure of the least possible amount of muscular effort and the minimum of labor, they waste the timber on every hand. They sacrifice a very large per cent of the most valuable wood by lack of judgment and their unskilled way of slashing and butchering it, and also by their inclination to take only that which is easiest to get. The high stump represented in Fig. 2 illustrates this quite clearly, showing the mass of bristling splinters that have been drawn from the butt and choicest log by shattering in falling. This stump, being unusually large, represents a waste of about 9,000 feet of inch board, which is far above the average, but the proportion is about the same in smaller trees. The butt log usually is the most highly figured and, therefore, the most valuable part of any tree, and this is especially true of mahogany. Several feet from the ground the trunk begins to broaden out into huge buttresses which are similar to cypress, notwithstanding the fact that it invariably grows on dry ground, while the cypress is inclined to that which is wet.

The mahogany reaches its greatest development on the high, dry mountain slopes, while the cypress flourishes in low, swampy regions. These mahogany spurs spread out and form massive spines or triangular braces that go into the ground and disappear fully eight feet from a line perpendicular with the body of the tree. These spurs are thin in comparison to their surface, usually not over five or six inches thick, according to their lateral measurement. The recesses between them are so large that several men could be concealed therein or find shelter during a tropical storm.

One of the native methods of cutting down mahogany is to hack notches in the top edges of these spines, as represented in Fig. 3, in which they place poles crossways and thus erect a temporary scaffold, which rests on the spurs in such a way that they can stand upon it, and with the use of a puncheon, or footboard, they get clear above the swell, and thus avoid the labor of

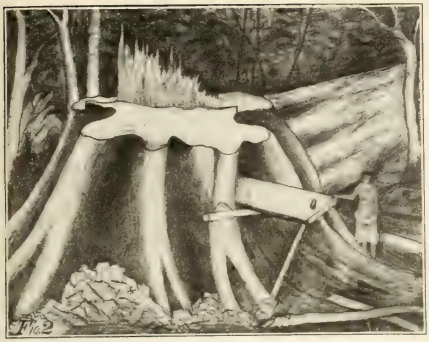


FIG. 2. TYPICAL STUMP LEFT BY NATIVES AFTER CUTTING TREE.

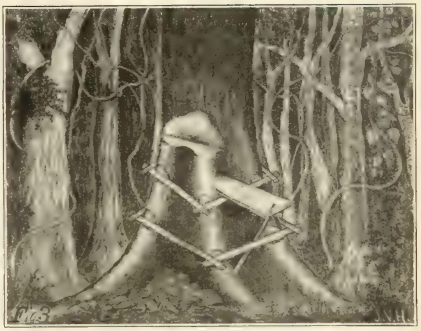


FIG. 3. NATIVE METHOD OF SCAFFOLDING IN FELLING MAHOGANY.

chopping in the spurs. This is a mistake—an inexcusable practice by which people who are in the business of taking mahogany from the stump lose more than they are aware. There are several reasons why this is true. In the first place, the fee or royalty paid to the owners of the timber is usually a stipulated price per tree, regardless of size, and it would cost no more to take out an extra log than to leave the great high stump standing in the woods as a monument to the destructive achievements of some thoughtless lumberman. There would be another gain from the fact that a butt log of any solid tree is more valuable than a top log, either for figured or plain lumber or veneers. When trucking roads have been chopped out and cleared off, which is always necessary to reach every tree, it would not be much more additional expense to bring out all the merchantable wood than to only take a choice log or two out of the clean, smooth part of the trunk. In the aggregate it would very materially increase the output from an entire mahogany cutting.

The making of these roads is one of the most laborious and difficult features of a logging proposition in the tropics. The smaller trees must be cut low, leaving no stumps in the way, which is very laborious when we consider the density of the bush and the almost inextricable tangle of lianas and great crimped and fluted vines and other creepers, forming a growth so matted together that often after a tree has been cut through it only partially falls and remains hanging in a slanting position, supported by the surrounding vegetation. This must all be cut away before the leaning tree can be brought to the prostrate position in which it must be placed before it can be handled. It is said that the mahogany spurs contain a peculiar figure of their own, which would doubtless be beautiful and valuable if developed and introduced to the trade, and the matter would certainly bear investigation.

The writer has given the subject of grubbing or low cutting of valuable timber much attention and many practical tests, both as to walnut and mahogany, and is of the opinion that the nature and position of these spurs is such that they could be worked off with much less labor than generally supposed and a wonderful saving thus accomplished. Those great high stumps are probably excusable in cutting redwood or fir, but not in mahogany. The texture of this wood is such that it cuts and chips easily, and a couple of fairly good axmen with sharp tools ought to chop off these spurs on a line with the body of the tree and fell it almost as quick as by the wasteful method of high cutting, and also remove the danger of checking the butt log. The cavities between the spurs seem to extend in under the tree, so that there would be but little more than the tap root left to support the tree after the spurs were cut away, and this would be broken off or pulled up by the immense strain brought to bear upon it by the weight of the falling tree.

Another great item of waste in getting out mahogany is in slabbing the logs. No matter how large, they are hewn down to a square, not leaving a wane, as is the custom in dressing walnut. This causes a loss of from twenty-five to thirty per cent of the timber, and in case the log should happen to be figured the loss is still greater, as the most prominently striped wood is near the surface or bark. The log is harder to handle in the square than round, and the only possible gain in slabbing them is that they stow more closely, and a little greater tonnage can be placed in a certain amount of space in the ship; but even these claims are no longer tenable. The capacity of vessels and transportation facilities have grown till this practice is no longer necessary. Instead of being an economy, it is now an extravagance. Each year logs are more and more being shipped in the round, but the waste of mahogany is still appalling, as in many cases fully 60 per cent of the body of the tree is a total loss.

J. V. HAMILTON.

New Hardwood Operations in Honduras.

According to authentic information from Ceiba, Honduras, relative to the development of that country, it seems that American capitalists are playing an active part and that one exterio of them now has in view the working of a concession of 8,000 acres of hardwood timber. On a small area of this tract some 6,000 mahogany trees have been located and marked for cutting. In the event of the carrying out of the project, the construction of twenty miles of railways with spurs will be undertaken. Steamships will also be chartered to transport the timber and other products to ports of the United States. It is also the intention to plant rubber, banana and cacao as the land is cleared.

The Vaccaro Brothers railroad was officially opened for transportation traffic on April 11, and is now operating under regular schedule between Ceiba and Salado. Ceiba's release from land isolation is now apparent in the commercial activity caused by the many daily visitors who come from the various towns located along the thirty-five miles of completed road.

The track is of three-foot gauge, 40-pound steel rails, creosoted American pine ties and substantially ballasted. The roadbed passes over several American girder bridges, and all material used in the superstructure and rolling stock is of American manufacture. There are at present three 30-ton locomotives, sixty freight and several passenger cars in use, while additional equipment will be made as conditions demand.

It is the intention to construct a "loop" around Ceiba, a part of which will be built along the beach, and thereby enable the planters to discharge their cargoes from the train to lighters direct. This method will effect an important economy to fruit shipped over the railroad for development. As a result of the rapid development of banana cultivation is greatly increasing, and the shipments from this port will doubtless double the present 4,000,000 bunches that are annually exported.

Eleventh Annual National Hardwood Lumber Assn.

OFFICERS AND NEW DIRECTORS ELECTED

President
Oliver Otis Agler, Chicago.

First Vice-President
Fred. A. Diggins, Cadillac, Mich.

Second Vice-President
Frederick S. Underhill, Philadelphia

Third Vice-President.
Orson E. Yeager, Buffalo, N. Y.

Secretary
Frank F. Fish, Chicago

New Directors
Edward Buckley, Manistee, Mich.
Frank A. Beyer, Buffalo, N. Y.
Gardner I. Jones, Boston.
Michael J. Quinlan, Soperton, Wis.
Fred. W. Mowbray, Cincinnati.
Alexander Willson, Pittsburg.
John H. Jenks, Cleveland, O.

Treasurer
Geo. D. Burgess, Memphis

A review of the first day's proceedings of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, which met in annual convention at Milwaukee June 11 and 12, was given in the last issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD, with the exception of the report of the Committee on Waterways, of which Capt. C. F. Liebke of St. Louis was chairman, which is given below. The sessions which followed were equally interesting, and the entire occasion proved one of the most memorable in the history of that great lumber organization.

The meetings were characterized by enthusiasm and good fellowship; the legislation appeared to be the wisest for the good of all that could be put through; the officers handled the vast amount of work with parliamentary precision, dignity and dispatch. Moreover the many entertainment features generously provided by Wisconsin lumbermen and engineered almost wholly by G. J. Landeck were eminently enjoyable, so that the visitors left Milwaukee with a feeling of the utmost satisfaction and a realization of the fact that both inside and outside the convention, they had been remarkably well treated.

Report of Committee on Waterways.

To the members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association in convention at Milwaukee, Wis.: As chairman of the Waterways Committee of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, I have come to submit the following report for your consideration.

In the last seven years the people of the United States have been more than usually interested and charged in the improvement of our waterways. As an old saperadu has this agitation been great in the last two sessions of Congress. The president of the United States sent a special message to the sixtieth Congress urging appropriation for both commercial improvements of the Mississippi river navigable waters and for general waterways administration. He also appointed by the president to investigate and offer a plan or board of this federal public congressional. At the second and last convention of the Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterway Association, held at Memphis, Tenn., October 4 and 5, 1907, the president of the United States and the members of the Inland Waterways Commission appointed by him attended this convention, they making an inspection trip by boat down the Mississippi river from Keokuk, Iowa. There were also in attendance at this convention governors from twenty states. More than 2,500 delegates were in attendance at this convention.

I am informed that the next legislature of Illinois is more than likely to pass an act appropriating $20,000,000 towards building their end of the canal, and when that is done there should be no difficulty in pushing through Congress the $50,000,000 appropriation asked for, in $10,000,000 installments for five years.

I wish to urge upon this convention the adoption of resolutions and individual application to our representatives in Congress by members of this association, for appropriation for waterway improvement of $50,000,000 in five yearly installments of $10,000,000 each. I would suggest that each member of this association write their representatives and senators in Congress, urging active support of the next waterway improvement appropriation bill, which will be presented to the sixty-first Congress. Delegates should be appointed from this convention to the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association, to be held in Chicago, October 7, 8 and 9 of this year, and I desire to place this suggestion in the form of a motion, for the appointment by the president of this association of five to ten delegates to the Lakes to the Gulf convention to be held in Chicago.

Mr. President and members of this association, after all our efforts to plead and urge for the success of this great national work, all these efforts sink into insignificance when compared with an article published in the Los Angeles Times under the heading of "Bringing the Sea to the American Farmer." Gentlemen, I am going to ask you to let me read this to you. That is no doubt that many of you have read it, but the oftener you read it the better it sounds.

"There is nothing more magnificent and more beautiful in the majestic march of American empire than this mighty project of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway. When it reaches its consummation thirty great states will have come within the tremendous advantages of water transportation. Twenty-five million people will have been added to the coast line of the Republic. The congestion of the American railway system will be ended. Nearly every problem of modern American transportation will be solved. The era of moderate freight rates will be permanently established. And the sea will have been brought to the American farmer."

The fastest as possible, practical and in fact indispensable to the future development of the country.

"There be three things," said Lord Bacon, "which make a nation great and prosperous, a fertile soil, busy workshops and easy conveyance for men and commodities from one place to another." Two of these prerequisites the republic possesses in abundance. The other element—transportation—is the problem of America and the world.

In matter of railway transportation has been the most wonderful system of canals that almost every town can ship by water to the sea.

In Belgium and Holland the ocean is brought to every city and, small as they are, Belgium and Holland add to the world's commerce and transportation. A ton of raw material comes to them a thousand miles for $1. The little British Isles, with all their vast wealth of commerce, have 4,000 miles of canals. Russia has built canals until one may sail from Moscow or St. Petersburg for a thousand miles on the Caspian or to the Arctic ocean; and there are seven seaports in Europe—all our competitors, which have spent as much as we have laid out on all our rivers and harbors in all our history. They know what they are about.

In the grand strategy of trade it is high time that we were profiting by their example and entering upon a development based upon the patent principle that it is easier to move an ocean freighter on a liquid than to carry it on any wheeled vehicle.

A recent writer, advocating a canal from Ashtabula to Pittsburg, declares that it would do the work of fifteen railroads at the cost of one. On the Ste. Marie canal a dollar paid out for freight will carry a ton a thousand miles. Even on our Erie canal it will bear it 527 miles. On the new Erie it is estimated that the dollar will take the ton 1,900 miles, while on the average a dollar on the American railways will only take a ton 133 miles.

America has the best natural system of waterways in the world. If she would only develop them.

The natural and dominating artery in the drainage of the continent is the Mississippi. The swirl and roar of the "Father of Waters" is the anthem of our national prosperity. The Mississippi valley is nature's edict of union for the people who inhabit there. The river is the nation's great asset in inland navigation. With its tributaries it touches and thrills all but sixteen of the forty-six states of the Union.

The deep water canal from Chicago to Joliet and St. Louis to the Gulf is the key to the most splendid commercial development of all our future. Chicago, with splendid liberality and sagacity, has expended $60,000,000 to open it as a drainage ditch and barge canal. One hundred millions more, it is estimated, will make of it a ship canal with from fourteen to twenty feet of water. The government could not make a better investment of its riches if it studied all the promising opportunities of the country. If it should do no more than the "Soo" canal it would pay for itself every year, even if it cost $200,000,000. So say the masters of freight and transportation like James J. Hill.

At one stroke of constructed statecraft and engineering the Lakes-to-the-Gulf canal would slice the continent through with a new seaboard from Quebec to New Orleans. It would cut through the congested freight yards like a surgeon's knife. It would break the freight gorge in his most congested centers of Chicago and St. Louis and lighten the load of tonnage from Duluth through Buffalo and Cleveland to New Orleans and Mobile. The east and the west commerce would make of it the busiest and richest canal in the world. The cotton of the south would go by water to a hundred manufacturing cities of the north. Southern lumber would pass to Cleveland and Milwaukee as cheaply as the tramp steamers carry it to Amsterdam. Coal from Alabama and the southwest would compete with coal from Pennsylvania on the docks of Omaha and St. Paul.

Northern corn and hay and wheat would go cheaply to a hundred southern cities that demand them. Our great lake ships would pass out into the Gulf and restore to the salt seas our merchant marine, earning profits during winters now idle.

The lake shipbuilders, with the cheapest coal in the world, brought by the most economical handling in the world, to the cheapest iron in the world, could compete with the Clyde in steeling vessels.

It would be the best ship subsidy that a great government ever made. It would take from Winnipeg its laurels as the greatest wheat center of the world and bring it home to American soil. And it would bring the ocean, with all its marvelous advantages of water transportation, to the western and southern farms. Surely this is an enterprise worthy of the brain and capital of the great age in which we live.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Part of the report of the Inspection Rules Committee, J. M. Pritchard, chairman, was then taken up and the section pertaining to wagon stock adopted:

Inspection Rules Committee Report.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the National Hardwood Lumber Association: Merely to recall to your minds something of the duties of the Inspection Rules Committee, will state that by order of the executive committee all questions relating to the interpretation of the inspection rules are referred to this committee, and replies

to these inquiries are made by the chairman. All resolutions from organized bodies, and letters from members and others, in any way pertaining to the rules are referred to this committee for consideration, as all recommendations for amendments or additions to the rules must finally come from the inspection rules committee.

On December 1, 1907, the rules, as revised at Atlantic City, went into effect, which unfortunately was on the heels of the most peculiar



O. O. AGLER, CHICAGO, PRESIDENT.

panic that ever afflicted our country. Many orders were canceled, most mills were shut down, and business generally was practically at a standstill; but troubles of this nature did not compass all the worries of the lumberman, for in times of dull trade inspection is most critical.

A set of uniform inspection rules is unquestionably the greatest need of the hardwood trade, and the National Hardwood Lumber Association has made so much progress toward this end, that uniformity is now practically an established fact. It has been made clear to the committee that too much stress can be laid on the importance of certain rules which are only adapted to certain local requirements, and which cannot be wholly applied in a scheme for rules of a national and international scope. These conditions have been met as nearly as possible and it ought not to be a great hardship on our members to care for some special conditions by special agreement, since it must be remembered that it is only a few years ago that practically all transactions in lumber were made a matter of special contract, and that before the existence of the National Hardwood Lumber Association there were no recognized standard rules governing inspection. The rules are ofttimes unreasonably criticized and faults are found which justly belong somewhere else. We do not want to give the impression, however, that criticisms of the rules are not welcome—honest criticism is invited; for it is through this method that we may obtain perfection or as nearly so as possible.

All communications received by the committee have had careful consideration, and many valuable and helpful suggestions obtained, and in our deliberations we have been guided by what seemed to us to be for the best interests of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and the trade as a whole.

CONFERENCE WITH WAGON MAKERS.

In September, 1907, the National Hardwood Lumber Association received a communication from the National Wagon Manufacturers' Association, relating to the adoption of rules for grading wagon material. This communication was referred to the inspection rules committee by the executive committee with instructions to arrange a conference with representatives of this organization. Pursuant to instructions, a conference with a committee representing the National Wagon Manufacturers' Association was held at our association headquarters in Chicago, December 18, 1907. As a result of this meeting a special committee was appointed to work out the details and draft a set of rules for grading wagon stock, to be presented to both associations for approval. The following persons were appointed on this committee to represent the National Hardwood Lumber Association:

J. M. Pritchard, chairman.
J. S. Honston
F. S. Hendrickson.
J. H. West.
F. A. Curtis.

The following persons were named as representatives of the National Wagon Manufacturers' Association:

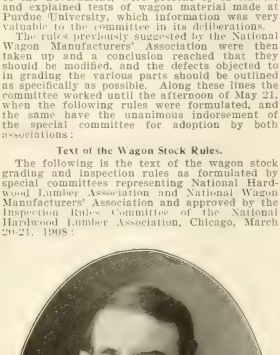
E. W. McCullough, secretary.
J. L. Moore.
J. F. Blockl.
Adolph Schutler.

This special committee met at our association offices in Chicago, March 20 and 21, 1908. Professor Hatt and Mr. Cline, of the Forest Service of the Government, were present by invitation, and explained tests of wagon material made at Purdue University, which information was very valuable to the committee in its deliberations.

The rules previously suggested by the National Wagon Manufacturers' Association were then taken up and a conclusion reached that they should be modified, and the defects objected to in grading the various parts should be outlined as specifically as possible. Along these lines the committee worked until the afternoon of May 21, when the following rules were formulated, and the same have the unanimous indorsement of the special committee for adoption by both associations:

Text of the Wagon Stock Rules.

The following is the text of the wagon stock grading and inspection rules as formulated by special committees representing National Hardwood Lumber Association and National Wagon Manufacturers' Association and approved by the Inspection Rules Committee of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, Chicago, March 20-21, 1908:



F. A. DIGGINS, CADILLAC, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

NOTE.—The highest grade established under these rules shall be known commercially as "No. 1" or "Wagonmakers' Grade" and it is urged that when the reports of these committees shall have been approved by their respective associations, this grade name shall be used in common by the producers and consumers.

AXLES.

GRADE.—Live tough black or shell bark hickory, cut 6 feet in length to include all the clear and perfect stock. Defects as follows admissible:

STAIN.—Penetrating not more than 1-16 inch and which has not developed into a rotting condition.

KNOTS.—Four sound pin knots not exceeding ¼ inch in diameter, or two sound knots ⅜ inch in diameter, near the center line longitudinally on top or side, and not over 12 inches of center or within 6 inches of ends. Knots (except pin knots) not to be closer than 12 inches apart.

SPLITS.—On either end, extending not more than 6 inches in axle or 3 inches on both ends.

SEASON CHECKS.—Not more than ½ inch deep and not more than 12 inches long.

HEARTS OR HEART RINGS.—None.

SHAKES.—That will plane out with ⅛-inch cut.

WORM HOLES AND GRUB HOLES.—Not more than two pin worm holes not nearer than 6 inches to each other. Not more than two grub holes that will penetrate more than 6 inches at either end of the piece.

BIRD PECKS.—Bird pecks allowed if sound, or if unsound part is not to exceed ½ inch in diameter and not over ¼ inch in depth.

WANE.—Axles with wane will be measured excluding the wane.

SAP.—Bright sap considered no defect.

GRAIN.—Grain can cross 3 inches in entire length of axle.

DEFECTS REMOVABLE.—If defects not admitted can be cut out so as to reduce axle to a smaller size used and ordered by the buyer, it shall be so inspected.

Hewn axles shall be measured to square to the size they are ordered.

Defects at ends of axles that will admit of piece working 5 feet 6 inches long will be admitted.

BOLSTERS.

GRADE.—To be cut from good, tough, straight-grained oak or hickory (when oak is specified it will be understood as being white or red oak) suitable for wagon material. To be clear and perfect stock, excepting the following defects, which will be admissible:

STAIN.—Penetrating not more than 1-16 inch, and which shows no signs of rot.

KNOTS.—One sound knot not over ½ inch in diameter, not more than 12 inches from the center of the piece, or 3 sound pin knots not exceeding ¼ inch diameter located in same manner.

SPLITS.—None.

SEASON CHECKS.—Not more than ½ inch deep, nor more than 12 inches long.

HEART RINGS.—None.

SHAKES.—If they can be planed out with ⅛ inch cut.

WORM HOLES.—Not more than 6 pin worm holes in a bolster, these holes not to be in clusters of more than 3 holes 6 inches apart.

BIRD PECKS.—Allowed if sound.

WANE.—Will be measured excluding the wane.

SAP.—Bright sap accepted.

GRAIN.—Grain can cross 2 inches in length of bolster as maximum.

DEFECTS REMOVABLE.—If defects not admitted can be cut out so as to reduce bolster to a smaller size used and ordered by the buyer, it shall be so inspected.

SANDBOARDS.

GRADE.—To be cut from good, tough, straight-grained oak or hickory (when oak is specified it will be understood as being white or red oak) suitable for wagon material. To be clear and perfect stock, excepting the following defects, which will be admissible:

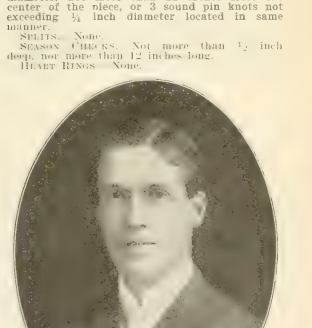
STAIN.—Penetrating not more than 1-16 inch, and which shows no signs of rot.

KNOTS.—One sound knot not over ½ inch in diameter, not more than 12 inches from the center of the piece, or 3 sound pin knots not exceeding ¼ inch diameter located in same manner.

SPLITS.—None.

SEASON CHECKS.—Not more than ½ inch deep, nor more than 12 inches long.

HEART RINGS.—None.



F. S. UNDERHILL, PHILADELPHIA, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT.

SHAKES.—If they can be planed out with ⅛-inch cut.

WORM HOLES.—Not more than 6 pin worm holes in a sandboard, these holes not to be in clusters of more than 3 holes 6 inches apart.

BIRD PECKS.—Allowed if sound.

WANE.—Will be measured excluding the wane.

SAP.—Bright sap accepted.

GRAIN.—Grain can cross 2 inches in length of sandboard as maximum.

DEFECTS REMOVABLE.—If defects not admitted can be cut out so as to reduce sandboard to a smaller size used and ordered by the buyer, it shall be so inspected.

REACHES.

GRADE.—To be cut from good, tough, straight-grained oak or hickory (when oak is specified it will be understood as being white or red oak) suitable for wagon material. To be clear and perfect stock free from knots, splits, hearts, grub holes, heart rings, shakes, bird pecks, or wane. Bright sap accepted. The following defects will be admitted:

STAIN.—Penetrating not more than 1-16 inch, and which shows no signs of rot.

SEASON CHECKS.—Not over ¼ inch deep or 12 inches long.

WORM HOLES. Not more than 6 pin worm holes in a reach, these holes not to be in clusters of more than 3 holes 6 inches apart.

POLES.

GRADE.—To be cut from good, tough, straight-grained oak or hickory (when oak is specified it will be understood as being white or red oak) suitable for wagon material. To be clear and perfect stock, free from knots, splits, hearts, grub holes, heart rings, shakes, or bird pecks. Bright sap accepted. The following defects will be admitted.

STAIN.—Penetrating not more than 1-16 inch, and which shows no signs of rot.

SEASON CHECKS.—Not over ¼ inch deep or 12 inches long.

WORM HOLES.—Not more than 6 pin worm holes in a pole, these holes not to be in clusters of more than 3 holes 6 inches apart.

EVENERS.

GRADE.—To be cut from good, tough, straight-grained hickory suitable for wagon material. To be clear and perfect stock, free from knots, splits, hearts, grub holes, heart rings, shakes, worm holes, or wane. The following defects are admissible:

STAIN.—Penetrating not more than 1-16 inch, and which shows no signs of rot.

SEASON CHECKS.—Not over ¼ inch deep or 12 inches long.

WORM HOLES.—None.

BRIGHT SAP.—No objection.

BIRD PECKS.—Sound bird pecks admitted

SAWED FELLOES.

GRADE.—Sound white or red oak, free from knots, and all other defects, except that 1-16 inch stain will be allowed if said stain shows no signs of rot. Must be manufactured so that grain will run straight through center of each piece. Cut full sizes and proper circles.

No. 2 GRADE.

NOTE.—This grade is intended to include such stock as cannot be accepted under No. 1 or



O. E. YEAGLE, BUFFALO, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT

"Wagonmakers' Grade," yet is satisfactory to those using a lower grade.

AXLES.

GRADE.—To be cut 6 feet in length from live black or shellbark hickory. Defects as follows admissible:

STAIN.—Sound stain accepted

KNOTS.—Not to exceed 3 sound 1¼ inch knots, or their equivalent in smaller knots.

SPLITS.—On either end, extending not more than 6 inches in axle or 3 inches on both ends.

SEASON CHECKS.—No objection.

HEARTS OR HEART RINGS.—Not allowed.

SHAKES.—That will plane out with ⅛-inch cut.

WORM HOLES.—No objection, except the powder post worm

BIRD PECKS.—No objection.

WANE.—One-inch wane allowed.

GRAIN.—Grain can cross in not less than 4 feet.

DEFECTS REMOVABLE.—Any defects not admitted that can be cut out so as to reduce axle to a smaller size used and ordered by the buyer, it shall be so inspected.

Hewn axles shall be measured to square to the size they are ordered.

Defects at ends of axles that will admit working 3 feet 6 inches to be accepted.

NOTE.—The committee did not deem it expedient at this time, to fix rules and grades for bolsters, sandboards, reaches, poles, eveners, and felloes, of the "No. 2 Grade."

These rules apply in grading other hardwoods manufactured for wagon stock.

Memorial From Philadelphia.

F. S. Underhill presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Lumbermen's Exchange recommending permanent changes in the rules, so that buyers may understand exactly where they stand in making purchases. Mr. Underhill stated that he found many of Philadelphia's recommendations had been incorporated in the rules presented by the committee, which had previously been distributed in leaflet form, for consideration and discussion. He then read the memorial, as follows:



F. P. FISH, CHICAGO, SECRETARY.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the National Hardwood Lumber Association: We, the members of your association, submit for your action and consideration of our Philadelphia Lumbermen's Exchange, and the eastern associations, as follows:

At a meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia, held March 12, 1908, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered forwarded at that time to you:

Resolved, That the Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia believes that certain modified rules are necessary in the rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, revised May 23 and 24, 1907, to take effect December 1, 1907.

We therefore ask the National Hardwood Lumber Association to modify the rules of 1907 so as to meet the requirements of the lumbermen of the East, believing it will be to the best interest of the entire hardwood trade and lead to uniform inspection.

At a meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia, held June 1, 1908, it was unanimously decided that the latter resolution should be embodied in a memorial to be signed by the members of the Philadelphia Hardwood Lumber Association, and to be presented to the National Hardwood Lumber Association at its convention to be held June 11 and 12, 1908, by the president of this exchange, F. S. Underhill.

And, we, the undersigned members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, desire to and do hereby further endorse the action taken by the Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia in passing the above resolutions, and recommend that the National Hardwood Lum-



GEORGE D. BURGESS, MEMPHIS, TREASURER.

ber Association adopt at its Milwaukee convention the amendments of the 1907 rules, a copy of which is attached hereto, as suggested at the conference held in Philadelphia, March 6, 1908, at which the following associations were represented:

Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.
Lumber Trade Club of Boston.
Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association
Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of Philadelphia.
Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia.
Lumbermen's Exchange of Baltimore.
New York Lumber Trade Association.
Lumber Dealers' Association of Connecticut.
Building Material Men's Association of West Chester
Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of the State of New York
New Jersey Lumbermen's Protective Association.
Pittsburg Hardwood Lumbermen (unofficial).

The foregoing resolutions are copied from the minutes of the Lumbermen's Exchange of the city of Philadelphia.

Attest: F. S. Underhill, President
John H. Louk, Secretary.

E. E. Wheeler & Co.
J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.
Philadelphia Hardwood Lumber Co.
Brawley Smith Co.
Eli E. Hallowell & Co.
Kelly & Hawkins Company.
W. S. W. Kirby, treasurer
Samuel H. Shrandson.
Lewis Thompson & Co., Inc., Lewis H. White
Henry H. Sheip Mfg. Co.
Estate of Daniel Buck, Frank Buck
T. Randall Williams & Son.
George W. Stoker & Son.
Howard L. Neff
Horace G. Hazard & Co.
Owen M. Bruner Co.
Wistar, Underhill & Co.
William Whitmer & Sons, Inc.
Haliperny & Hamilton
Emil Guenther.
Richardson-Parry Lumber Co., Charles K. Parry, president.
R. A. & J. J. Williams Co., Maurice J. Dukes, vice-president
Charles Este Company.
S. A. Yorks, secy.
Frank F. Rambo.
J. S. Kent Co., Mr. Hoffman.
Hindle Lumber Co., Inc., W. Alfred Hindle.
Thomas Williams Jr. & Co., S. Chester Williams, vice-president.
W. H. Lear.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports.

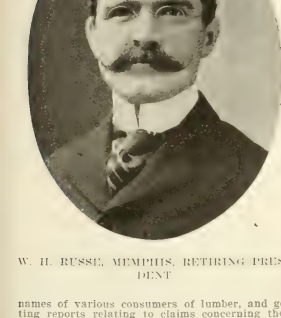
The first order of business was the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports.

Edward Buckley of Manistee, Mich., then read the report of the committee, as follows:

Your committee appointed to consider officers'

reports, find but one recommendation in the report of the president, that the Inspection Rules Committee's report be adopted as read, and your committee concur in this recommendation of the president.

Your committee has considered the recommendation made by Secretary Fish to the effect that a bureau of information be established, to consist of members to be appointed by the president and to work in connection with the secretary, for the purpose of obtaining a list of the



W. H. RUSSE, MEMPHIS, RETIRING PRESIDENT

names of various consumers of lumber, and getting reports relating to claims concerning their conduct and information which would be of interest to shippers. Your committee concurs in this recommendation of the secretary and recommends that such a bureau of information be established.

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD BUCKLEY, Chairman.
J. W. THOMPSON.
HENRY MALEY.

The report was adopted, and discussion of the inspection rules then commenced in earnest, but with entire sincerity and harmony, and after prolonged consideration and some few alterations and amendments, the following report was adopted:

Committee Report on Inspection Rules as Finally Adopted.

1. Paragraph 4, page 9, substitute the following: "Lumber should be properly manufactured, of good average widths and lengths, and must be of standard thicknesses when shipping dry. It should have parallel edges and all ragged and bad ends must be trimmed off. Tapering lumber in standard lengths must be measured one-third the length of the piece from the narrow end."

2. Page 9, paragraph 6, change to read as follows: "Fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, must be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, must be counted back to the next lower figure."

3. Page 9, paragraph 8, substitute the following: "All lumber of standard grades and thicknesses must be tallied face or surface measure, and this tally will be the number of feet, board measure, of 1-inch lumber. If the lumber is thicker than 1 inch, then the tally so obtained must be multiplied by the thickness as expressed in inches and fractions of an inch. All lumber less than 1 inch thick must be counted face measure."

4. Page 10, paragraphs 3 and 4, substitute the following: "In the grade of No. 1 common no piece shall contain heart to exceed one-half its length in the aggregate.

"In the grade of No. 2 common, no piece shall contain heart to exceed three-fourths its length in the aggregate."

5. Page 10, under caption "Standard Grades," add a paragraph:

"The percentage of firsts in the combined grade of firsts and seconds in the various woods shall be as follows:

"Cottonwood, not less than 33 1-3 per cent.
"Poplar not less than 50 per cent.
"Tupelo, plain and quartered sycamore, white ash, plain oak, chestnut, red gum and sap gum, not less than 33 1-3 per cent.
"Quartered oak, not less than 25 per cent.
"Birch, black ash and maple, not less than 20 per cent.
"Cherry, beech, soft elm and basswood, not less than 25 per cent.
"Butternut, not less than 10 per cent.
"African mahogany, not less than 35 per cent.
"Cuban mahogany, 33⅓ per cent.
"Mexican mahogany, not less than 40 per cent."

6. Page 11, under caption "Standard Defects," add the following note:

"Bright sap is no defect unless so stated under caption of the respective woods."

7. Page 11, under caption "Explanations," paragraph 2, substitute the following: "The term 'clear face cutting,' as used in these rules, applies only to the description of the cutting, and means a cutting having one face clear and the reverse face sound. The clear face of cutting must be determined from the poor side of the piece of lumber."

8. Under caption "Squares," page 13, substitute the name "firsts and seconds" for No. 1, and No. 1 common for No. 2.

9. Page 13, under the caption "Maple Step Plank," eliminate the word "maple."

10. Page 13, under caption "Strip Inspection," add paragraph:

"Inspection must be made from the good face of the piece."

11. Page 14, paragraph 5, substitute the following: "Clear cherry strips grade as above, excepting that no sap is admitted on the face



EARL PALMER, PADUCAH, DIRECTOR.

side of the piece. Clear plain oak strips grade as above, excepting that 2¼, 3 and 3½ inch pieces will admit of ½ inch of bright sap, and 4, 4½, 5 and six inch pieces will admit of 1 inch of bright sap, on face side. Clear quartered oak strips grade as above, excepting that 2½ and 3 inch pieces will admit of ½ inch bright sap, 3½, 4 and 4½ inch pieces will admit of ¾ inch of bright sap, and 5 and 5½ inch pieces will admit of 1 inch of bright sap, on the face side."

12. Page, 14, add paragraph:

"In the grade of No. 1 common strips bright sap is no defect in plain or quartered oak."

13. Page 15. Eliminate the paragraph referring to the inspection of lumber for specific purposes.

14. Page 16. Butternut to be taken from this group and placed with walnut.

15. Page 16, caption "Firsts," line three, omit the word twelve and substitute the word ten. This to apply to firsts in all woods. Under caption "Seconds," substitute the following, which is to apply to all woods where firsts and seconds are based on surface measure:

6 feet surface measure 1 standard defect or its equivalent.
9 feet surface measure 2 standard defects or their equivalent.
13 feet surface measure 3 standard defects or their equivalent.
18 feet and over surface measure 4 standard defects or their equivalent.

16. Page 16, under caption "No. 1 commons," substitute the following:

"No. 1 commons must be 4 inches and over wide, 4 feet and over long. Pieces 4 and 5 feet long must be clear. Pieces 3 and 4 inches wide, 6 and 7 feet long, must be clear; pieces 3 and 4 inches wide, 8 to 11 feet long, must work two-thirds clear face in not over two pieces; pieces 3 and 4 inches wide, 12 feet and over long, must work two-thirds clear face in not over three pieces. No piece of cutting to be less than 2 feet long by the full width of the piece."

Pieces 5 inches and over wide, 6 to 11 feet long, must work two-thirds clear face in not over two pieces; 12 feet and over long, must work two-thirds clear face in not over three pieces.

No piece of cutting considered which is less than 4 inches wide and 2 feet long, or 3 inches wide and 3 feet long. Not over 10 per cent of 4, 5, 6 and 7 feet lengths admitted in this grade.

The above paragraph to be submitted for all woods for the grade of No. 1 common, where the lengths are 4 feet and over long.

17. Page 17, under caption "No. 2 Commons," add: "There shall not be to exceed 10 per cent of 4 and 5 feet lengths. This is to apply to all grades of No. 2 common where the lengths are 4 feet and over long, excepting mahogany and walnut."

18. Page 20, under the caption "Cherry," paragraph 3, add the following words: "in the grade of firsts and seconds."

19. Page 21, under caption "Cherry," in No. 1 commons eliminating the paragraph, "There is no restriction as to heart in No. 1 commons." Add to description of cuttings in No. 1 common, as follows: "Each piece of cutting must have one clear face and not to exceed one-half bright sap in the aggregate on the reverse side."

20. Page 21, under caption "No. 2 Common," add: "Bright sap no defect on the reverse side of cutting."

21. Page 23, under caption "Wormy," eliminate present rule and substitute the following: "Wormy chestnut to be 4 inches and over wide, 6 to 16 feet long. Worm holes admitted in this grade without limit, but aside from worm holes the piece must cut two-thirds sound. Pieces 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 feet long must work two-thirds sound in not over two pieces. Pieces 11 feet and over long must work two-thirds sound in not over three pieces. No piece of cutting considered in this grade which is less than 3 inches wide and 2 feet long. There shall not be to exceed 10 per cent of 6, 7 and 8 feet lengths admitted in this grade."

22. Page 29, under caption "Mexican and African Mahogany," in No. 2 common, description of cuttings should read: "No piece of cutting to be considered which is less than 3 inches wide and 2 feet long."

23. Page 33, under caption "Quarter Sawn Red and White Oak," eliminate entirely paragraph 6, which reads: "15 per cent may be 1-16



GEORGE E. HIBBARD, ST. LOUIS, DIRECTOR.

scant on heart edge, provided sap edge is full thickness."

24. Page 35, paragraph 2, substitute the following: "Pieces 13 inches and over wide, 14 to 16 feet surface measure, may admit of one standard defect, or its equivalent, or 2 inches of bright sap in the aggregate."

25. Page 35, under caption "Seconds," change paragraph 1 to read as follows: "Seconds must be 7 inches and over wide, 8 feet and over

long." Change paragraph 2 to read: "Pieces 7 inches wide must be clear of defects, including sap."

26a. Page 35, paragraph 4, under caption "Seconds," change to read: "Pieces 10 inches and over wide, 11 to 14 feet surface measure, may have 3 inches of bright sap in the aggregate, and one standard defect, or its equivalent, or two standard defects, or their equivalent, if there is no sap."

26b. Slightly discolored sap is no defect in the grade of No. 1 common poplar.

27. Page 36, under caption "Poplar," No. 2 common to be divided into two grades, as follows:

No. 2a. Sound, discolored sap is no defect in this grade.

4 inches and over wide, 4 feet and over long. Pieces 4 to 10 feet long must work one-half clear face in not over three pieces. Pieces 11 to 16 feet long must work one-half clear face in not over four pieces. No piece of cutting considered which is less than 3 inches wide and 2 feet long.

No. 2b. To read the same as present rule for No. 2 common.

28. Page 38, under caption "Quarter Sawn Sycamore," in No. 1 commons, change sentence in paragraph 1, which reads: "Pieces 3 and 4 inches wide, 4 to 7 feet long, must be clear," to read: "Pieces 3 and 4 inches wide, 6 and 7 feet long, must be clear."

29. Page 40, under caption "Walnut," in No. 1 commons, eliminate paragraph, "There is no restriction as to heart in No. 1 commons." Add: "No. 1 commons must be 4 inches and over wide, 4 feet and over long."

In paragraph 2, eliminate the word "inch."

Correct paragraph 3 to read as follows: "Pieces 6 inches and over wide must work two-thirds clear face," etc.

No. 2 common walnut. Add: "No. 2 common must be 3 inches and over wide, 4 feet and over long."

30. White maple. Paragraph 5. Worm holes are no defect in No. 2 common soft maple. Soft maple to be classified with soft elm.

Paragraph 30. Add the following rule for grading white maple:

White maple as contemplated by this rule means the product of the white part of the maple log. Grades shall be No. 1 and No. 2.

No. 1.

No. 1 shall be white two sides and two edges and may contain the same defects as are allowed in the regular grade of maple firsts and seconds.

No. 2.

No. 2 shall be white one side and two edges. The reverse side to be at least 50 per cent white and may contain the same defects as are allowed in the regular grades of maple firsts and seconds.

Intermission was then taken.

SECOND DAY'S AFTERNOON SESSION.

H. C. Mills opened the session with the



C. F. SWEET, GRAND RAPIDS, DIRECTOR.

following resolution, which was tabled after considerable discussion:

Proposed addition to the last paragraph on page 7 of the 1907 Book of Rules for Measurement and Inspection

The seller shall have due notice by the consignee of application for an original National inspection, when the consignee desires to bind the seller thereby, and of the name and post-office address of the inspector, and a reasonable time, acting by return mail, to lay the contract or copy of same before the said inspector. This clause not to apply on lumber for which the contract or order states that it is for export.

Resolution on Freight Matters.

Geo. D. Burgess presented a resolution, which after being slightly amended, was adopted, as follows:

Whereas, As the daily press state that the railroads operating east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio rivers contemplate an arbitrary advance of 10 per cent in all freight rates; and

Whereas, As a large share of the estimated increase in revenue to the railroads would come out of the pockets of the lumbermen; and

Whereas, During the last few years rates on forest products have been advanced; and

Whereas, We feel confident that such an advance will injure and disorganize all shippers, especially the lumbermen, who are suffering from business depression probably more than any other line of business; and

Whereas, The National Hardwood Lumber Association, in convention assembled, most decidedly objects to the railroads putting into effect any advance in freight rates; be it

Resolved, That the National Hardwood Lumber Association requests the railroad companies that the entire matter of the proposed increase in freight rates be referred to the Interstate



C. H. BARNABY, GREENCASTLE, IND., DIRECTOR.

Commerce Commission as to the reasonableness and justice of the proposed advance, and hold in abeyance such increase in rates until the Interstate Commerce Commission have heard all parties interested and have passed judgment on the entire question. Be it further

Resolved, That in the event the railroads decline to submit the question to the Interstate Commerce Commission, that as a matter of protection we use all honorable means, either as an association or join with other organizations, in fighting such proposed advance to the bitter end.

Provision for Changing Rules.

Earl Palmer presented a resolution relative to further changes in the rules, and moved its adoption:

Whereas, At a meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association held in Milwaukee, June 11 and 12, 1908, a new set of inspection rules was promulgated, which, in the belief of the members, will serve the interests of the hardwood trade for some time to come; and

Whereas, We recognize that frequent changes in the inspection rules are not desirable; therefore, be it

Resolved, That any further changes in the inspection rules shall be made only upon an affirmative vote to be polled by the secretary of the entire membership, by mail, said vote to be canvassed by the board of directors, and that a majority of all votes cast shall decide the question.

An amendment to the resolution was presented by Mr. Agler in the following speech:

Mr. President: I have not had time to give this very serious consideration, but I think it is one of the most important questions we have had to handle today. We don't want any mistakes made upon it. You should consider the effect on the attendance at the annual meetings of taking up these questions by mail. I believe many members will agree with me that a great deal of the benefit of this association



THEO. FATHAUER, CHICAGO, DIRECTOR.

is gained at these annual meetings, and I can't see how, by taking this proposed action, it is going to make rules for one year. It seems to me it might be a good idea to have a vote taken at the annual meetings by the members present, and if you want to have the rules made more permanent so that they cannot be changed except upon a three-fourths vote or a two-thirds vote, you can do so. There are a great many members who do not follow the trend of association affairs and are not entirely familiar with the conditions that prevail in the various markets. I would not want to see so high a percentage that would enable 25 or 30 per cent to prevent the other 70 or 75 per cent of the members doing what, in their best judgment, would be for the interests of the association. I offer this as an amendment.

A motion covering the resolution as amended was carried.

New By-Law.

F. S. Underhill—I move that the executive committee be instructed to prepare a by-law covering this section, so that it will become a part of our by-laws.

A vote was taken and the motion was carried.

Rules Effective August 1.

D. F. Clark—I move that the secretary of the association prepare these rules, and that they be published and distributed to the trade and the members, and that they go into effect August 1, 1908.

Motion seconded and carried.

Wholesale Dealers' Weights Considered.

F. A. Diggins—Mr. Chairman, I have been asked to offer for adoption by this convention the estimated weights of hardwood lumber as used by the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association. Inasmuch as I know little of them and do not wish to become responsible for them, I submit them and ask that they be referred to the executive committee, with power to act in the matter.

The motion prevailed, after some discussion.

Inspection Methods.

J. H. Dion—I offer a resolution to the effect that, when an inspection is made, if the receiver wants the inspector to sort out the different grades as he comes across them, that he be instructed to do so, so that we can become familiar with the workings of the rules.

The resolution was tabled after F. P. Southgate, chief inspector, had explained that such procedure was customary, when requested.

F. S. Underhill presented the following resolution which was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That the thanks of this association



G. J. LANDECK, MILWAUKEE, DIRECTOR.

are due and are hereby tendered to the inspection rules committee for their untiring work during the past year.

Election of Officers.

Theo. Fathauer made a very strong and eulogistic address nominating O. O. Agler for president of the association the coming year. The nomination was heartily supported by Hon. John M. Woods, who moved that the secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for Mr. Agler.



J. H. P. SMITH, ASHLAND, KY., DIRECTOR.

Upon call for a rising vote Mr. Woods' motion was unanimously carried.

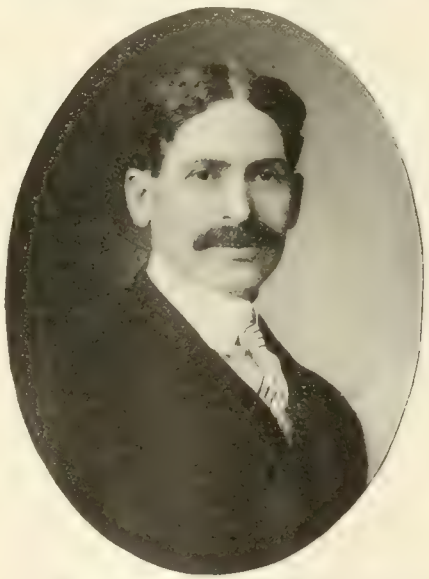
Mr. Agler's Response.

President Agler—Gentlemen: I am completely overcome by all the kind things that have been said here this afternoon, and I hardly know what to say in reply. If it were not for the responsibility that I feel in accepting this office, I believe I would content myself with simply expressing in my own feeble way my appreciation of the high honor that you have conferred upon me at this time. I consider the National Hardwood Lumber Association one of the greatest trade organizations in this country, and I regard it a great honor to serve as president of this association.

I want to thank the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange and the committee who so ably placed my name before the members of this association, and to say that it was with a great deal of reluctance that I consented for them to do so. I was reluctant about it because I appreciate the responsibility that it carries with it.

I consider the National Hardwood Lumber Association a great big business institution, and as I look at it we are doing business in a great many states, and in a way we have branch offices or departments in various states. It has been my hobby, during my short business career, to try to know as much about each department of my business as possible. I feel that you elected me as president of this association because you felt that on account of my connection with it for the past few years in an official capacity I may be competent to fill this office, and I hope you have not been mistaken. I do not think that in a way I am familiar with the workings of a good many of the markets that are operating under the National rules; but I have an ambition this year to get around and see as many of you as possible in your own markets, and become more familiar with the needs and requirements of this association.

I am going to do the best I can, and I pre-



G. W. STONEMAN, DE VALLS BLUFF, ARK., DIRECTOR.

sume when your secretary makes his rounds I will try to accompany him. I don't want you to feel that "Here comes the president of the National association." I want to go in the attitude of an employee of this association. I am going to tell you frankly and freely all that I can about the association, because I believe, as members, you are entitled to know, and I want you to talk to me in the same frank, open manner, and any information that you give me I propose to turn over to the board of managers for the use and benefit of this association. I do not know that there is anything further that I can say except that I am going to give you the very best that is in me, and if I make a mistake it will not be because of any intention, but because I have overlooked my part. (Applause.)

I want to be the president of this association for New England, New York and the east, as well as the western states. I want you to feel that this is your association as well as mine. I want every one to try to help build up this association. When you consider that the board of managers consists of only twenty-one, you can see how small their efforts are, regardless of how hard they work, as compared with well-directed work by the association members. My predecessor sets the mark at 1,000 members. That rather scares me, but when you stop to think that we have now about 650 members, if each member to-day will get one new member, you can see what that will do for us. And just a word about soliciting new members. I have had a little experience in this, and I know what I am talking about. If a man is coming into this association expecting about fifteen minutes after he comes in to commence drawing dividends on the $25 he put up, he is going to be disappointed, and rather than have him come in and be disappointed, we prefer not to have him come in. Every man doing a hardwood business has been reaping the benefits of the work of this association for the last ten years, whether he is a member of this association or not. (Applause.) And he ought to be



EDWARD BUCKLEY, MANISTEE, DIRECTOR.

willing, if it is put to him right, to contribute the small amount of the membership fee in this association, to give us his financial support and his moral support, which we appreciate as much and sometimes more than his money. (Applause.)

Selection of Other Officers.

With equal harmony and unanimity the following officers were elected:

First Vice-President—F. A. Diggins.
Second Vice-President—F. S. Underhill.



FRANK A. BEYER, BUFFALO, DIRECTOR.

Third Vice-President—O. E. Yeager.
Treasurer—Geo. D. Burgess.

Choice of Directors.

The committee on the selection of directors, appointed by the president, agreeable to motion, reported as follows, and the report was unanimously ratified:

FOR THREE YEARS.

Edward Buckley, Manistee, Mich.
Frank A. Beyer, Buffalo, N. Y.
Gardner L. Jones, Boston, Mass.
Fred W. Mowbray, Cincinnati, O.
M. J. Quinlan, Soperton, Wis.

FOR TWO YEARS.

Alex. Willson, Pittsburg, Pa.



GARDNER L. JONES, BOSTON, DIRECTOR.

FOR ONE YEAR.

J. H. Jenks, Cleveland, O.

Detroit Gets Next Annual.

After considerable discussion it was decided to hold the twelfth annual convention at Detroit.

After [illegible] W. H. [illegible]

[illegible] association [illegible]



M. J. QUINLAN, SOPERTON, WIS., DIRECTOR.

[illegible]

Attendance.

[illegible] Upham & Agar, Chicago.
[illegible] W. W. Bowridge Co., Detroit.
[illegible] Lee L. Lee & Co., Buffalo.

Arpin, D. J., Arpin Hardwood Lumber Co., Grand Rapids, Wis.
Altman, H. P., Chicago.
Brenner, Ferd, Ferd Brenner Lumber Co., Cincinnati.
Baker, F. M., Chicago.
Burkholder, S., S. Burkholder Lumber Co., Crawfordsville, Ind.
Bissell, [illegible] Wausau Lumber Co., Rib Falls, Wis.
Bruner, Owen M., Owen M. Bruner Co., Philadelphia.
Bohn, A. H., Waldstein Lumber Co., St. Louis.
Boyd, James, New Orleans Lumber Trade Journal, New Orleans.
Barnes, [illegible] Greencastle, Ind.
Baker, F. M., Hardwood Mills Lumber Co., Chicago.
Ballou, Henry, Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., Cadillac, Mich.
Below, H. F., Vollmar & Below Co., Marshfield, Wis.
[illegible] S. C., Hardwood Mills Lumber Co., Chicago.
[illegible] Edward Buckley & Douglass Lumber Co., Manistee, Mich.
[illegible] Arthur H., Minneapolis.
[illegible] E. W. Ramsey, Wis.
[illegible] T. T., Minneapolis.
[illegible] F. E., Chicago.
[illegible] C. E., Industrial Lumber Co., Chicago.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] W. A. W. [illegible]



F. M. MOWBRAY, CINCINNATI, DIRECTOR.

[illegible] A., Pascola Lumber Co., Buffalo
[illegible], Milwaukee.
[illegible] Southern Lumberman, Nashville.
[illegible] H., Madison, Wis.
[illegible]
[illegible] W., Wausaukee, Wis.
[illegible], Brookville, Ind.
[illegible] H., St. Louis.
[illegible]
[illegible] cago.
[illegible] Curtis, C., Cook, Curtis & Miller, Petoskey, Mich.
[illegible]
[illegible] & Miller, Petoskey, Mich.
[illegible], Indianapolis.
[illegible], Osborne & Clark, Minneapolis.
[illegible] M., Hardwood Record, Chicago.
[illegible] George H., Northwestern Lumber Co., Wis.
[illegible] Frank J., Tibbitts-Cameron Lumber Co., Wis.
[illegible]
Cooper, W. E., Milwaukee.
[illegible]
Cleland, J. F., Almond, N. C.
[illegible]
Donahue, James, Jr., Donaher Hardwood Lumber Co., Dodgeville, Mich.
[illegible]

Defebaugh, E. H., Barrel and Box, Chicago.
Defebaugh, J. E., American Lumberman, Chicago.
Darnell, W. S., Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Co., Memphis.
Deem, E. A., Miami Lumber & Veneer Co., Dayton, O.
Dion, J. H., Maisey & Dion, Chicago.
Dudley, H. J., Dudley Lumber Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Dickson, John W., J. W. Dickson Lumber Co., Memphis.



ALEXANDER WILLSON, PITTSBURG, DIRECTOR.

Day, D. H., Glen Haven, Mich.
Deal, Joseph Hooper, Mich.
Dunton, George R., Thos. McBride Lumber Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Diggins, F. A., Cummer-Diggins Co., Cadillac, Mich.
Dings, W. W., Garetson-Greason Lumber Co., St. Louis.
Dudley, C. R., Dudley Lumber Co., Memphis.
Duggan, C. R., Tindle & Jackson, Pellston, Mich.
Davidson, James R., Milwaukee.



JOHN H. JENKS, CLEVELAND, DIRECTOR.

Ellis, G., Milwaukee.
Ellis, Arthur, Milwaukee.
Edwards, L. W., Antigo, Wis.
Edinger, John, Groceville, Mich.
Engel, George, Engel Lumber Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
[illegible] Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.
[illegible] Nash-Cravath Lumber Co., Milwaukee.

Fellows, F. G., Wilson Lumber & Land Co., Nashville.
Fitzgerald, Edw., Mitchell Bros. Co., Cadillac, Mich.
Forster, C. G., Forster-Whitman Lumber Co., Milwaukee.
Fink, J. J., Fink-Heidler Co., Chicago.
Foley, T. A., Paris, Tenn.
Fuller, L. E., Chicago.
Faust, C. L., Faust Bros. Lumber Co., Paducah, Ky.



EMIL GUENTHER, PHILADELPHIA, CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

Felger, Otis A., Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Foster, George E., Foster-Latimer Co., Mellen, Wis.
Flanner, Flanner-Steger Lumber Co., Chicago.
Fathauer, Theo., Theodore Fathauer Co., Chicago.
Gamble, W. W., Watson Lumber Co., Rice Lake, Wis.
Goodman, Charles A., Sawyer-Goodman Co., Marinette, Wis.



M. M. WALL, BUFFALO, CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY

Garrott, W. W., W. W. Garrott & Sons, Frankfort, Ind.
Gerber, Henry H., Hydrocarbon Reagent Co., Chicago.
Gilman, D. E., Greenville, Wis.
Gillis, J. E., The Rapid Lumber Co., Rapids, Mich.
Gormally, C. A., St. Louis.
Gunnison, L. E., Gunnison Brothers Lumber Co., Memphis.
Groesbeck, E. C., Stearns Salt & Lumber Co., Ludington, Mich.
Green, Bruce, Williams Bros. Co., Cadillac, Mich.
Gilbert, R. L., J. W. Darling Lumber Co., Cincinnati.
Guenther, Emil, Philadelphia.
Gadd, F. R., Wisconsin Lumber Co., Chicago.
Gustine, W. F., A. F. Anderson, Cadillac.
Humphrey, H. C., G. W. Jones Lumber Co., Appleton, Wis.
Heinemann, H. H., Heinemann, Wis.
Halsted, H. M., Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Co., Minneapolis.
Hartzell, H., Dayton, O.
Hayden, J. S., Minneapolis.
Harvey, L. M. Milwaukee.
Hubbard, W. K., Milwaukee.
Howe, W. C., Chicago.
Hodges, R. F., Milwaukee.
Heinemann, W. B., B. Heinemann Lumber Co., Wausau, Wis.
Hoshall, W. E., Hoshall & McDonald Bros., Eola, La.
Hostler, S. P. C., Chicago.
Hafner, Joseph A., Hafner Manufacturing Co., St. Louis.
Hopkins, W. M., Theo. Fathauer Co., Chicago.
Jones, Ted T., G. W. Jones Lumber Co., Minneapolis.
Jones, Gardner L., Jones Hardwood Co., Boston.
Johnson, Paul, North Shore Lumber Co., Thompson, Mich.
Jones, A., Chicago.
Johns, Walter E., William H. Perry Lumber Co., Cincinnati.
Jarvis, A., Stevens & Jarvis Lumber Co., Eau Claire, Wis.
Kreinheder, A. W., Standard Hardwood Lumber Co., Buffalo.
Krug, Louis C., Krug Lumber Co., St. Louis.
Knight, W. W., Long-Knight Lumber Co., Indianapolis.
Kneeland, D. M., Michelson-Hanson Lumber Co., Lewiston, Mich.
Kerns, George F., Chicago.
Knox, J. C., secretary Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, Cadillac, Mich.
Klise, A. B., Sturgeon Bay, Mich.
Larsen, O. L., Buckley & Douglass Lumber Co., Manistee, Mich.
Lusk, C. F., Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers of Wisconsin, Owen, Wis.
Love, J. C., Darnell-Love Lumber Co., Leland, Miss.
Lusk, George H., Nye-Lusk & Hudson Co., Thorp, Wis.
Love, A. M., Darnell-Love Lumber Co., Memphis.
Lovett, E. K., Brown Bros. Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.
Lendrum, Alex., American Walnut Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Lambert, W. S., Green River Lumber Co., Memphis.
Landeck, F. A., Landeck Lumber Co., Milwaukee.
Lopez, J. W., New York Lumber Trade Journal, New York City.
Long, Floyd, Minneapolis.
Long, Pleath, Minneapolis.
Lovell, J. W., Detroit.
Lauer, J. C., Rhinelander, Wis.
Land, James H., Kelley Lumber Co., Chicago.
Langsdorf, J. F., National Casket Co., Pittsburg.
Limbrock, C. J., Milwaukee.
Lawson, W. S., Memphis.
Mayo, Henry, Petersburg, Ind.
Mills, H. C., Taylor & Crate, Buffalo.
Maley, Claude, Maley & Wertz, Evansville, Ind.
Morgan, W. B., Anderson-Tully Co., Memphis.
McLean, Hugh, Hugh McLean Lumber Co., Buffalo.
Murdock, Robert, Murdock Lumber Co., Washington, Ind.
Michelson, F. L., Johannesburg Manufacturing Co., Johannesburg, Mich.
Meyer, John P., Sands Lumber Co., Milwaukee.
Moore, E. R., John R. Davis Lumber Co., Phillips, Wis.
Major, S. C., S. C. Major Lumber Co., Memphis.
Mew, John R., Milwaukee.
Murphy, Joseph, Murphy & Diggins, Cadillac, Mich.
Mueller, C. H., Milwaukee.
McMillan, B. F., B. F. McMillan & Bro., McMillan, Wis.
Maxson, George, Milwaukee.
Matson, W. G., Lebanon Lumber Co., Lebanon, Ky.
Malloch, Douglas, Chicago.
McLaughlin, H. H., S. M. Burgess & Co., Chicago.
McQuewan, Charles, Grand Rapids, Mich.
McClelland, A. J., W. E. Kelley & Co., Memphis.
Mason, [illegible] Mason Bros., Chicago.
McMillan, C. V. & A. McMillan, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Martin, Edward B., Nashville, Tenn.
McCullough, E. W., National Wagon Manufacturers' Association, Chicago.
McCauley, Irvine, McCauley-Saunders Co., Chicago.
Mansfield, W. C., Sandford & Treadway, Menominee, Mich.
Nessen, J. O., Manistee, Mich.
Nelson, E. S., Chicago.
Noble, George P., Milwaukee.
Nichols, W. E., Green River Lumber Co., Princeton, Ind.
Nichols, Fred L., Nichols & Cox Lumber Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Odell, Bruce, Cummer-Diggins Co., Cadillac, Mich.
O'Reilly, A. J., St. Louis.
Owen, A. R., John S. Owen Lumber Co., Owen, Wis.
Orff, Robert E., Indianapolis.
Powell, C. G., Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Co., South Bend, Ind.
Perrine, Van B., Perrine-Armstrong Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.



M. PRITCHARD, INDIANAPOLIS, CHAIRMAN INSPECTION RULES COMMITTEE.

Perkins, C. L., Perkins Lumber Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Phelps, C. A., Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Pritchard, J. M., Long-Knight Lumber Co., Indianapolis.
Perkins, G. W., Jr., Perkins Lumber Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Potter, E. J., Leavitt Lumber Co., Chicago.
Pritchett, F. K., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Pace, Theodore, Pace Lumber Co., Milwaukee.
Paradise, C. P., Chicago.
Palmer, Earl, Ferguson & Palmer Co., Paducah, Ky.
Phillips, J. T., Drummond Lumber Co., Green Bay, Wis.



CAPT. C. J. HERRIG, ST. LOUIS, CHAIRMAN WATERWAYS COMMITTEE.

Quale, J. A., Manistee Lumber Co., Soperton, Wis.
Quinlan, M. J., Menominee Bay Shore Lumber Co., Soperton, Wis.
Roys, F. J., Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Co., South Bend, Ind.
Richards, H. A., St. Louis.
Rumbell, F. C., [illegible]
Lumber Co., [illegible]

Ruth, A. H., G. W. Jones Lumber Co., Chicago.
Sidle, L. L., Chicago.
Reynolds, G. E., George C. Brown & Co., Memphis.
Rozenbusk, S. C., Milwaukee.
Ravesies, E. H., Standard Lumber Co., Memphis.
Robertson, F. B., Robertson-Fooshe Lumber Co., Memphis.
Robson, G. C., C. H. Worcester Co., Chicago.
Rolfe, L. L., W. B. Barrett & Co., Chicago.
Russe, W. H., Russe & Burgess, Memphis.
Reeder, M. D., W. H. White Co., Boyne City, Mich.
Richmond, Park, Chicago.
Rolfes, Henry G., Wilson Rolfes Rolfes Lumber Co., St. Louis.
Sawyer, C. H., Racine, Wis.
Smith, O. J., R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber Co., Lexington, Miss.
Sill, W. H., Minneapolis.
Spoll, Frank N., Milwaukee.
Stevens, George L., Madison, Wis.
Schram, Alex H., Columbia Hardwood Lumber Co., Chicago.
Stapie, J. D., Gladstone, Mich.
Schlegele, Carl H., Dudley Lumber Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Stoneman, George W., Stoneman-Zearing Lumber Co., De Valls Bluff, Ark.
Scottside, F. P., National Hardwood Lumber Association, Chicago.
Schmidt, Henry, Dudley Lumber Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Schmechel, Paul, Chicago.
Stark, James F., James F. Stark & Co., Memphis.
Schlosser, William, Milwaukee.
Slimmer, F. B., Chicago.
Schneider, T. A., Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Stimson, J. V., Huntingburg, Ind.
Stimson, D. C., J. V. Stimson, Owensboro, Ky.
Stowe, F. E., Upson Lumber Co., Fond du Lac, Wis.
Skeuhl, I. L., Milwaukee.
Sumner, A. W., Ozark Cooperage and Lumber Co., St. Louis.
Scotchford, J. N., Scotchford & Son, Buffalo.
Smith, J. H. P., Hardwood Lumber Co., Ashland, Ky.
Smith, Alfred D., Chicago.
Smith, R. W., Louis Sands Salt and Lumber Co., Manistee, Mich.
Smith, Franklin H., Chicago.
Smith, F. H., F. H. Smith Co., St. Louis.
Stern, Herbert L., Brunswick Balke-Collender Co., Chicago.
Schulzman, C. H., Cincinnati.
Stubblings, W. H., Stubblings Co., Chicago.
Sweet, Carroll F., Fuller & Rice Lumber and Manufacturing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Swain, E. F., D'Heur & Swain Lumber Co., Seymour, Ind.
Stubblings, W. H., Jr., Stubblings Co., Chicago.
Schwartz, G. W., St. Louis.
Trainer, W. E., Trainer Bros. Lumber Co., Chicago.
Thompson, J. W., J. W. Thompson Lumber Co., Memphis.
Tegge, C. E., Tegge Lumber Co., Milwaukee.
Thamer, George R., Chicago.
Trainer, J. S., Trainer Bros. Lumber Co., Chicago.
Tibbitts, F. P., Tibbitts-Cameron Lumber Co., Milwaukee.
Tarrant, J., Milwaukee.
Tibbitts, H. L., Tibbitts-Cameron Lumber Co., Milwaukee.
Underhill, F. S., Wistar, Underhill & Co., Philadelphia.
Vinnedge, A. R., A. R. Vinnedge Lumber Co., Chicago.
von Platen, G., Boyne City, Mich.
Van Keulen, N. J. G., Van Keulen-Wilkinson Lumber Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Wilson, George B., F. T. Hiles Lumber Co., Milwaukee.
Warrens, R. V., Milwaukee.
Weston, W. M., W. M. Weston Co., Boston.
West, James H., Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Co., Chicago.
Wertz, Daniel, Maley & Wertz, Evansville, Ind.
Wilts, A. W., R. F. Krebs Lumber Co., Milwaukee.
Wheeler, C. L., J. W. Wheeler & Co., Memphis.
Williams, C. F., Williams Bros. Co., Cadillac, Mich.
Wheeler, W. D., Wheeler-Timlin Co., Marshfield, Wis.
Whitmarsh, T. C., St. Louis.
Wurzburg, Frank G., J. Gibson McIlvain & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Wall, M. M., Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Co., Buffalo.
Winchester, W. C., Vilas County Lumber Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Wagstaff, William J., Oshkosh, Wis.
Woods, John M., John M. Woods & Co., East Cambridge, Mass.
Worden, F. E., Oshkosh, Wis.
Wilbur, George H., Wilbur Lumber Co., Milwaukee.
White, V. A., Landeck Lumber Co., Milwaukee.
Young, Edw. J., Brittingham & Young Co., Madison, Wis.
Young, B., Young & Cutsinger, Evansville, Ind.
Yeager, O. E., Buffalo.
Zearing, George, Jr., Stoneman-Zearing Lumber Co., De Valls Bluff, Ark.

National Lumber Manufacturers' Convention.

The lumbermen of Minneapolis, St. Paul and vicinity did themselves proud in their reception and entertainment of delegates to the annual convention of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, held at the first named city June 16 and 17. This great lumber organization represents the affiliation of a number of strong associations which represent special branches of the industry, or different localities in which lumbering operations are most extensive.

The meetings were held in the Plaza hotel, delightfully located in one of the handsomest and coolest parts of the city, and the leisure hours of delegates were spent in automobile rides through the parks of Minneapolis and to the many famous summer resorts and charming lakes in the vicinity.

FIRST SESSION.

After a cordial welcome to the city by its mayor, and a fitting response by President William Irvine of Chippewa Falls, Wis., the latter delivered his address as follows:

The President's Address.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association in its sixth annual session assembles today in the city of the Father of Waters, and the lumbermen of the old Northwest extend to its members the most cordial greeting. It was the privilege of this association a year ago to convene upon the historic shores of Hampton Roads, and I have pleasure in saying that the reception and entertainment accorded our members on that occasion were equal in the way the royal reputation of the Old Dominion. Under conditions as fair as the Virginia skies and the social assembly, with no cloud upon the commercial horizon to the warning of the storm so soon to break upon it, we come, however, in full force, as all well know, and our industry, in common with all others has felt the effect of the resultant general depression. Our people throughout the country are meeting the conditions with the best possible grace, with unlimited faith in the final recovery of our great industries and their ultimate return to normal conditions.

As your representative I had the honor of attending the conference on conservation of natural resources at the White House, May 13, 14 and 15 in response to an invitation from the President. The attendance of federal and state representatives was notable and the sessions exceedingly of interest. It simply was a wise occasion to invite the attention of the country to the importance of conserving its natural resources so far as and as extended as possible, and good results will undoubtedly follow the conference. Many interesting and instructive addresses were delivered, prominent among them being the able paper presented by our esteemed associate, E. A. Long, who covered the subject of forest preservation from the standpoint of a practical lumberman.



E. A. LONG, KANSAS CITY, PRESIDENT.

In February of this year I had the pleasure of visiting the Yale Forest School at New Haven. I was very pleasantly entertained by Professor Graves, who, with his efficient associates, is doing good work along very practical lines in fitting his students for useful employment in a field which is calling for intelligent information as to the best methods of conserving the forests of the country while furnishing their products in response to the country's commercial needs. I was very favorably impressed with the school work, and believe the support you have given the institution has been well applied. The call of your committee should have prompt response and the balance of the fund which you have undertaken to supply should be immediately forthcoming. The committee's report will advise you as to what has been done and what remain to be done.

Scientific lumbering was not favorably received for quite a period by a great many practical lumbermen, but gradually they have all been awakened to the fact that forestry is a science which should be cultivated to the utmost extent.

The public prints, voicing public sentiment, condemn the lumbermen in no uncertain terms for the destruction of the forests, ignoring the fact that the lumber-consuming public should be held equally at fault, for the reason that it has burnished the demand for the forest products, without which they would not have been produced. The viewpoint has changed materially within a comparatively brief period, and the conditions obtaining a few years ago are not the conditions of today. The early lumberman was in a constant struggle with the wolf and had no time for questions of reproduction, care of small growth and kindred subjects. The great question in the forests was that of getting to market the merchantable product in such a manner as to permit the operator to pay his labor and supply bills, with the hope of a reasonable return from his investment. The products of the forest were used in the building of railroads, cities and towns, and to supply the manifold requirements of the people in general; and to the observer at the time the best interests of all classes were advanced by the methods then in effect. No great fortunes were accumulated by the makers of lumber of a few years ago, and as a matter of fact the increase in the value of stumpage which has followed the diminishing supply has furnished the major part of the lumbermen's profits during later years.

Lumbermen who have bought trees for their commercial value have very naturally cut the trees into saw logs, and will continue to do so to do in response to the demand for the product. The cutting of today, however, is done on more economical lines than in the past, and each succeeding year will warrant improvement in this regard.

Mr. Gifford Pinchot and his able associates have labored hard, and with a great measure of success, in the effort to induce more economical cutting and the sparing of the smaller growth. A good deal of progress has been made along the lines suggested, but in many instances the owners are not convinced that they can afford to leave any part of the merchantable standing timber, the tax-gatherer offering a very substantial bar to such a course in the majority of instances.

Individual effort in the line of forest preservation will and but will not accomplish the desired result, but from the federal policy, followed by the timber States, good results may undoubtedly be obtained. The action of many States in establishing forest reserves is most commendable, but it is eminently proper that the federal reserves should include all vacant lands on which there is any species of standing timber, and that the eventual cutting of the trees should be done under the supervision of men trained to the work of forestry, to the end that the ripe trees only shall be cut and the smaller growth conserved and permitted to grow to reasonable maturity.

Travel through the forests discloses the fact that nature is everywhere endeavoring to reproduce, and her efforts in that direction would show greater results were it not for the ravages

of fire—the arch enemy of the forest. In the earlier lumbering a large percentage of the timber was left in the woods, for the reason that the cost of delivering low-grade logs at the mill exceeded by far the value of the product. The operators were legion and without organization or community of interest, and in the absence of federal or state supervision destructive fires were of frequent occurrence. The burning of the old cuttings also destroyed in many instances the smaller trees which had been left standing and the new growth of all varieties of timber. The system of fire patrols now in vogue in most timbered localities is giving good results in the line of protection, and it is probable that there will not be a recurrence of the disastrous forest fires of the past.

PROGRESS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Your association has made satisfactory progress during the past year in all departments of its work, as will appear from the reports of the officers and the several committees. The importance of association becomes each day more manifest, and all classes of citizens concede the wisdom of general assembly, recognizing the value of the information which naturally results therefrom.

In retiring I wish to thank you and your constituents for the loyal support accorded the association during my administration of its affairs. I have now served as your executive for two years—the statutory period—and shall step down and out with full appreciation of the honor you have conferred upon me.



R. M. CARRIER, SARDIS, MISS., REPRESENTING HARDWOOD INTERESTS.

The Secretary's Report.

Secretary George K. Smith followed with his annual report, which is here given:

In commenting on the features prominent one year ago ample demand for lumber and inadequate supply of equipment were the prominent ones mentioned. The reverse is true today, the change having occurred very suddenly last October, when cancellation of orders became general and stagnation in an acute form struck the lumber industry in every part of the United States. This condition has had its effect on associations and their work and membership, as will appear in the following list of affiliated associations:

	Members June 1, 1908.	Output 1907.
Southwestern Washington Lbr. Mfrs.' Assn.	28	200,000,000
Montana Larch & Pine Mfrs.' Assn.	16	112,000,000
Western Pine Mfrs.' Assn.	93	699,000,000
Pacific Coast Lumber Mfrs.' Assn.	200	2,589,000,000
Georgia & Florida Sawmill Assn.	87	800,000,000
Northwestern Hemlock Mfrs.' Assn.	74	382,000,000
Northern Pine Mfrs.' Assn.	62	1,645,000,000
North Carolina Pine Assn.	108	752,000,000
Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Assn.	45	100,000,000
Southern Cypress Mfrs.' Assn.	57	467,000,000
Hardwood Mfrs.' Assn. of U. S.	262	422,000,000
Yellow Pine Mfrs.' Assn.	306	3,840,000,000
	1,338	12,008,000,000

One year ago the same associations had 1,498 members and produced 14,327,000,000 feet.

From the best information obtainable it is thought the volume of business in lumber is about sixty-six and two thirds per cent of normal, the decrease being largely due to the falling off in purchases by railroads and car companies for new work and renewals. Until this heavy consuming element again enters the market normal conditions as to demand or values will not prevail.

The amount of lumber manufactured by members of the twelve affiliated associations in 1907 as compared with 1906 was 2,315,000,000 feet less, or a reduction of sixteen per cent. The total amount manufactured in the United States during 1907 has not been completed by the census department and the forest service and will be presented to this meeting in the paper to be read by R. S. Kellogg of the forest service. Stocks of lumber on hand June 1, 1908, as compared with January 1, 1908, are lower, the reduction in yellow pine alone amounting to over 200,000,000 feet.

The estimate submitted a year ago as to income and expense proved to be conservative, and but for the unfavorable conditions existing during the last half of the fiscal year the showing would have been better than was anticipated a year ago.

The treasurer's report will cover the income and expense in detail. The estimate for the ensuing year indicates that our sinking fund to meet our bonds at maturity will receive the proper progressive quarterly funding all expenses.

Owing to the prevailing conditions no new features in our association work have been attempted, and we have reason for congratulation that our credit rating and statistical work has progressed so satisfactorily and bids fair to increase in efficiency and usefulness.

We have with us today visiting delegates from the Oregon Lumber Manufacturers' Association, which association has not as yet affiliated with us. We trust they will carry home a report which will result in favorable action by their organization.

Subjects of importance will come up for discussion and the papers to be presented will furnish information and suggestions which will no doubt need our careful consideration.

Thanking the officers and members of affiliated associations for their continued interest in and support of the work we are doing, this report is respectfully submitted.

Financial Statement.

INCOME.

Assessments, 1907		$ 6,762.61
Credit rating book	$17,451.57	
Special reports	1,908.16	
Pocket editions	546.50	
Fees on collections	1,052.70	
Advertising	276.95	
		21,835.97
Interest on deposits		34.11
Total		$28,632.69

EXPENSES.

Credit rating department	$22,835.22	
National association	3,584.19	
General	882.59	
Total		$27,302.00
Excess income over expenses		$ 1,330.69
Increase in value of files	$ 2,981.77	
Less depreciation	$ 414.10	
Interest on bonds	1,614.00	
Interest on borrowed money	183.00	
	2,111.10	870.67
Net income		$ 2,101.36

TRIAL BALANCE MARCH 31, 1908.
(After closing entries.)

Cash	$ 421.10	
Profit and loss		$ 3,128.83
National office furniture	270.45	
C. R. D. information files	25,649.95	
C. R. D. office furniture	1,792.68	
C. R. D. type and material	8,090.46	
Two-year loan fund		160.00
C. R. D. reserve		26,900.00
Bills payable		3,000.00
Accounts payable		3,090.26
Accounts receivable	2,063.47	
	$36,288.09	$36,288.09

J. B. White of Kansas City Mo., delivered an address upon a subject near the heart of every lumberman interested in aiding reforestation and the conservation of standing timber.

Taxation as Related to Forest Preservation.

Adam Smith lays down four maxims in regard to taxes in general, which are described as maxims of equality, certainty, convenience and economy. The second and third maxims are of least importance, but the maxims of equality and economy are of the greatest consideration.

A tax on any certain class of property should be levied so as to require equality of sacrifice not only in the one class, by that class of contributors, but it should be equitable in comparison with assessments made on other classes of property that are held by natural right, in order that all classes shall assume their just share, and no more, of the expense of government. There is a distinction between property held by natural right and property owned and used as a result of privilege or license. But in all cases the State claims, through the right of eminent domain, the priority of control for the public good. Commodities in general use that are readily reproduced are taxed as they are produced, and the State makes a distinction as to whether they are luxuries or necessities.

It is claimed now by some that the State has the right, under the necessity of economy, and for the public good of this and future generations, to limit the size that an owner may legally cut his forest trees, and it is claimed that the Supreme Court has in two recent decisions sustained this right of the State thus to legislate to restrain the cutting of timber trees. I think it likely that the decisions referred to have been misunderstood as to scope of application, but if the State by making new laws can thus force one to restrict his cutting in the interest of future generation, and in some cases resulting in great immediate loss to the individual, it certainly has the right to make a reasonable and low rate of taxation, and wholly exempt from taxation that portion of the forest that he is



LEWIS DOSTER, NASHVILLE, TENN., REPRESENTING HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

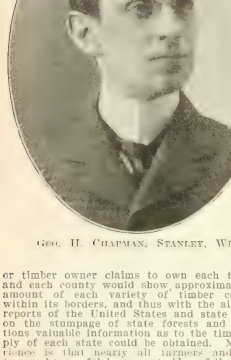
prevented from getting revenue from. For it is a well established rule that the subjects of the State should be taxed only in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the State. Taxation on any other principle partakes of or approaches confiscation. But even this dire extreme is advocated by some theorists on the principle that it will impose no burden on the State as a whole, that it will have a tendency to regulate production, and that the substitution of the State for private owners would increase the wealth of the State and regulate value and supply more equitably among the people, whereas in the multiplicity of owners and the disturbance of values by selfish and ruinous competition the country suffers occasional great and irreparable loss from the cessation of trade which occurs in the battle for commercial supremacy. There can be no slaughter of prices, no destroying of values, without the accompanying penalty of waste and loss to the nation, as to the individual.

There are many men who are asking themselves, "Whither are we drifting?" For generations the forest and the land on which it grows have been exchangeable commodities, and we never doubted but that we had the inherent right to do as he chose with what he had bought, so long as he did no injury to his neighbor or to the State. Yet now we are told people upon which this decision rests it is the rights and the welfare of the citizens of the state which are jeopardized by the absolute indiscriminate cutting of the forests. It is the interest of the public—the welfare of the masses must be held superior to the claims of the individual. While to some this interpretation of the law may seem to strike at the root of private ownership of property, yet emi-

nent jurists have always held that the right of eminent domain, which the state reserves in the interests of all the people, carried with it the right of taking property for the public good, in the protection of the streams, the forests, the farms and the people. In all cases where private property is taken for the public good the owner is entitled to compensation. Now, if he is obliged to leave timber standing in the forest for a future generation the public should in some manner share with him the burden, and perhaps this can be reached in great measure by withholding the forest from taxation until the timber is cut.

In Massachusetts, New Hampshire and some other states, lands may be condemned for forestry, and in Massachusetts it requires only a two-thirds vote at a town meeting to acquire public domain and to condemn same for the cultivation of forests and the preservation of water supply. New York state has a forest preserve board which is authorized to purchase for the state and condemn property, if necessary, and has been and is now purchasing lands, structures and water for a state forest in the Adirondacks. The forestry commission of the state of Pennsylvania is empowered by and with the consent of the governor to purchase and condemn lands for forestry in any county within the state, and so long ago as 1885 a law was passed by that state providing that tax assessors must make returns of the area of timber land in their district.

This was a step in the right direction toward getting information as to the quantity of our forest supply. If the assessor is also required to report on his return the amount of commercial stumpage of various woods that the farmer



GEO. H. CHAPMAN, STANLEY, WIS.

or timber owner claims to own each township and each county would show approximately the amount of each variety of timber contained within its borders, and thus with the aid of the reports of the United States and state forestry on the stumpage of state forests and reservations valuable information as to the timber supply of each state could be obtained. My experience is that nearly all farmers and timber owners have a fairly accurate idea of the amount of timber they own, or some good judge of timber in their neighborhood knows about what his neighbors own. Of course a timber census made by expert cruisers would be more accurate, but it would require a large appropriation for the expense and until this is deemed practical the country and township assessor could collect valuable statistical information.

I believe if the tax laws were amended so as to encourage the growth of timber, so that parties owning timber tracts could be permitted to describe and register lands for forest growth, subject to approval of the state forester, who would inspect and pass upon the size, quality and conditions of the timber, as to whether it would be economy to have the timber acquire greater growth and maturity, or whether it would be better economy that it should be cut soon on account of ripened or deceased condition, great good would result. If the latter situation was found to be true the application should be rejected and the timber taxed. If, however, the former condition was found to be true, and that it is desirable that the timber should be grown and protected from any for benefit of a future [illegible] section the tract would be accepted as a [illegible] forest reserve and no taxes assessed against it except as the timber is cut

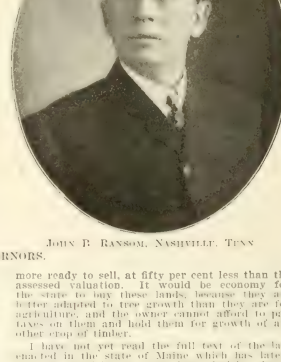
As the states are now favoring legislation regarding the size of trees to be cut into lumber and other forest products there should be no tax required, except as the timber is cut, and this annual tax should be on a certain price per thousand for lumber, a given price per cord for oak or hickory bolts, shingle bolts, cordwood, etc., so as equitably to cover all products. The size of timber to be cut would depend upon the variety of the wood and the purpose for which it is to be used. Second growth hickory and small oak trees are best required for handles, spokes and hubs, and one would have to be permitted to cut trees down to six inches or less in diameter for these purposes.

The timber owner who registered his tract as a private forest would be required to practice forestry under direction of a qualified state or United States forester, and would then pay taxes only as he cuts the timber. He would then have some greater interest in preserving and growing timber trees and in reproducing the crop, and in cutting out the trees as they mature he would utilize every part of the tree and find commercial and new uses for limbs and inferior odds and ends, so that waste would be prevented. I would favor the registering of very small tracts, so that the farmer who has a twenty or forty acre wood lot could have the benefit, and that forestry might be encouraged to be carried into practice in every neighborhood where trees grow. There will come a time when forestry will be a profitable business, as it is now in Germany and some other countries. But there is a long time, from twenty to a hundred years, between the starting and the harvesting of a crop, and one has to forego present profits, and he should be encouraged by the state to the end that he pay no tax until his crop is matured and ready for the market.

There are certain kinds of taxes in which present revenue is not the all important consideration. A protective tariff is one of these. The growing competition of the United States and other new countries in grain and meat products caused European countries to apply a tax, or tariff of protective duties, with minimum duties to such countries as should grant reciprocal favors. But the object of this tax is not to secure revenue, but the purpose of discouraging competition against their own citizens, and to encourage to an increase of market value, to the extent at least of the tax, a greater production and more economical methods at home. In many instances in this and other countries a bounty is given to encourage the production of a product, and the bounty, which is an indirect tax upon the consumer, is justified by the considera tion that the increased quantity is because of a reduced cost to the individual, or for a valuable service rendered the state by him in the production at comparatively less under more extensive conditions. [illegible] as wise economy in forestry as in [illegible] and paying the [illegible] competitor has to pay for his labor.

It is true that the taxation of commodities in the end falls upon the consumer. Yet we are [illegible] consumers of nearly [illegible] and in this manner [illegible] and hardly know it, and these are indeed [illegible] more agreeable than a direct [illegible] would be. Land is taxed directly, and the [illegible] is hard to adjust [illegible] to the [illegible] of the soil, and as to superior values and inferior values. A community is benefited by a commodity having been produced at home and the money for labor, cost and profit kept at home. The nation is much better for this added wealth, and because of this development of home resource the state is justified in rewarding the individual.

And if the state thus encourages and recompenses the individual for crops of annual production how much more is it justifiable in encouraging and in the same manner recompensing one who in forestry can produce only one crop in a generation? And as this growth is for future generations it seems manifestly fair to provide that the tax shall be paid by those who in the future shall utilize, enjoy, use or receive revenue from these forest products. If the timber crop was to be harvested now the tax would be paid now, but if the desire of the state is that the forest be cared for and perpetuated, and only the annual growth be cut (like other land products), then only should such growth be taxed yearly as it is cut for the market. Practical encouragement would thus be given to prevent waste and to grow forests for future generations. But if the state pursues the policy of high taxation, as many ill advised and wrongly informed politicians are advocating, then just so much pressure is constantly brought to bear upon the owner to rush in, build mills and cut his forests and take his products and exchange for some other character of investment, while he is alive and can give the business of liquidation and of reinvestment his attention. Most of us have had the experience of our cutover lands being assessed for much more than they will sell for. My own company has sold 125,000 acres of cutover land, and has as much



JOHN P. RANSOM, NASHVILLE, TENN.

PROMINENT HARDWOOD MEN ON BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

more ready to sell, at fifty per cent less than the assessed valuation. It would be economy for the state to buy these lands, because they are better adapted to tree growth than they are for agriculture, and the owner cannot afford to pay taxes on them and hold them for growth of another crop of timber.

I have not yet read the full text of the law enacted in the state of Maine which has lately been approved by Supreme Court decision, but I have no doubt of its fairness and flexibility as to the sizes that timber may be cut, but I have some doubt as to how far legislation can go in this manner of restriction. There would necessarily have to be different sizes or different ages at which the different crops may be harvested. The useful size would have to be considered, as to whether the product was for lumber, hubs, handles, fence poles, hop poles, telegraph poles or railroad ties. But the right of the state to enact laws for the preservation of forests and to a great extent control as to the cutting of private forests, especially in the watersheds of rivers and streams, is now unquestioned and we should now ask that the owners of timber lands be treated justly by the state as regards taxation. A poor soil produces poor men, who make inferior citizens. If a soil is better adapted for agriculture, agriculture should be encouraged, and the farm taxed on a basis of its annual producing capacity. If the soil is better adapted for tree growth, then forestry should be encouraged and the forest or its product taxed on a basis of the annual growth or its annual production, and all this under the wise application of the maxims above referred to of equality and truest economy.

Railroads vs. Shippers.

A paper by J. H. Bloedel of Bellingham, Wash., reviewed the trouble of Pacific Coast lumbermen with the railroads, complaining of their arbitrary raising of rates in times of depression as well as prosperity, and encouraging lumbermen's support of the early completion of the Panama canal, the inland waterways, the widening and deepening of canals and river channels, and the promotion of a reasonable ship subsidy act, together with more liberal coasting regulations. The paper recommended broadening the scope and strengthening the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission and expressed the opinion that "high freights and the preservation of our forests do not travel the same road," inasmuch as much stock is now left in the woods which can not be profitably marketed on the prevailing basis.

Committee Appointments.

The final business of the session was the appointment of committees by the president, as follows:

Resolutions—E. C. Fosburgh, chairman, Norfolk, Va.; Edward Hines, Chicago, Ill.; F. H. Pardoe, Wausau, Wis.; W. W. Cameron, Waco, Tex.; W. B. Stillwell, Savannah, Ga.; R. M. Carrier, Sardis, Miss.; W. C. Miles, Globe, Wash.; V. H. Beckman, Seattle, Wash.; J. A. Bruce, Struder, La.; D. B. Barber, Kalispell, Mont.; B. R. Lewis, Coeur d'Alene, Ida.

Credit rating work—J. B. White, chairman, Kansas City, Mo.; N. M. McLeod, St. Louis, Mo.; V. H. Beckman, Seattle, Wash.; George H. Chapman, Stanley, Wis.; H. M. Graham, Brinson, Ga.

Credentials—N. H. Clapp, Jr., chairman, Warren, Ark.; V. H. Beckman, Seattle, Wash.; George E. Watson, New Orleans, La.

Auditing—R. M. Carrier, chairman, Sardis, Miss.; R. A. Kellogg, Spokane, Wash.; C. W. Greer, Thornton, Ark.

Board of Governors.

At a meeting of the board of governors, immediately after adjournment, it was decided after due consideration that, as the association is a federation of which associations are the only members, all questions must in the beginning be acted upon by the respective associations and be introduced by the associations before being acted upon by the convention.

SECOND SESSION.

After the report of the Committee on Credentials F. E. Weyerhaeuser of St. Paul, chairman of the Committee on Yale Forest School Fund, presented a report as follows:

Record of receipts and disbursements during the year as shown by Treasurer Carson's report as follows:

	Dr.	
To subscription to date	$66,396.20	
To interest and premium on bonds	3,750.00	
		$70,146.20
	Cr.	
By check for stationery	$ 1.85	
By check for Lufkin Land & Lumber Co. bonds	15,000.00	
By check for expenses for Rhodes office	402.55	
By check for Weed Lumber Co. bonds	9,983.33	
By check for E. P. Burton Lumber Co. bonds	10,000.00	
By check for F. E. Weyerhaeuser (accrued interest on Lufkin Land & Lumber Co. bonds)	252.50	
By check for exchange	8.20	
By check for Prof. Graves, New Haven	3,300.00	
By check for Gulf Lumber Co. bonds and accrued interest	10,166.66	
By check for St. Croix Lumber Co. bonds	10,000.00	
By check for interest on same and exchange	4.58	
By check for St. Croix Lumber Co. bonds	5,000.00	
By check for express on bonds to Yale University.	50.00	
By check for exchange	2.57	
By check for Finkbine Lumber Co. bonds	5,025.00	
	69,197.24	
	$ 948.96	

The following bonds were forwarded to President Hadley, Yale University, October 16, 1907:

Weed Lumber Company bonds	$10,000.00
E. P. Burton Lumber Company bonds	10,000.00
St. Croix Lumber Company bonds	15,000.00
Long-Bell Lumber Company bonds	15,000.00

The following bonds are on hand:

Gulf Lumber Company bonds	$10,000.00
Finkbine Lumber Company bonds	5,000.00

We have done very little work in the last year in soliciting subscriptions, because the time was not opportune. We hope a little later to begin again and trust we will receive a more liberal response on the next canvass. We would like instructions as to these $15,000 bonds, and, if agreeable, the acceptance of this report.

On motion of J. B. White the report was accepted and ordered placed on file, after which E. C. Fosburgh offered a motion that the committee be authorized to turn over the bonds on hand to the Yale Forest School. This motion carried unanimously.

President Irvine called upon Mr. Chapman, one of the Yale faculty, who reviewed the work of the school very interestingly.

After the report of the Auditing Committee, and the Credit Rating Department, both of which were accepted, R. S. Kellogg of the United States Forest Service, addressed the meeting, urging particularly the necessity of lumbermen coöperating in securing timber statistics by giving inquiries for figures prompt attention.

Right of Injunction.

Edward Hines of Chicago offered a resolution:

Resolved, That this association learns with profound surprise that the Resolutions Committee of the national Republican convention are considering the adoption of the anti-injunction plank in its platform. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this association unanimously protests against such action as an insult to the intelligence of the American people and the integrity of our courts and if adopted would remove the last prop to the protection of life and property in this country.

Note that this association represents lumber manufacturers from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, from Canada to the Gulf.

Upon being put to a rising vote the resolution carried unanimously, and the secretary was instructed to prepare and send to the proper committee of the convention a telegram containing the resolution just passed.

Resolutions.

The Committee on Resolutions next presented its report, as follows:

Your Committee on Resolutions beg leave to submit the following report:

Referring to communication under date of June 11 from Mr. R. S. Kellogg, chief of the forestry department of the United States: Would recommend that associations affiliated with this body be requested to furnish such samples of the various woods as they are able to, and to encourage the advertisement of our American woods abroad.

Your committee most heartily indorse the able paper read by Capt. J. B. White at our meeting yesterday, and further recommend that our secretary be instructed to have Captain White's paper printed and copy of same furnished to the forestry department and distributed generally among our different associations.

Your committee further recommend that a standing committee, composed of one member from each of our affiliated associations, be appointed, to be known as the Committee for the Conservation of Our Forests, said committee to act in conjunction with the forestry department.

We further recommend that the sessions of this committee be held in Washington city, at such times as the committee may deem necessary. Any expense which may be deemed necessary in connection with their work we recommend shall be paid out of the funds of the association.

Your committee further recommend that the paper to be read by Mr. Kellogg of the forestry department be printed and circulated among our different affiliated associations, and that the thanks of this association be extended to Mr. Kellogg and his department for the valuable service rendered to the lumber industry.

Your committee further recommend that Capt. J. B. White is requested to prepare suitable resolutions expressing the appreciation of the national association to the citizens of Minneapolis for the many courtesies so gracefully extended to our members during their sojourn in Minneapolis.

All the above resolutions were adopted.

Election of Officers.

President Irvine appointed as Nominating Committee Edward Hines, E. C. Fosburgh and W. C. Miles, to present nominations for president, vice president and treasurer. Their report was adopted unanimously, after which the association proceeded to the election of members of the board of governors, one being elected for each association represented. The result of the election of officers and members of the board was as follows:

R. A. Long, president, Kansas City, Mo.
E. G. Griggs, vice-president, Tacoma, Wash.
J. A. Freeman, treasurer, St. Louis, Mo.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

George H. Chapman, Stanley, Wis.
H. M. Graham, Brinson, Ga.
E. C. Fosburgh, Norfolk, Va.
J. B. White, Kansas City, Mo.
Edward Hines, Chicago, Ill.
John B. Ransom, Nashville, Tenn.
J. H. Bloedel, Bellingham, Wash.
W. C. Miles, Globe, Wash.
F. H. Pardoe, Wausau, Wis.
R. H. Downman, New Orleans, La.
William Deary, Potlatch, Idaho.
William Irvine (ex officio), Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Further Resolutions.

The Committee on Resolutions offered a supplementary report in line with previous suggestions, as follows:

Resolved, That the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association do hereby urge Congress to enact an amendment to the interstate commerce act whereby the Interstate Commerce Commission may, at its discretion, upon proper complaint, suspend and investigate advances in freight rates as to their reasonableness, before they become effective.

E. C. FOSBURGH,
WILLIAM B. STILLWELL,
JOHN A. BRUCE,
R. M. CARRIER,
F. H. PARDOE,
V. H. BECKMAN,
W. C. MILES,
B. R. LEWIS.

J. B. White offered an appropriate resolution of thanks to Minneapolis lumbermen for their royal entertainment of visitors, which was unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned and the board of governors met, reëlecting George K. Smith of St. Louis secretary, ordering a copy of the anti-injunction resolution sent to the Democratic National Convention, [illegible] Denver as the next meeting place.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries from HARDWOOD RECORD readers as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department freely, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

A Correction.

CADILLAC, MICH., June 15.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: At the recent meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Milwaukee, the statement was made that the first shed for curing white maple built in the west was erected at Cadillac, Mich., and the time of its erection was carelessly fixed by the speaker at about twelve years ago. Actual book records show that it was built over twenty years ago. This correction is not made because it is essential that anyone should know of this, but because I wish to avoid even the appearance of having made a statement that was incorrect.

F. A. DIGGINS.

More About Board Measure.

CINCINNATI, O., June 16.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We have just noticed your article relative to "Board Measure" on page 24 of your June 10 issue and would suggest that you have made an error in your manner of figuring invoice in question. If a lumberman were to receive an invoice as follows: 20,595 feet 6-4 white maple—resawed—at $55.00, resawing $3.00—it would mean to him that he was paying $58 per thousand board measure. In order to determine as to what the cost would then be for the 5-8 stock you would simply add one-half to the $58, making $87, and then divide by two—as there would, of course, be two pieces to each board; this would give you $43.50 per thousand thin count, or, as you call it, ⅝, though in reality you understand each piece would naturally be thicker than ⅝, provided the proper saw were used in the resawing.

RICHEY, HALSTED & QUICK.

An Announcement.

PENNSBORO, W. VA., June 17.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Owing to the continued financial stringency and business depression, we recently found it necessary to secure some additional capital to enable us to carry our business and to take care of our obligations in the proper manner. When this was decided upon, we immediately commenced negotiations for the necessary funds, which were well under way and about consummated when some of our creditors became unduly impatient and instituted proceedings, which made it necessary to apply to the court for the appointment of a receiver for this firm, and by the order of Judge H. B. Woods, of the circuit court of the county of Ritchie, in chancery, on June 17, 1908, George P. Morgan and Jas. Newman were appointed receivers, with power to conduct the business of the firm.

Our solvency is not questioned and we expect to pay all liabilities in full, but this action was deemed imperative to best conserve the interests of all concerned. We thank you for all past favors extended us, and will be pleased to have you give publicity to this little explanation.

THE C[illegible]

Consignments Still Work Havoc.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I enclose copy of letter received from the other side, which gives some very lucid information about the present situation of the market in continental Europe. What is said about Antwerp and Havre ports, refers with the same force to every other port of Europe.

OSCAR GARDNER.

"Dear Sir: I notice in a southern paper a big advertisement from [illegible] & [illegible], in which they offer yarding facilities for all kinds of American timber and lumber, and further liberal advances to be given against such consignments. This is again followed up with a notice in the editorial part of the paper, specially calling attention to the advertisement.

"Of course I understand that advertisements are necessary to the conduct of a paper, but on the other hand it should watch the interest of its readers, and it is very wrong indeed to invite them to make consignments under present circumstances. I learned in Antwerp the other day that people now decline to give advances on American shipments, and it would indeed be very good if such a resolution could be strictly adhered to. I am afraid, however, that it will not be, but one thing is certain and that is that the market all over Europe is spoiled by these consignments, which are evidently only made with the purpose of raising as much money as possible. But in doing that, market prices are spoiled for a long time to come, as the stock which is now being offered for sale in all English and continental ports is so enormous that it will last a year. There is absolutely no room in Antwerp any more where to store goods. Shed room was taken up long ago, and even in the open one has about one hour's drive from the city in order to find any. The same thing is being reported from all ports. [illegible] was in Havre and writes as per enclosed, which will be of interest to you.

"I do not think it will do much good to protest against these consignments, but as you are a member of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, would certainly advise you to bring this matter before them again, as in spite of all their efforts to keep down consignments, there are more being made to-day than ever before. There is no doubt that they are due to the effect of the financial crisis. Still, people should be warned. Buyers asked to place firm orders on shipments from the States simply laugh and say, [illegible] we give orders when we can buy all we need from [illegible] at any price we think fit to pay. [illegible] good firsts and seconds oak [illegible] at 80 francs duty paid [illegible] the duty and the Antwerp [illegible] francs, and the price per [illegible] Antwerp would therefore be [illegible] per 1,000 feet.' This [illegible] worlds against consignments, for what shipper is there in the States who will knowingly sell his goods at such a price c. i. f. Antwerp? If you were to offer any of the mills in the States such a price they would simply laugh at you, and maybe kick you out of the office, and yet these same people go on shipping their stock to Antwerp, [illegible] simply forced to accept [illegible] I can only advise you [illegible] to make any consignments at all, for you [illegible] see, even if you were to ship oak at $33 [illegible] 1,000 feet c. i. f. Antwerp, I should not be [illegible] position to make a profit on this price."

* * *

"Havre is flooded with poplar logs in immense quantities, of which one can buy extra [illegible] logs at $35 per M [illegible] you will still have [illegible] agents commission [illegible] consignments [illegible] can gobble up [illegible] therefore absolutely [illegible] orders, and all we [illegible] American shippers have been fleeced sufficiently to stop these crazy consignments. There is so much lumber in Havre that they do not know where to put additional arrivals, as all the sheds and yards are absolutely filled up."

From "The Onliest One-Horse Lumber Concern in the South."

MONROE, LA., June 20.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We herewith hand you our check for $2 and would ask that you discontinue our name as a subscriber to the RECORD, since we are hardly interested in the hardwood business now. Our output is entirely taken by the local trade, and from what prices we have been offered from the trade we are sure we would be unable to make tongue and buckle meet by selling to the dealers. In some instances we have been offered actually less than the cost of the logs for lumber loaded on the cars, and since our health is all right now, and we are working principally for money, we thought best to cut out the dealers and, like Billie Ward's goat, go it on our own hook and sell direct to the consumer.

BENOIT LUMBER COMPANY,
By H. T. Benoit, Manager.

The Meaning of White Maple.

At the Milwaukee meeting there was an attempt on the part of leading white maple producers to inject into the rules a distinct and unmistakable rule covering this particular quality of the wood, but apparently owing to the want of knowledge of the subject on the part of many the important feature of end-piling-under-shed was omitted from the white maple specification.

The leading producers in the section of the country that grows the finest maple in the world



TYPE OF END-PILING SHED FOR WHITE MAPLE.

the upper portion of the lower peninsula of Michigan—have demonstrated that it is impossible to cure the clear white of maple without discoloration or stick-staining in any other way than by piling it on end under sheds. When the clear white of winter-sawed maple is thus piled and housed it comes out entirely free from any discoloration of any sort and of clear, even, ivory whiteness. Lumber thus handled commands a price of well toward $20 a thousand in excess of yard-piled white maple, and on this product the manufacturers of the Cadillac region have gained a distinct and exceptional reputation.

The accompanying illustration shows the method of construction of end-piling sheds as employed in that part of Michigan and also the way the stock is piled therein.

The editor of the RECORD has had occasion to arbitrate several disputes during the last few years on what constitutes strictly white maple. In one case a shipment made to Germany for a special order demanded clear white stock; the lumber was cross-piled stock and was rejected, and there was no end of trouble in settling the account. It would be wise for buyers who want and are willing to pay for strictly winter-sawed, end-cured white maple to specify in addition to the National rule the time the lumber is to be sawed and the method by which it must be seasoned.

Utilization of Hardwoods.

ARTICLE VII.

The Manufacture of Motor Boats.

From the very first men have been building boats with the idea of getting the maximum amount of both comfort and speed out of them. Of course, the two qualities are in a way contradictory, for if we emphasize the comfort we are liable to end with a house-boat; while if speed is all we want the birch bark canoe strongly appeals to us. A happy medium, however, is the motor boat, which is rapidly growing into popularity not only as a pleasure craft, but, like the automobile, many business men regard it as an absolute necessity, and having once tried it in connection with their business would not feel that they could well dispense with it, especially when their enterprises are spread over considerable ground and are more readily accessible by water than by land. This mode of transportation appeals strongly to lumbermen, and many lakes and streams near timber operations are "alive" with the little craft.

At first thought its construction might be considered somewhat intricate, but on closer observation we discover that although great care must be taken in each phase of the operation, yet the entire work is comparatively simple. This is due no doubt to the fact that the modern factory for the manufacture of motor boats is a wonder in precision and systematic development. And thereby hangs this tale.

First of all great care is taken in the choice of the lumber used. In a motor boat every piece is not only called upon to bear its full share of wear and tear, but it is also quite conspicuous and so must be of the best grade. The lumber which is stacked at one end of the factory usually begins its trip through the plant by being split into narrower pieces by means of a buzz saw. It then passes through the planer, and if necessary its edges are smoothed off by the buzz planer. Next it is carefully guided through the shaper.

A notable fact in the well organized plant is that every board is made an exact duplicate of a numbered model, which has served the same purpose before. The advantages of such a scheme are apparent. Every board in the boat is fashioned after a standard which has already "made good." Every boat turned out is uniform and every part in it can be immediately and exactly replaced. Thus delay in securing repairs is reduced to a minimum and certainty of adjustment is assured.

The first step in the actual building of the motor boat is to place the keel on the form or model boat. This keel is made of two by three inch straight grained clear white oak, although the shaft-log which is attached to it is made of cypress, fastened between strips of oak. The transom or rear end of the boat is also fastened to the keel, and is made of oak usually in two pieces which meet in a broad "V."

In the meantime the ribs have been planed down to the exact shape of their model, and have been steamed so as to be easily bent. Some boats have been made in two sections, one rib running from the coaming on each side to the keel—or in other words, the boat is built in separate halves, which are then fastened together. It is not necessary, however, to build a boat in this way, for a single rib may run from one coaming to the other, being bent over the keel. It is true that although the first few ribs sometimes crack when they are bent at such a sharp angle, as they are fastened at both ends, this does not matter very much, for they are still stronger than two separate ribs.

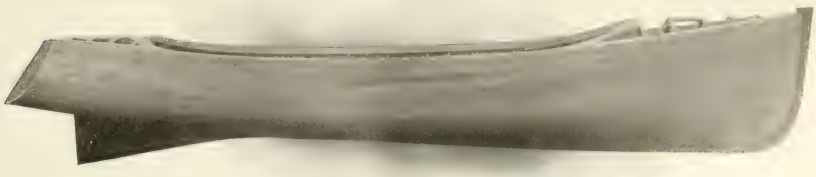
With the exception of the two pieces of cypress used in the shaft-log all the wood employed in these parts is oak. However, all the planking is made of the best Louisiana red cypress. The planking process is perhaps the most difficult part of the whole operation. These planks must be fitted along the stem and keel so that each calking seam will be uniform throughout. This is absolutely necessary, for if the seam is such that in some places the calking will be driven through while in others there will be no room for it, the only possible result will be that the boat will leak, which is exactly what it must not do.

After the planks have been nailed in place, the boat is gently slid off the form, which is again used in building up the next one. The boat itself is now placed upon a stand, and all the nails are counter-sunk and clinched. As might be imagined, the craft at this time is in a very rough condition, but after the entire outside hull has been planed down, the counter-sunk nail holes plugged up with putty, and the whole boat thoroughly calked and sand-papered, it begins to assume a more seaworthy appearance.

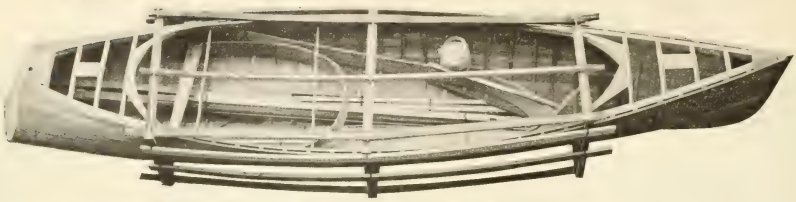


A NEAT PLEASURE CRAFT.

The next step in the process is the finishing up of the interior, which has previously received its first coat of paint. Considerable remains to be done here for the clamps must be carefully fastened in place, the engine bed made safe and strong, the flooring securely laid, and the decks, covering boards, coamings, seats, ceiling and other parts fitted, bent and put into position. The lockers containing the batteries and other electrical equipment, and the paneled bulk-head in the forward end of the cock pit are also put in position. The entire interior, with the exception of the seats and flooring, is made



SIDE VIEW SEMI-KNOCKDOWN.



INTERIOR SEMI KNOCKDOWN, CRATED FOR SHIPMENT.

of the best selected oak, which is hand-finished and receives three separate coats of spar varnish before being sent out.

It is now time to install the engine. The flooring around the engine bed has not been nailed down, so that the engine is soon in its fixed position, and the entire installation process complete.

By this time the boat has almost reached the far end of the factory, and it is here that it receives the finishing touches. Four coats of marine paint are applied to the outside hull, and as has been stated before, three coats of varnish add to the appearance of the interior.

The last step before shipment is the thorough testing of the completed boat. Of course it looks all right, but appearances count for little unless supplemented by results, and these can only be determined by placing the boat in a tank and actually operating it.

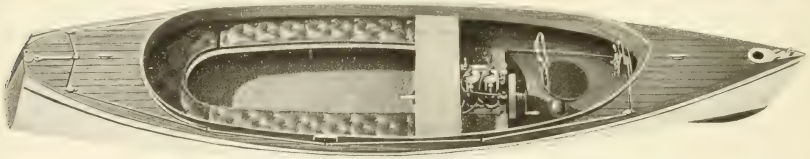
In glancing over the entire construction of the boat, one cannot help noting another phase of the systematic methods previously referred to. With very few exceptions the men work in pairs, and each pair has its own separate work to do. Thus two men fit the keel and ribs on the form, two others lay and fasten the planking, and still another planes down the hull after the nails have been counter-sunk. One man is kept busy puttying, while his partner is likewise engaged in calking. As can be readily seen the men soon become adept in their particular line of work, and so efficiency as well as speed is obtained.

The ordinary motor boat ranges from sixteen to twenty-four feet in length, the most popular being the "twenty-footer." In the average boat of this size 147 feet of cypress are employed and 165 feet of oak. In the ordinary factory one boat is turned out per day, although approximately ten days elapse from the time the first board is planed down to the time when the boat is crated for shipment.

Besides sending out completed boats most concerns sell a knocked-down boat, only partially completed. In other words, the first part of the work, which is the most difficult, is done at the factory, but the later stages in its development, such as the laying of the floors and deck, fastening of the coamings, and all similar work, are left to the purchaser. Of course these boats are less in price and many of them are sold.

The several cuts with which this article is illustrated were furnished the RECORD by the Outing Boat Company of Kankakee, Ill., and they illustrate admirably several of the boats described. Incidentally, still another type is shown in the advertisement of this concern which appears on another page.

CLARENCE BOYLE, JR.



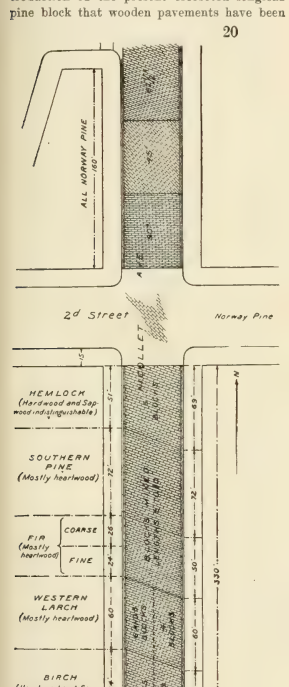
VIEW SHOWING INTERIOR COMPLETED BOAT.



IN THE TEST TANK—LAST OPERATION BEFORE SHIPMENT.

Wood Paving in the United States.

For more than seventy years wood has been used for street paving. In the beginning, however, incomplete knowledge and wrong methods led to failure, and it is only within the last ten years, or since the introduction of the present creosoted longleaf pine block that wooden pavements have been laid with greater success, writes C. L. Hill in a recent circular issued by the Forest Service. Wood has many qualities which specially adapt it to paving, and with a better knowledge the effect of preservatives upon its durability, it is thought its use for paving will increase. Until the beginning of investigations by the Forest Service longleaf pine was about the only wood employed, but the great advance in its cost has rendered its use expensive, and accordingly the search for some cheaper substitute has been taken up.



EXPERIMENTAL CREOSOTED WOOD BLOCK PAVEMENT.

All sorts of blocks have been used in laying pavement, circular, rectangular and others, but by reason of faulty construction and lack of preservative treatment they were long considered practically unsuccessful as a permanent proposition. In the Middle West oak, cypress, white pine, hemlock, Washington cedar, cottonwood, mesquite, osage orange, redwood, fir and tamarack have been tried, without satisfactory results. Jarrah blocks were laid on one street in New York in 1895, but were removed nine years later; although they filled their purpose fairly well, the pavement cost $5 per square yard—too much for general use.

After these unsuccessful experiments with untreated wood, attention was turned to some wood preservative which should prevent decay, mechanically fill the pores of the wood thus preventing absorption of other fluids, eliminate expansion, increase durability of the block, and tend to maintain sanitary conditions. Repeated experiments have narrowed the work down to the use of practically one material, the dead oil of coal tar, or creosote, either pure or mixed with pitch, resin or other material.

Although creosoted southern pine blocks were laid at Galveston, Texas, about 1873, and gave good service until the great flood of 1900, the example was not followed up and it is only within the past few years that it has received careful attention in this country. Jan. 1, 1906, there were about 1,400,000 square yards in use in the United States, Indianapolis leading with 404,800 square yards, New York with 178,264, and Minneapolis, Toledo and Boston following in order. Of course a great deal has been laid since that date.

Not only do wood problems have to be dealt with, but also those peculiar to construction work of this kind. The success of the modern wooden block pavement is attributable to taking infinite pains with all features pertaining to both. The wood is carefully selected as to kind and quality, is cut into blocks of exact dimensions, carefully seasoned, and then filled with just the requisite amount of oil to reduce to a minimum the absorption of water and consequent expansion and contraction of the pavement. The blocks are then laid with the grain vertical, over an accurately surfaced cushion on a solid foundation of cement-concrete. They are closely joined and in fine work the joints are made water-proof; the result is an ideal pavement as regards noise, smoothness and durability.

Opinions were sought by the Forest Service engineers of a number of American cities who have had experience with the modern creosoted block, as to comparative qualities of the different kinds of pavement. The figures given below are the averages of ten replies to the inquiry. Under the percentage column the various qualities desirable in pavements are assigned proportionate values, the total being, of course, 100 points. The pavement ranking first under any given quality is given the full quality percentage, the rest grading down from this value in proper proportion.

Comparative value of different pavements.

Pavement Qualities.	Percentage.	Granite.
Cheapness (first cost)	14	4.0
Durability	20	20.0
Ease of maintenance	10	9.5
Ease of cleaning	14	10.0
Low traction resistance	14	8.5
Freedom from slipperiness (average of conditions)	7	5.5
Favorableness to travel[1]	4	2.5
Acceptability[2]	4	2.0
Sanitary quality	13	9.0
Total number of points	100	71.0
Average cost per square yard laid, 1905[3]		$3.26

Sandstone.	Asphalt (sheet).	Asphalt block.	Brick.	Macadam.	Creosoted wood.
4.0	6.5	6.5	7.0	14.0	4.5
17.5	10.0	14.0	12.5	6.0	14.0
10.0	7.5	8.0	8.5	4.5	9.5
11.0	14.0	14.0	12.5	6.0	14.0
9.5	14.0	13.5	12.5	8.0	14.0
7.0	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.5	4.0
3.5	4.0	3.5	2.0	3.0	3.5
2.5	3.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	4.0
8.5	13.0	12.0	10.5	4.5	12.5
73.5	76.0	79.5	74.5	55.0	80.0
$3.50	$2.36	$2.29	$2.06	$0.99	$3.10

[1]Favorableness to travel is dependent chiefly upon smoothness and freedom from dust and mud, secondarily upon the qualities composing "Acceptability."

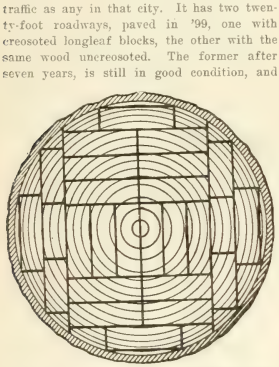
[2]Acceptability includes noise, reflection of light, radiation of heat, emission of unpleasant odors, etc. It chiefly concerns the pedestrian and the adjoining resident.

[3]Cost per square yard includes concrete, but not excavation, curbing, etc.; except for macadam, which is not usually laid on concrete.

Referring to the accompanying table, the basis of judgment on "cost" should be the returns upon total expense of a pavement during its existence. For creosoted wood, the first cost of which is high, any other method of estimating is unfair, and reduces its standing much below actual service value. Disregarding cost, wood ranks very high in every quality listed, except that it is more slippery and estimated to be somewhat less durable than a few others; however, it is highest in all those qualities which contribute to general acceptability. Moreover, the values assigned by the engineers on durability are generally based upon European experience and report, inasmuch as little of the pavement in the United States has been down long enough to determine its actual endurance. However, in Baltimore in 1901 several strips of experimental pavement were laid, including sheet asphalt, creosoted wood and several kinds of brick. After five years' service and the great fire, the wood was in the best condition. After five years' use asphalt and wood block pavements on Michigan avenue, Chicago, were compared; the latter had worn down only one-eighth of an inch; the asphalt showed [illegible] inch; the wooden blocks remained smoother and in all-around better condition. In 1902

the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York made a test covering several years, which proved satisfactory. But these few examples cannot be regarded as final, for there have been instances when creosoted blocks have given poor results, although there is little doubt that they may be traced to poor preservative treatment, careless selection of wood, or faulty construction.

While wood preservation has in general attained greater perfection in Europe than in America, our treatment of paving blocks is more thorough than the English method and American longleaf pine is a denser, harder wood, with greater resisting powers than the European variety employed. The Rush street bridge in Chicago carries as heavy traffic as any in that city. It has two twenty-foot roadways, paved in '99, one with creosoted longleaf blocks, the other with the same wood uncreosoted. The former after seven years, is still in good condition, and



METHOD OF CUTTING PLANKS FROM LOGS

bids fair to last several more, while the latter had to be renewed in 1902. This and other evidence should overthrow the traditional doctrine of the limited value of creosote as preservative treatment for wood paving.

In the United States the timber is impregnated by the vacuum-pressure method, closed cylinders about 6 feet in diameter by 100 in length are used, and the amount of oil usually injected is 16 to 22 pounds per cubic foot; this apparently excessive amount may seem extravagant but inasmuch as paving blocks are subjected to more exacting conditions than any other creosoted products, experts do not consider it so, believing that blocks so treated will yield better returns in the investment even at the increased cost. In Paris the vacuum pressure is only now being introduced; there the blocks are treated by merely soaking a short time in an open tank, the amount of oil injected being very small, and results correspondingly unsatisfactory.

To give the best service wood block pavement requires a concrete foundation five to six inches thick for heavy traffic. Portland cement mortar makes the best top cushion for the foundation. The blocks are rigidly inspected as to imperfections in sawing, knots, decay, defective edges, squareness of angle and thoroughness of impregnation. Sapwood is entirely excluded by most wood-paving specifications, but under existing market conditions it is practically impossible to obtain strictly all-heart southern pine; commercial long-leaf southern pine is also seldom free from an admixture of loblolly. The true longleaf has usually so narrow a sapwood that it could be overlooked without danger to the pavement, but in loblolly the sapwood is often very wide; still in this species it has been proved that the sapwood under equal conditions of moisture is as strong as the heart, so that when effective seasoning of paving material is assured, the prohibition of sapwood is needless and should be omitted from specifications. A more pertinent clause would be one excluding fast-grown timber—say all showing less than eight rings to the inch—since it is the porous wood resulting from fast growth, rather than sap, which unfits timber for paving purposes.

There is great difference of opinion as to the proper angle at which wood blocks should be laid, as to joints, proper fillers, top dressings, etc. While these are important phases of contractors' work, it is in the care of pavement after it is laid, that American cities fail most seriously. Once laid it is expected to take care of itself, while in Europe the streets are cleaned with regularity and care, being flushed with water frequently and never allowed to dry out as they do here during long hot spells in summer.

To learn the results of actual service on woods that manufacturers seemed unlikely to try under existing public prejudice against unproved woods, the Forest Service recently undertook the laying of an experimental pavement in which a number of untried woods should be laid beside those already standard. This experiment was carried out in co-operation with the city of Minneapolis, which selected the area and laid the pavement, and with prominent creosoting, quarry and lumber companies, which donated the material necessary. The accompanying diagram shows the plan of this work. It is expected that eventually it will prove a valuable source of information as to what species of wood may be laid, the heartwood and sapwood question, length of blocks, angle of courses, and other points involved in laying satisfactory pavements, and that it will assist in bringing about the introduction of other suitable and available woods to supplement those now in use, though of course results will not be complete for several years.

Millions for Tribute but not One Cent for Defense.

The people of West Virginia thoroughly appreciate at least one phase of the forestry question. In a recent article in Forestry and Irrigation—herewith quoted—F. M. Eaton of Richwood presents their side in a manner that shows he knows whereof he speaks:

Somewhere among the dead bills presented to the last Congress of the United States lies a bill—the White Mountain-Appalachian bill.

Does the ordinary reader and voter of this country know that it has been there, and is there? Or, if he knows it, does he know what it is for?

I doubt that very many can say yes to either question.

Down here in the West Virginia mountains, where the water goes in a terrible hurry on its way to the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, if one knows the purpose of the bill one gets an idea of its value.

Down these mountain sides, where the angle of 45 degrees is a common occurrence, and "up and down" pretty common, the rain water slides as though it were an express train making up lost time. In the original forest it has its beaten track of one large or small ravine bottom, full of large and small boulders, fallen tree trunks, and debris from the trees above, with the banks held by fern roots and roots of bushes, checking, in large measure, the rush of the water. On the adjacent hillsides are the bushes, ferns and dead branches, and now and then the dead trunks of larger trees. These all tend to moderate the flow of the water and dissipate it.

Now go on the tract that has been lumbered over and then burned. There your ravine bottoms are the same, all but the bushes and ferns on the banks, but up on the hillsides are furrows by the dozen; and the deeper and broader they get—why, the deeper and broader still they get; and they are continually multiplying themselves. Now, there is nothing but the bare earth to check the force of the water, and small streams gather in every little depression, to dig it deeper and broader, week by week, and month by month. In union there is strength, for water as well as anything else, and it tells its story here.

Every little drop of water gets a little soil. Lots of little drops of water get a pebble. Lots more of little drops of water, with their multiplying amount of soil, get a stone; and still more of the little drops of water get a small boulder. Down they go, merrily, to the stream, down goes the stream to the river, then to the ocean or gulf; and with them, eventually, the soil, the pebble, the stone and the small boulder.

The stone and small boulder may go in pieces, yet they go; and on the way they fill the streams and rivers. The White Mountain-Appalachian bill was drawn up for the express purpose of preventing this destruction, by cutting the forest in such a way that the soil will always be protected from this erosion, and a plentiful supply of trees will be

kept for the use of our children and our children's children.

I see by a local paper that one of our congressional representatives has secured a much-coveted place on the committee on rivers and harbors. What should a man do when he has secured a position on the committee on rivers and harbors?

Now, a man from this state, and a great many other states along the line, will wish to get a good, big appropriation (capital A) for the dredging of the Ohio, and also the Mississippi. One complements the other.

Well, that is all right; they need dredging, but where on this earth are we going to stop dredging? By neglecting the problem, what causes the necessity of dredging, and sticking to the dredging itself, to the exclusion of all else, our representatives lead one to think that they consider the leak at the bunghole a small matter compared with the leak at the spigot.

Man dredges; and from her waste and wasted lands, old Nature is filling in. Man dredges; and old Nature, from those ever-increasing furrows, continues to fill in. Faster and faster, she fills in; and in the meantime, she takes a little spare time to have floods, which destroy not only the houses and the manufactories on the banks of the river, but also the farms, depositing on the fertile land the pebbles and stones which she has left over from her fight with the dredgers.

Silly, isn't it? Not on Nature's part, for she is only getting revenge for our misuse of her. But it is silly of man.

Why not ally ourselves with her? Why not save ourselves the loss of lives, goods and lands? Why do so much dredging to no purpose?

Poor, old Uncle Sam! There he is being plundered right before our eyes; and the man who puts in his vote for large sums for dredging and lets the bill die in committee feels very complacent and thinks he has done a big thing for his country. Millions for tribute, but not one cent for defense! Queer, isn't it!

Manufacture of Folding Screens.

Since the use of folding screens began many carpenters, cabinetmakers and woodworkers in general have benefited by it. Busy millmen with large orders on hand for sash and door stock do not like to stop and dicker over the cost of making a few folding screens, but if a large store desires a hundred, or a hundred gross, the millman may turn in his estimate and bid for the contract. If there is a run of trade in folding screens, such as exists in some communities at the present time, the business-like carpenter or millman finds it to his advantage to so arrange matters that he may derive considerable profit from the work.

Screens can be made during slow times in the shop and there is a good margin of profit in them, although when only an occasional one is made the gain is slight, owing to the necessity of getting tools together and planning for the special article. In some shops this is overcome by making a dozen screens even on a single order, trusting that the other eleven will be bought up in time.

The sketches are presented with a view of elaborating on the designing and making of the modern types of screens. Formerly it was considered all right to attach the corners of the frames with nails. Sometimes screws were used. There were types of bolted and flanged joints. The requirements of the present time involve the uniting of the corners, as in Fig. 1 at A. Buyers abhor nail heads. Even screwheads are not wanted. Therefore a good joint with all wood parts is made. In Fig. 2 is shown a frame set up.

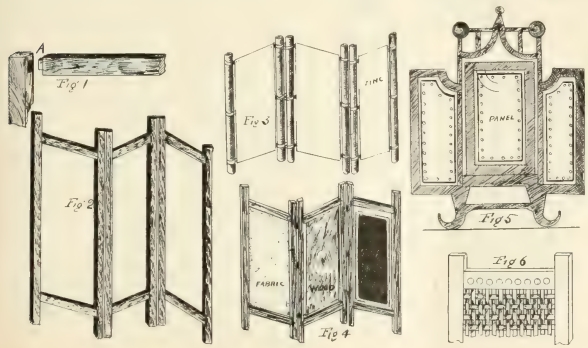
As to the timber employed, much depends upon the style of folding screen wanted. There are cheap lines for the children's nursery, the kitchen and the rear porch that can be manufactured from pine or other easily worked stock. Such timber is usually stained to imitate the hardwoods. Sometimes it is painted. The screen for the hall, the library or sitting room must be better.

Weathered oak is the popular stock. The oak pieces are obtained about the right proportions and cut to match the parts of the frame. The filling in of the frame is not done at the shop, as a rule. The frames are almost always wanted free and open and hinged, ready for tacking on the burlap or other material. The hinges may be of the common one-way type or of the swinging variety, so that the folds may be turned in any direction. Polished brass or white-metal hinges set off dark colored woods to advantage.

While the average buyer of the folding screen wants the frame only, there are others who order the body part finished. Fig. 3 shows a zinc body frame, constructed with cylindrical pieces of oak, turned down to two and one-half inches diameter. The height is usually about five feet. The hinging is done with brass strapping which passes about the poles alternately, as shown, and is tacked at the tips. This makes it possible to turn the rolls very readily. The zinc sheets are cut out at the nearest tinner's and the metal hinge straps are soldered on or riveted on, as desired. The zinc surfaces are later decorated with colors. A very attractive folding screen results.

Fig. 4 shows some of the panels employed in the body work. Often the body is made by stretching a piece of common burlap, canvas or fine silk across the frame and tacking it, although some handsome wood panels are used. The middle frame of the screen shows such a panel. A leather design is represented by the black surface.

There are certain forms of folding screens that have a variety of woods in them, as in Fig. 5; these are usually turned out on special orders and are very valuable. Often selected hardwoods are engraved and attached, while there are other screens containing considerable brass or metal work in the form of scrolls, angles and general figures; there are opportunities for adjusting fret saw work to the screen of this nature. Then there are the chair-back styles, as shown in Fig. 6. The frame is bored with a series of holes along the sides, and through these holes material is pulled, making the braided or plaited effect. The variety of design possible in the folding screen line is unlimited, and there is a wide field for artisans.



New Lumbermen's Club.

The Lumbermen's Club of Kansas City, Mo., has been organized with a membership of 150. Its objects are similar to those of a large number of like organizations throughout the country, and are to promote social fellowship and the general interests of the lumber business. Quarters have been secured at the Hotel Kupper, which consists of a private dining room, a billiard room with three tables, and a lounging room. The rooms may be entered from Eleventh street and from the lobby of the hotel.

The officers of the club are W. E. Cooper, president; J. H. Bernardin, first vice president; L. L. Siebel, second vice president; J. H. Foresman, treasurer; Thomas H. Russell, secretary.

The Glue Factory Next to the Ducktown Lumber Yard.

When the glue factory at Ducktown burned one night last summer, the joke was on the Ducktown Saw & Planing Mill. It was such a big joke that, though Mr. Henegar, the president of the factory, had but sixty-five per cent insurance on his property, he had to laugh while the flames were at their height—so hard that one of the pipemen of Company No. 6 had to hold him.

When the conflagration first broke out Mr. Spence, the secretary of the sawmill, seeing the sky becoming full of illuminated soot in that direction—for his place was next door to



"Henegar broke forth into a smile."

the glue factory—put on his Panama at once and traced out the source of the soot. Arriving there, he saw that his investments were not in danger, so he smiled with much enthusiasm and, tossing the hat into the atmosphere, said "Hurrah!" three times. Then going over to Mr. Henegar, who was watching the destruction of his property, Spence began to condone with him at once. He even went so far as to offer his lumber yard to him for a temporary glue factory.

But while conversing thus the water from the fire department and the heat from the fire started a lot of glue stored on his third floor to running. As the lumber yard and mill was situated on lower real estate than the glue institution, quite naturally the glue upon being transformed sauntered toward it and began to wend sinuously about the various piles of seasoned and unseasoned lumber.

Upon seeing this Spence became less joyous and sympathetic. In fact, he adjourned his smile *"sine die"* and began to worry. He worried a heap, too, for there in the path of the flux were six piles of oak and hickory boards ready to be shipped to a plow factory at Rogersville next day. Around these the glue surged and boiled and rising higher and higher each minute, submerged each one half way to the top before receding.

So quite naturally Henegar, who had been glum and out of humor all evening, broke forth into a smile and then a laugh. He offered his sympathy to Spence, even going so far as to say that the glue yard was at his disposal if he cared to unstick and thaw out his hickory and oak.

"Quit your kidding," said Spence. "Can't you see that your blame glue is damaging my prosperity?" And, shaking his fist at Henegar, he withdrew from the conflagration.

The following morning, after several hours of troubled sleep, Spence dressed and went at once to the scene of the previous night's disaster. There he had a conversation with his yard foreman and discussed the best method



"Blame good idea," returned Spence.

to unglue the seasoned property and make it into salable lumber again, for it had become once more only virgin wood in the rough.

The yard foreman agitated the top of his head with a fingernail for a moment and then smiled blandly. He said he could straighten out matters all right so that the seasoned oak and hickory wouldn't be lost at all.

"How?" inquired his boss, feverishly.

"By simply cutting it over again with the band-saw. Easy as pie! Treat the piles of stuck lumber as so many big logs!"

"Blame good idea," returned Spence, much encouraged; "but can you saw through glue?"

"Sure, the same [illegible] paper."

So the foreman assembled a gang of men around the piles and, knocking them down as far as the glue line, hauled the stuck portions to the sawmill. They were placed on the carriage and the signal given for the latter to start toward the saw. It did so, and with a sound similar to a resined bow being drawn across a fiddle string, said saw dispersed the glue, with the result that in an hour the lumber was all cut over again and had the same market value it possessed two days before.

After the job was finished Spence filled a gunny sack full of glue sawdust and took it home for domestic use in mending broken furniture and other articles around the house. As he threw the stuff over his shoulder he told the foreman not to tell Henegar about it for fear he would send in a bill.

GUIDO D. JONES.

Cornered at Last.

Within the last few days the courts have intervened in the long uninterrupted swindling career of the notorious Charles G. Horton—a man who has preyed upon the lumber trade for nearly twenty years past. Absolutely devoid of moral scruples, endowed with considerable literary ability, a smooth tongue, the "gift of gab," and a thorough knowledge of human nature—he has brought chagrin to hundreds of small millmen throughout the country, and in fact has succeeded in fleecing a few large and well-posted lumber concerns.

However, on June 18 he was sentenced in the United States Court at New York City for a term of three months in the county penitentiary and a fine of $250, a penalty which though small as compared with his offences, will at least serve to keep him out of mischief for a while, and should prove a good example for others who may attempt to engage in like enterprises. The judge lectured him severely but said that in the case there were two mitigating circumstances—his poor health and his age.

Horton's great game has been to pose as a commission merchant, soliciting shipments of lumber preferably from small concerns, selling such shipments at good market prices, and then pocketing the proceeds without making remittances to the shipper. Armed with a number of fictitious references and a large quantity of the most attractive business literature, he solicited shipments in every direction. His methods seemed reasonable, his offers invariably sounded plausible and attractive, and his prices were just a trifle above the average, so that the shippers were wont to bite without looking into his references or questioning his methods to any extent.

As soon as a shipment was received Horton's letters promptly stopped, and owing to the fact that the shippers selected were usually located at a considerable distance from New York, they did not take the trouble to make an expensive trip for the purpose of forcing collections; moreover, the larger firms were never very anxious to acknowledge the fact that they had been taken in so easily. This probably accounts for the fact that Horton conducted his brazen practices so long without being detected. Again, the swindler's name never appeared on his letter-heads, but he transacted his affairs under various firm names, his latest being the Consumers Lumber Company. He appointed his stenographer secretary-treasurer and took further methods to conceal his connections with the so-called company. Horton has recently known that pressure was being brought upon him, and his secretary-treasurer had made preparations for a trip to Ireland, and was only apprehended by the authorities one day before the boat sailed.

Tips to the Millman.

It often takes but a little thing to start a box to heating, and conversely it takes but a small thing to stop the process when the small thing is applied in the right place. In the case of the readjustment of the cap of a box that has been removed for inspection or for work on it it sometimes happens that the cap will be replaced in a slightly different position from that in which it had been running, and the result is a hot-box directly, even though care had been exercised in replacing it. A case in point happened to us recently. The moulder journals had worn the middle box down to a point where there were no more liners to take out and the work was "wavy," so the box had to have a new lining with babbitt.

The work was done successfully in a few minutes on the middle box and on the small journal on the outside of the machine, but for want of more time it was decided to let the outside or grooved journal run as it was for the present. When the machine was started there was no longer any wavy work, but there was a decided hot-box on this outside journal. The floor man was in for stopping, taking off the cap, readjusting the liners and possibly adding some more. Here was a case that looked to me like simply a case of cause and effect; the cause of the heating was that some adjustment of the cap had been disturbed from its former position and was binding. What was the remedy? It was a small one, that was evident, so instead of stopping the machine I took a hammer and tapped a few sharp blows on the cap to settle it to its former position and put in enough oil to help carry off the heat. The box has run cool ever since without any extra care or attention.

It does not pay to do too much "fooling" with every little thing that happens in the mill. Decide what is the trouble and apply the remedy at once. A light tap of a hammer in settling the cap of a box will often save stopping and losing time. As I learned when a boy a threat is as good as a licking, sometimes, and a bluff is good as long as it works.

If every machinist who gets hold of a planer cylinder would only think for a moment before he tries to straighten it up—"How was it done? Where was it made?"—it would save planer men a vast amount of trouble and give us a chance to do some decent work on machines without having a constant fight on our hands to keep tight boxes on a cylinder out of balance. It always happens that this sort of trouble is on a machine that is as old as Methuselah's cat, and all have the old time straight cap and four bolts to hold it down. Of course there is a partial dismantling of the machine to get at the lower head, and it is this lower head, with the driving spool standing out six inches from the end of the box, that is sure to cause the trouble. The old time designers did not seem to have any idea that a shaft driven from away out on the end would be likely to spring, and most of the old machines have this same fatal defect.

The fact that implement makers and other users of different kinds of woods cannot be so particular now as they were as to the kind of timber they use brings to mind the fact that the time is not so far past when nothing but the best Indiana white oak would do for wagon work, and then the oak had to be without a flaw after it was worked out. It is no trouble now to find a market for the once despised Louisiana red and white oak, for there is a place for it all. Necessity is the mother of invention, and we can now find many graces in a timber once despised and cast aside. When we read of maple being used for ash, and cottonwood taking the place of poplar it is time to expect any sort of a change without any surprise. Even the tupelo gum, that is so plentiful and formerly so neglected is coming into its own, and is gradually proving itself one of the useful woods.

Most belting salesmen seem to have a special desire to sell belting made without rivets, claiming that it will last as long without rivets as with them. Perhaps this is so, but just the same many prefer the rivets; one small lot that came to me without rivets, through an error in ordering, did not last as long as the proverbial snowball in a hotter place than this, and I will take good care that the error is not repeated, at least with that brand of belt. Perhaps I am assuming too much when I say "most belting salesmen," but all of them with whom I have dealings recommend belting run without rivets, and I infer that the balance of the fraternity do the same thing.

This suggests the fact that many traveling salesmen have rather unpleasant experiences with us millmen, as I know from three years' experience on the road, and a fellow feeling for their lonesome state, always among strangers, or at best only chance acquaintances, has made me careful to welcome their coming and speed their parting.

When laying out holes in the belting for lacing do not locate them so near together that the strength of the belt will be impaired. It is better to have the lacing a little wider to strengthen the joint than it is to use narrow lacing with a greater number of holes. A few extra strands drawn through the holes after making the lace will serve to protect these strands which are doing the work.

A sight-feed oiler mounted over the piston rod of the engine to drop oil on it while at work will save packing and reduce friction on the rods to a minimum. Lubricating oil is sometimes used for this purpose, but as the

When an injector "kicks off" and refuses to work well do not try jarring it with a hammer, but look for sediment or scale in some of the valves. The feed pipe to the boiler will sometimes accumulate enough scale to seriously interfere with the working of an injector, and for this reason should be arranged so it can be examined.

Compression couplings that can be attached without keys are convenient for small powers, but for larger sizes of shafting these couplings should be pinned and keyed, thus affording all the convenience of adjustment of the smaller sizes. When made this way they may be easily removed whenever repairs or changes are necessary, a thing that is usually very difficult in the case of a flange coupling.

A Canadian mechanic has brought out an overhead guide for a circular saw. The guide is to be used on the periphery of the saw in the same manner as the lower guide with the difference that the top guide is to be adjusted to the different thickness of the cut, being made by lever adjustment, after the method in use on the guides of a band mill. One of the most successful mill operators in this country was a firm believer in using more than one guide on his circular saws. Besides the front guide he used one on the back of the saw and one on the bottom, the purpose of the three being to give strength and stability to the larger and thinner plates then in use. The guide now being put on the top is for the same purpose, but in a position where it will be more effective than on the bottom of the saw. With a 10-inch collar and the three guides it is claimed to be possible to use twelve gauge saws 72 inches in diameter.

As a rule cheap tools are not good, neither are good tools cheap. The statement is only true, however, so long as it is confined to the question of first cost, as after that the cheap tool becomes expensive, while the good tool repays its expense. How difficult it is to bring this home to the mind of the buyer, especially those who buy from paper specifications without any regard to the reputation of the maker, only those who sell tools know. Two quotations, each given by different makers, but to the same specifications, frequently vary as much as from 50 to 100 per cent, and yet as much is expected from the low-priced tool as from the higher-priced one. Given work to do a good tool soon pays for itself and will last longer, besides turning out work far superior to the cheap one, since the defective tool produces defective work, and at the same time demoralizes the operator.

It is always a good plan to watch the engine carefully for a few days for loose pins, nuts or set screws, as an ounce of prevention in the way of finding these things quantity needed is small it is preferable to use cylinder oil.

before they do any damage is worth the traditional pound of cure.

Grate bars should fit a furnace close enough to prevent the fuel from dropping through, but not close enough to bind when they expand with the heat of firing. The writer saw a boiler front pushed out a half inch from having to force a set of new bars in a place that was just half an inch too short for them; also unless there is room for expansion sideways as well the bars are apt to give trouble.

A manhole guard or dog is a small item in cost, and it is a good idea to have an extra one or more around the boiler room. One can never tell when they will be needed, and they are needed badly when one of them breaks.

H. C. HANER.
Hilo, Hawaii.

Stringed Instruments and "Woodwinds."

The violin is the most popular of small instruments, and forms one of the great trinity of solo instruments, the piano and the pipe organ making up the number. The power which this little instrument possesses for delighting the ear and moving the emotions is astonishing in view of the fact that it is not complex as to materials and manner of manufacture. Violins are not made to



THE VIOLIN, THE GREAT SOLO INSTRUMENT.

any considerable extent in the United States, being mostly imported from Europe.

The chief center of violin manufacture at the present time is a small section of Germany and Austria in the vicinity of Markneukirchen, which is a great market for small musical instruments. Violins, violoncellos and double basses are there manufactured by peasant labor, employees working in their own homes and accepting wages which relegate them to pauperdom, and place the independent American workman out of the running.

There is no essential difference between the violin, cello and double bass as regards the materials employed, all being instruments of the same kind but varying as to size and compass. Violin bodies are made up of two woods—spruce for the front and maple for the back and sides. Maple is chosen for its strength; spruce for the entire body would not do; it would provide too weak a structure and, what is worse, would produce a flabby tone. Its resonance, however, makes it invaluable for the upper side of the body, and we are told it was used by the great Italian makers of the seventeenth and eighteenth century. Violin bodies are "bellied," that is, raised above the sides or "ribs," and there is considerable variation among different models in respect to this feature, inasmuch as opinions differ as to what degree of elevation produces the best tone. The front and the back consist of a single piece each, while the ribs are composed of six pieces.

The varnishing is an item of great importance in the making of a violin. It is the condition of the varnish, as compared with that of other violins, that gives to old instruments—the Stradivarius, Guarnerius, etc. —their enormous commercial value. The varnish adds to the resonance; but this is a matter of interest to the varnish maker, not the lumberman.

The bridge is of maple, as also are the "necks" or handles. Ebony or ebonized hardwood is utilized for the fingerboard, tailpiece, pegs and other trimmings. Hard rubber appears to be the most popular material for the chin-rest, but ebony is also employed here.

Bows, says a local violin authority, are usually made of Brazil or Pernambuco wood, and catalogues of violin houses seem to bear out the statement. It is probable, nevertheless, that this is merely a name given to the wood by lumber importers, who are not particularly interested in botany. Brazil and Pernambuco, as I understand it, are woods used in making dyestuffs. The bow timber is probably Brazilian lancewood, which would be likely to have the needed characteristics of elasticity and strength, and snakewood from other localities is sometimes used.

The "frog," or black piece near the handle end, is of ebony; there is also much mother-of-pearl, silver and leather used. "Catgut" strings aren't catgut at all; they are sheepgut; but this fact is of only passing interest to the lumberman.

The mandolin is a rather complex instrument in its relation to the cabinetmaker's art. The making of the shell or curved portion of the body is an interesting process as viewed in the mandolin and guitar department of a large factory. Rosewood, mahogany and whitewood are the chief timbers employed. These are assembled in strips and in various combinations. The strips are bent by the aid of appliances especially manufactured for the purpose. Alternating strips of rosewood and whitewood, or mahogany and



THE MANDOLIN, A COMPLEX INSTRUMENT FROM THE CABINET-MAKERS' STANDPOINT.

whitewood, make a beautiful shell. Another very handsome type is made of strips of rosewood or mahogany inlaid with other very thin wood. Mandolin tops are of spruce, often with expensive wood inlays around the edges and a tortoise shell shield, or celluloid imitation, below the sound-hole. It is said that rosewood shells produce the best tone, though the reason cannot be given.



THE FLUTE, ONE OF THE "WOODWINDS."

Mandolin and guitar necks are often of mahogany or rosewood. Fingerboards are ordinarily of ebony or ebonized wood. They are quite commonly inlaid with pearl in both mandolins and guitars, and boards entirely overlaid with pearl are sometimes seen. Pegs are usually of ebony or ivory.

The guitar is much simpler than the mandolin as regards its construction. Tops are of spruce, while the sides and back may be of rosewood, mahogany, oak—quarter-sawed or plain—and other woods. There is a similar variety in necks and fingerboards.

The banjo, an instrument that is rapidly losing its popularity, is a kind of "cross" between the guitar and tambourine. A maple cylinder surrounds the drum-head, while the neck and fingerboard are similar to the guitar.

The wood wind-instruments, known in orchestra parlance as "the woodwinds," are the flute, piccolo, clarinet, oboe, bassoon, English horn, etc., the separate characteristics of which no one except a person familiar with orchestra work can understand. Indeed, few have any idea what an English horn is, or can distinguish between the oboe and the clarinet. Paradoxical as it may seem, the "woodwinds" are occasionally made of metal, but not often. The favored timbers are granadilla and ebony. The former comes from two widely separated countries—Cuba and Mozambique, on the east coast of Africa. It is very hard, dense and impervious to moisture, like ebony, and its only use, so far as can be discovered, is in musical instruments. Other timbers used in these instruments are snake and boxwood.

That most charming instrument, the harp, is of prehistoric origin, Egyptian frescoes more than three thousand years old showing specimens of quite elaborate construction. It is one of the most beautiful as it is one of the most neglected of instruments. None of the others are sold in such small quantities. This is largely due to the great cost of a good harp and to the fact that the instrument has been superseded by the pianoforte, of which it was the earliest precursor. Its great beauty, however, is recognized by all masters of tone; no large orchestra is complete without its two harpists, and the harp soloist is likely to be one of the favored members of the organization, as he is also one of the best paid. According to some authorities the harp had its origin in the bow of the primitive warrior, which when drawn would naturally give forth a musical tone, and which roughly resembles the harp in shape—especially the instruments depicted in the old Egyptian frescoes.



A BEAUTIFULLY CARVED HARP.

However that may be, the modern harp is not built of yew, lancewood, snakewood or any of the timbers of which bows are made. The woods now used are maple, spruce and red beech, with some use of other varieties merely for ornamental purposes. A powerful hardwood must be employed to bear the strain of something like 1,700 pounds, which is exerted by the strings, which explains the choice of maple for the framework. The soundboard, which readers will have little difficulty in recognizing as the flat surface directly beneath the strings, is made of spruce, as in the resonant parts of other instruments. The center bridge, which runs longitudinally up and down the soundboard and directly supports the strings, is of quarter-sawed red beech in the Lyon & Healy harp, which is the chief instrument of its kind made in America and indeed of world-wide reputation for its excellence. This wood is very desirable for the purpose on account of its unusual elasticity—a quality which is indispensable on account of the heavy pull of the strings.

The curved surface which forms the backing of the soundboard and is the part nearest the player is made of quartered curly or birdseye maple in good harps. The interior is hollow, frequently with openings in the maple back to let out the sound and facilitate and modify vibrations—much on the principle of the violin, except that the sound-holes are in the back instead of in the spruce front. The beautiful columnar post that forms the front support is a solid block of maple, often decked with ornaments beautifully carved out of thick pieces of mahogany or the maple itself.

The finish of harps is frequently white enamel and gold instead of the matured wood. One particularly beautiful harp post in the Lyon & Healy factory was in this style elaborately carved, the capital having as its chief feature a series of niches containing the effigies of praying saints. This factory recently turned out a specially made harp in an original Japanese design, which was minutely carved and probably represented the top mark of artistic decoration of these instru-

ments. The corners of the sound-body are often inlaid with satinwood or primavera for ornamental purposes. Thus it may be seen that the lowest retail price at which they may be had—about $600—is not exorbitant.

A few other well-known and a large number of obscure instruments are made entirely or in part of wood. The zither and autoharp have sounding boards of spruce, with hardwood backs. Castanets are made of boxwood or ebony. "The bones" are seldom really made of bone, as the process is difficult and not worth while. They are generally of rosewood, ebony or some other fancy species. Batons are made of fine hardwoods.

The illustrations accompanying this article were loaned the RECORD by Lyon & Healy of Chicago, the foremost musical instrument manufacturers of the country.

CHARLES KLAUBER.

News Miscellany.

Model New Plant.

The cuts shown on this page represent the new factory of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company at Eau Claire, Wis., and its old plant, which has been transformed into a storage warehouse. Apropos of this change and great improvement in the plant, a brief review of its history will not be out of place.

The Phoenix Manufacturing Company was formed December 5, 1865, by H. P. Graham and Robert Tolles, both of whom are now dead, although some of their descendants are still connected with the house. In those days there were no railroads in that part of the country, and the equipment was brought to the site of the plant by steamboats. Most of the business at that time consisted of repair work. The plant has been in continual operation ever since it was first established, and today it forms one of the best-known concerns in the country engaged in the manufacture of sawmill and kindred machinery.

It covers an acre of ground and includes twelve large buildings—machine shops, warehouse and foundries, together with a separate office building. The new portion of the plant is a building 202 feet long by 92 feet wide, with a partition in one end, which when removed gives a total length of 260 feet; modern machines with the latest improvements and devices have been installed, which not only improve the work of the plant but increase its capacity. One feature of the new building is a large crane running on a track 42 feet wide and over 200 feet long; this is the largest crane in Eau Claire, and it has two lifts, one capable of lifting a load weighing fifteen tons and the other five tons, with emergency lift of twenty-five tons. The crane operator sits in a cage from which he directs and controls to a nicety the electric machinery which operates the crane. It is so constructed that a load may be delivered to any portion of the floor where a chalkmark is made. Four motors control the various parts of the crane.

In the new building are a large shop, superintendent's and foreman's offices, vaults for storing drawings and plans, pattern rooms, and a strictly modern drafting room, with high-power electric light and apparatus for producing blueprints by artificial light. It is also fitted up so that photographs may be made.

The building is well heated, lighted and ventilated, and has hot and cold water equipment. A railroad track runs through the new building, thus facilitating sending out products, and a larger force is employed than ever before.

A remarkable feature in the construction of the new building was that the work did not interfere with the regular operations of the plant, but as fast as the old building was torn down the machinery was set up in one of the warehouses, so that the work continued without interruption. Other interesting features of the plant are its new boiler-room and its steel warehouse-foundry, which is 140 by 100 feet. In this building are departments where lumbermen's supplies are made and also an erecting room. Another building is taken up in the manufacturing of logging sleighs, snow-plows and machinery for making logging roads. The making of steam log-hauling locomotives has become quite a feature with the Phoenix Manufacturing Company.

The Day of the Small Mill.

The American people are nothing if not practical. They are quick to learn and quick to profit by experience. They have discovered that it is often more profitable to build one or more small mills than a big mill; that it is better to have less tied up in plant and more available as working capital, and that it is sometimes more economical to take the mill to the timber than to bring the timber in the form of logs to the mill.

When astute lumbermen first began to realize this the average small mill was an exceedingly crude affair. About all there was of it was the engine and boiler and the main saw and carriage. But this primitive outfit did not satisfy the progressive timber owner. He wanted a mill that, while small and compact, was complete—one that would turn out the greatest possible quantity of lumber; and, above all, one that would manufacture it properly at the same time.

Meanwhile the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company of Greenville, Mich., had placed upon the market its "Tower" edgers and trimmers, enabling the manufacturer to convert his small mill into a large mill in miniature, and thus solving the complex problems of the small millman to his complete satisfaction.

Conservation Commissioners at Work.

On June 19 the actual work of the National Conservation Commission appointed by President Roosevelt to study and protect the natural resources of the country was commenced at Chicago. The executive committee is composed of a representative from each of the several departments which compose the commission; those present at the conference in Chicago were Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot, Representative Burton of Ohio, representing the waterways; Senator Smoot of Utah, representing forest matters; Senator Nelson of Minnesota, representing lands; and Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania, appearing for the department of minerals. The full commission will meet in Washington, D. C., on Dec. 1. After a brief discussion of the various subjects to be looked into, it was decided that each department should devote the next five months to collecting information to be used at the meeting of the entire body.

President Roosevelt has written a letter to the commission outlining its work in a general way, which reads in part as follows:

"The work of the commission should be conditioned upon keeping ever in mind the great fact that the life of the nation depends absolutely on the material resources which already have made the nation great. Our object is to conserve the foundation of our prosperity. We need to use these resources, but to use them so as to conserve them.

"The commissions must keep in mind the further fact that all of the national resources are so related that their use may and should be co-ordinated. Thus, the development of the water transportation, which requires less iron and less coal than rail transportation, will reduce the draft on mineral resources.

"The judicious development of forests will not only supply fuel and structural material but increase the navigability of the streams and so promote water transportation; and the control of streams will reduce soil erosion and permit American farms to increase in fertility and productiveness and so continue to feed the country and maintain a healthy and beneficial foreign commerce."

On June 20 the above committee met in joint conference with the Inland Waterways Commission. In a letter to the latter, President Roosevelt says:

"It is an unpleasant fact that, although the federal government has in the last half century spent more than a third of a billion of dollars in waterway improvements, and although the demand for transportation has steadily increased, navigation on our rivers has not only not increased but has actually and greatly diminished.

"The method hitherto pursued has been thoroughly ineffective; money has been spent freely for improving navigation, but river navigation, at least, has not been improved, and there is a reasonable and just demand on the part of the



NEW PLANT, PHOENIX MANUFACTURING COMPANY, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.



WAREHOUSE PHOENIX MANUFACTURING COMPANY, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.



OFFICE AND DRESSED BASSWOOD SHED, SANFORD & TREADWAY.



SANFORD & TREADWAY PLANING MILL AT MENOMINEE, MICH.

people for the improvement of navigation in our rivers in some way which will yield practical results.

"Pending further opportunity for action by Congress, the work of the commission should be continued with the view of still further perfecting the general plan by additional investigation, and by ascertaining definitely and specifically why the methods hitherto have failed. To this end I ask that the present members of the Waterways Commission continue their most commendable public service."

Well Known Michigan Hardwood House.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is pleased to present herewith several pictures of the northern lumber operations of Sanford & Treadway at Menominee, Mich. This well-known house was established in 1844, and has been prominent in the New England trade ever since that time. It maintains its home office at New Haven, Conn., and manufactures and ships all varieties of northern and southern hardwoods.

The company owns 6,000 acres of fine timberland on Roan mountain in eastern Tennessee; from this tract it cuts forty to fifty thousand feet daily, which is handled through the Roan mountain and Elizabethtown, Tenn., yards. At these points the company has excellent shipping facilities. Through another timber tract near Mountain City, Tenn., it handles out a large amount of stock daily. At the present time it has on sticks in these three yards several million feet of hardwoods. The disposition of this stock is made through the New Haven offices, and by traveling representatives located at Baltimore, Md., and Columbus, O.

The company's northern operation at Menominee, Mich., makes a specialty of basswood, handling all grades and thicknesses in the rough and also finished timber. The office is in charge of W. C. Mansfield, who also conducts sales operations in southern hardwoods in the northern markets.

The Menominee plant is fully equipped with the most modern planing mill machinery and complete dry kilns, and is now operating entirely on basswood moulding, bevel-siding, ceiling and other specialties; these products are shipped out by the Ann Arbor, Chicago & North-Western and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads, to all points of consumption.

In addition to basswood a well-assorted stock of ash, soft and rock elm, birch and other northern woods are maintained in the Menominee yards.

Death of Peter Benson.

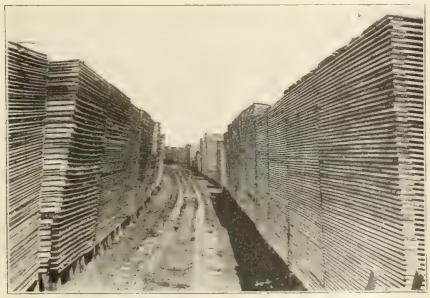
Peter Benson, widely known to lumbermen as a member of the house of James Kennedy & Co. of Glasgow, Scotland, and American manager for that company, died at Colorado Springs on June 14. Mr. Benson was forty-nine years old and came to this country several years ago, residing first at Ft. Wayne, Ind., and later at Cincinnati, where the company's offices are now located.

Ross McCulloch and Van B. Perrine of Ft. Wayne went to Colorado Springs immediately upon receiving notice of Mr. Benson's demise and brought the body back to the former city for burial. Something of the esteem and affection with which Mr. Benson's American friends regarded him may be appreciated from the fact that they wished his body buried in this country —with permission of his relatives in Scotland— that they might have the privilege of dropping an occasional flower upon his grave.

Peter Benson was a man of unusually strong and lovable character. He reflected all that is finest and most admirable, and because of these gifts he made fast friends whose sorrow over his death and devotion to his memory will last through life. In the words of one of them, "Keen and forceful and just in his dealings with all men, he was also thoughtful and tender and helpful, and so his going away is a deep grief to the wide circle of men and women to whom he had endeared himself."

Frost Veneer Plant Destroyed.

In a fire which broke out at Antigo, Wis., June 13, the plant of the Frost Veneer Seating Company at that place was destroyed and the loss is estimated at about $50,000. The operation represented one of the old industries of the city and was a branch of the company's operations at Sheboygan, Wis. The origin of the fire is unknown. Only the rain which was falling at the time prevented the blaze from spreading to other adjoining buildings. The burned buildings included the factory proper and the warehouses, in which were stored a large amount of valuable furniture and seats. The company has about 2,500,000 feet of logs on hand. The seventy-five men employed will be thrown out of work for several months as a result of the catastrophe.



ALLEY IN MENOMINEE, MICH., YARD, SANFORD & TREADWAY.



TYPICAL VIEW WELL-KEPT YARD OF SANFORD & TREADWAY.

A Planer Point.

It is not so important whether the bed of a smoothing planer is set on inclines or not as how those inclines are constructed and operated. The ordinary method of constructing the incline wedges on a smoothing planer is to let the base of the triangular wedge rest loosely on the extended base of the machine; and the bed rests on the hypotenuse of the triangle without any additional support.

The proper plan would be to have adjustable gibs both at the base of the triangular wedges and at their hypotenuse. This would secure greater firmness to the bed and prevent the wedges pulling away from it when setting the machine for planing to dimensions.

The usual plan of operating the inclines is by a single screw in the center at the feeding-in end of the machine, controlled by a hand-wheel. This construction has its bad features, which appear after the machine has been used for a while and the surfaces of the inclines have worn unevenly, as they inevitably must. When such is the case the surface of the bed will not be parallel with the cutting edge of the knives, one side being lower than the other. Hence the impossibility of planing a straight surface when such is the case.

A better adjustment of the wedges would be by parallel screws—mounted on ball bearings so as to turn easily—and operated by bevel gearing, pulling both wedges in exactly the same plane, shown in the accompanying diagram. These gears should be arranged so as to be moved in or out independently, so as to constantly keep the hypotenuses of the wedges in the same plane, no matter how unevenly the wear on them may be. The arrangement would always insure the surface of the bed to rest perfectly parallel with the cutting edge of the knives, which would give a straight surface to the stock at all times.

With this method of raising and lowering the bed, a board the full width of the machine could be planed to exactly the same thickness on both edges and throughout its entire surface, which is essential to very fine surfacing.

There is a machine on the market with this improved construction. It is manufactured by J. A. Fay & Egan Company, 414-434 W. Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio. They call it their No. 156 cabinet smoothing planer, and it is illustrated herewith.

Demise of Samuel Williams.

The lumber fraternity of Philadelphia has lost one of its most valued members in the death of Samuel Williams, head of the hardwood lumber house of Thomas Williams, Sr., & Co., which occurred at Haverford, Pa., on June 18. Mr. Williams was ill but one week, and his death will be a sad surprise to his many friends in the trade outside Philadelphia.

His work will be greatly missed in the various societies and associations with which he was affiliated. He was particularly active in the work of St. Mary's Episcopal Church at Ardmore and in the Society of Sons of Colonial Wars and Sons of the Revolution.

Mr. Williams leaves a widow and two sons—Robert F. Williams, treasurer of the Merion & Radnor Gas & Electric Company, and Samuel Chester Williams, associated with his father's lumber interests; also a brother, David Williams, and a sister, Mrs. G. B. Roberts of Baln. Funeral services were held June 22 and interment was at Laurel Hill.

McIlvain's Lumber News.

The Hardwood Record wishes to acknowledge receipt of the anniversary number of McIlvain's Lumber News, published monthly by the well-known hardwood house of J. Gibson McIlvain & Co. of Philadelphia. The paper contains some very interesting matter in the way of editorials, an authoritative review of market conditions in the hardwood industry, a charming poem on "The Forest," an article on the World's Fair walnut log, some attractive "funny stuff" with numerous amusing anecdotes related by well-known men, and a complete illustrated history of the lumber house of McIlvain, which has probably been in the lumber business longer than any other concern in the United States, having existed uninterruptedly for 110 years!

McIlvain's Lumber News is always a sample of typographical excellence and is full of good things, and its anniversary number is printed on heavy enameled paper, in two colors, presenting an exceedingly attractive appearance.

Exports of Forest Products.

Recent statistics of the Forest Service show that Uncle Sam's exports of forest products have shown higher and higher values during the last five or six years. This has been the case, although reports show that there has not been a corresponding increase in volume. For instance, the quantity of sawed timber exported from this country has increased less than 12 per cent in the last four years, while the price has increased over 50 per cent. Again, the amount of rosin exported has increased but little, while the price has more than doubled.

From 1903 to 1906 the value of staves showed very little increase, but in the year 1907 there was a decrease in the number exported of about 10 per cent, together with an increase in the price of about 20 per cent. This last would seem to indicate a recognition of the fact that the supply of the highest grades of white oak is rapidly diminishing. The staves exported are almost exclusively of the highest grades of white oak and form about a fifth of the annual production of white oak staves in the United States. As might be supposed, a large part—80 per cent—of the staves went to Europe, 40 per cent to France. The export trade makes a heavy drain on the supply of white oak.

Boards, deals, planks and sawed timber made up 50 per cent of the total value of forest product exports. Rosin ranks next, with nearly 10 per cent of the total value of these exports. Spirits of turpentine follows with about 10 per cent. Four-fifths of the rosin and turpentine go to Europe.

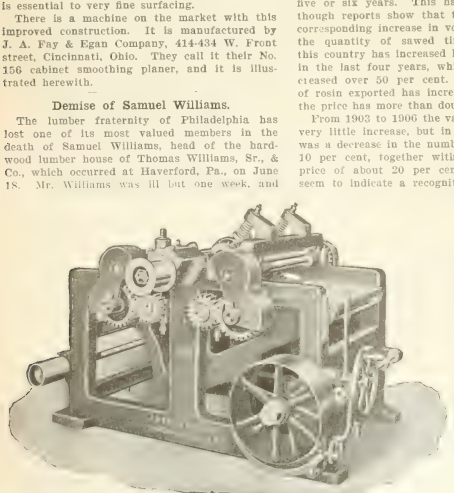
The amount of wood exported in the form of hewn or sawed timber and lumber was about 7 per cent of the total lumber cut in the United States in 1907. More yellow pine is exported than any other kind of timber. The order is yellow pine, Douglas fir and redwood. Although there are no figures which bear directly on the amount of yellow pine lumber annually exported, it is estimated that at least 13 per cent of the yellow pine cut finds its way to other countries. Probably a third of the Douglas fir exported went to South America.

Increasing the Business by Specializing the Product.

Under the above title the Selling Magazine describes the evolution of a well-known machinery house—not from three types of machines to a hundred, but from a hundred types to three! This reduction, or rather specialization, of output has taken place in the plant of the S. A. Woods Machine Company of Boston in the past fifty years. The time was when the company manufactured almost all kinds of woodworking machinery, supplying a shop with everything it needed in the way of equipment.

When Frank F. Woods, who is now director of the company's affairs, assumed charge he found an immense business was being done, but was not at all satisfied with the net returns and proceeded to analyze conditions with the determination of finding out why this was so. Believing that he had found the reason, he proceeded to take what he deemed the logical course to put the factory on a more paying basis.

It took a goodly supply of nerve to deliberately stop manufacturing machines which were well known, and in which quite a trade had been built up, but he proceeded to cut the number from over one hundred to just three, and to devote his time and energy toward making these better in every way, and pushing their sale as well as their manufacture. He reorganized his shop as rapidly as possible, gathering all similar operations under one foreman.



NO. 156 CABINET SMOOTHING PLANER, MANUFACTURED BY J. A. FAY & EGAN CO., CINCINNATI.

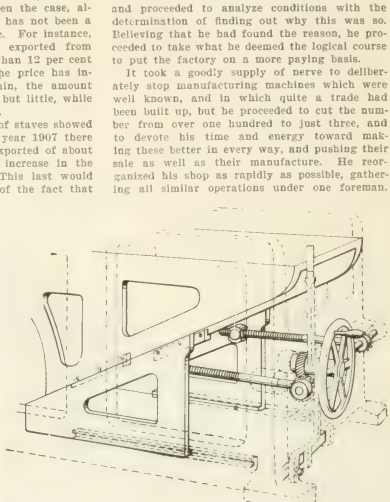


DIAGRAM OF PLANER, SHOWING PROPER ADJUSTMENT OF WEDGES.

Many machines were scrapped that might have served had he not been determined to have the best tools and the best methods, and, so far as possible, similar tools for similar work. so that men could change from one to the other without delay of any kind. In this way he has developed specialists in every department, and the workmanship has improved at the same time costs were being reduced.

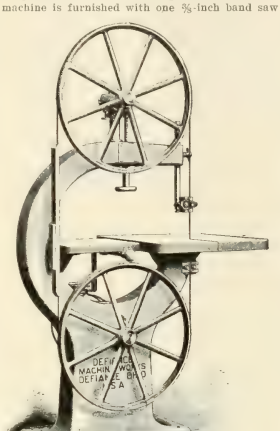
But this cutting down meant more than this. It meant that, instead of scattering the brains and energy of the force over a hundred different machines, it has concentrated and developed these three to far greater perfection than had ever been thought possible before. Also the work of advertising men, demonstrators and salesmen is much more simple and hence more effective.

Of Interest to Woodworkers.

All lumbermen will be interested in the engraving which accompanies this article. It shows a new 28-inch band sawing machine containing many patented features and improvements, which is now being put upon the market by the Defiance Machine Works of Defiance, O. These machines are being made in very large quantities by automatic apparatus, which enables the company to turn them out at a very small cost—a feature well worth considering, and one which does not by any means indicate inferiority, as the machines are built on the same lines as the other tools manufactured by this well-known concern, and are of the same high character.

Every detail of construction of the band sawing machine embodies the highest grade of workmanship, rendering it remarkably smooth-running and handy. For piano and organ factories, pattern work and woodworkers in general it cannot be surpassed.

The frame is cast in one piece, with cored center, and broad, firm base. The wheels are 28 inches in diameter, 1½ inch face, covered with pure rubber bands, ground true after fitting to the wheels and given a running balance; they are supported upon ground steel spindles of large diameter running in long bronze self-lubricating bearings of the reservoir system. The tension device maintains a uniform tension to the saw blade, so that either hard or soft-woods can be sawn without fear of the blade breaking or running off the wheels. The table, of iron in one piece, is 24 by 28 inches and can be readily tilted to any angle for conical or bevel sawing. The tight and loose pulleys are 10 inches in diameter, with 4-inch face, having a speed of 700 revolutions per minute. Each machine is furnished with one ⅝-inch band saw blade, brazing tongs and vise, etc. The machine will take material up to 12 inches thick and under, and the saw blade used is 14 feet 10 inches long. It requires but one horsepower to drive the machine, and it occupies only 34 by 46 inches of floor space.



28" PATENT BAND SAWING MACHINE, MANUFACTURED BY DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS, DEFIANCE, O.

The company will willingly send further particulars upon application.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

CHICAGO

Two West Virginia lumbermen were welcome callers at the RECORD office June 24—James C. West of the Midland Lumber Company, Parkersburg, and C. H. Holden, representing the Pardee & Curtin Lumber Company of Clarksburg, who is in charge of the company's Parkersburg office.

Frank F. Fish, the popular secretary of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, was thought to be convalescing very nicely last week and expected to be at his office on Monday; however, reaction set in and he is again laid up, so that it will probably be another week before he is able to get down town.

"Billy" Mathias, the popular hardwood salesman who has had charge of the hardwood affairs of the Chicago Car Lumber Company for the past six months, returns to his former employment with the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, of Columbus, on July 1 and will have charge of the Chicago territory.

G. J. Landeck, the well-known Milwaukee lumberman and chief host of the delegates to the National Hardwood Lumber Association, was a Chicago visitor June 22.

O. O. Agler of Upham & Agler, the newly elected president of the National Association, left Chicago June 22 to attend the annual meeting of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club, which took place at that city on June 23.

W. L. Martin of the Embury-Martin Lumber Company, Cheboygan, Mich., was a visitor to this market June 22.

Attention is called to an error in the advertisement of the Kentucky Hardwood Flooring Company on page 9, current issue of the RECORD. The item of one car 13/16x2-inch face, select plain white oak flooring, should read 2¼-inch face.

The HARDWOOD RECORD acknowledges with thanks receipt of a striking calendar from the Lumber Underwriters of New York City. On a background of dull, dark blue is seen the figure of a fireman coming out of the night bearing in one hand a lantern, which casts a weird light over his features and sheds a bright glow upon the parchment which he holds in the other hand and which bears the following legend: "Know all men by these presents: That this policy is in the standard form of the states of New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, etc.; that in addition to these standard requirements it contains the absolute guarantee of fifteen Lumbermen Underwriters for the payment of any loss under this policy." The sketch, by Chase Emerson, is a remarkably clever and well-executed conception. As is well known, the Underwriters comprise a company conducted by lumbermen for lumbermen and is confined exclusively to fire risks on lumber and woodworking plants.

R. M. Carrier of Sardis, Miss., head of the extensive hardwood interests of the Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Company, was a caller at the RECORD office last week. Mr. Carrier attended the Minneapolis meeting June 17 and 18 as a representative of the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of the United States.

C. D. Boynton, the "lumberman-wit" of St. Louis, who has contributed many a bit of amusing reading to the RECORD's columns, was a caller on June 20.

John W. Long, editor of the New York Lumber Trade Journal, was a pleasant caller at the RECORD office June 15.

A number of cypress manufacturers who attended the meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association at Minneapolis, June 17 and 18, spent the following Sunday in Chicago, en route to their homes. Among them were E. G. Westmoreland of the Des Allemands Lumber Company, Des Allemands, La.; L. H. Price of the Ramos Cypress Company, Ramos, La.; A. T. Gerrans of the St. Louis Cypress Company, Houma, La.; J. A. Bruce of the Owl Bayou Lumber Company, Strader, La.; George E. Watson and wife of New Orleans. Mr. Watson is secretary of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association.

A new concern at Margaretville, N. Y., has been organized to manufacture lath, lumber, shingles, etc., with a capital of $10,000. William H. Smith of Margaretville is head of the company.

The Poplar Lumber Company has been formed at Edmeston, N. Y., by Jas. K. Bramer, of Apulia Station, and others; it is capitalized at $25,000 and will manufacture lumber.

On June 19 fire in the yards of the Pendleton & Gilkly Lumber Company of Oconto, Wis., caused a loss of nearly $750,000. The fire was one of the worst in the north for years. Fanned by a high wind, the flames spread through the yard and only one small corner escaped damage.

BOSTON

William Knabe & Co., of Baltimore, Md., Chickering & Sons, Boston, and the Foster-Armstrong Company, Rochester, N. Y., manufacturers of pianos, have consolidated their business under the name of the American Piano Company. The capital stock is $12,000,000, half preferred. The officers of the new company are Ernest J. Knabe, Jr., president; George G. Foster, William Knabe, Charles H. Eddy and William B. Armstrong, vice-presidents, and George Eaton, treasurer. It is reported that management of the three old companies will remain the same as they were and that the various plants will continue in operation. The operating head of each plant will no doubt be one of its present officers.

C. A. Breed, representing the Appleby Lumber Company, Jamestown, N. Y., was in Boston recently.

Edgar Burgess, manager of the New York branch of the Maley, Thompson & Moffet Company, mahogany, hardwoods and veneers, visited the Boston market early in the month.

Fred D. Stimpson of the Brawley & Smith Company, hardwood dealers, Philadelphia, has been in this market.

A. L. Manes, representing the Scotch Lumber Company, Fulton, Ala., manufacturers of rift flooring, was in Boston recently.

At the time of writing the appointment of a new surveyor general for Massachusetts is still in doubt. Charles H. Crane received an appointment from Acting Governor Draper, but the governor's council has held it up at the request of several members of the trade. A

committee made up of Herbert W. Blanchard, W. F. Brown, Morris A. Hall, Howard C. Morse and Walter E. Chamberlain have been asking the many firms for their choice. The candidates in the field are Charles H. Crane, Herbert W. Bowler, George R. Dunn and Frank E. Badger. All the candidates are favorable to National Hardwood Lumber Association's inspection rules.

John M. Woods of J. M. Woods & Co., East Cambridge, Mass., has returned from an extended western trip.

W. M. Weston of the W. M. Weston Company, hardwood dealers, who has been in the West, has returned home.

L. H. Randall of Randall & Orcutt, hardwood wholesalers, has returned from a very successful business trip through the South and West.

Gardner I. Jones of the Jones Hardwood Company, Boston, has returned from a western trip.

R. E. Cleves & Co. is the style of the newest wholesale lumber firm in Boston. Mr. Cleaves has been identified with the C. W. Leatherbee Lumber Company for several years. George H. Leatherbee is treasurer of this company and was also associated with the Leatherbee company, being a brother of Charles W. Leatherbee.

A new lumber storage company has been organized in Boston known as the South Bay Storage Company. This company has taken the lumber sheds formerly used by the C. W. Leatherbee Lumber Company.

James R. Hall of the Hall Lumber Company, Boston, has opened his summer home at North Pembroke, Mass.

The Stiles Lumber Company has been organized at New Haven, Conn., with a capital stock of $10,000. The company will manufacture lumber in Virginia. Charles F. Treadway is president; William H. Stiles, vice-president; C. E. P. Sanford, treasurer, and Henry E. Sanford, secretary. Mr. Stiles is from Johnson City, Tenn., and the other incorporators are of the firm of Sanford & Treadway, wholesale dealers, New Haven, Conn.

NEW YORK

Three failures in the lumber trade in the metropolitan district were reported during the fortnight. The first was Soble Bros., hardwood manufacturers, 1 Madison avenue, formerly of Philadelphia, who have asked their creditors for an extension of time and have submitted a proposition for the formation of a new corporation to be known as the Soble Bros. Lumber Company, with a capital of $150,000, to continue the business, the creditors to accept stock therein in payment of their respective claims. The liabilities amount to $102,000. It is understood that quite a number of the creditors have accepted the proposition and further announcement will be made later.

John P. McEwan, wholesaler of 140 West Forty-second street, Manhattan, personally, and the Clayton Manufacturing Company of the same address, with plants at Princeton and Clayton, N. C., Controlled by him and of which he is secretary and treasurer, were petitioned into bankruptcy June 9. The petition against the Clayton Manufacturing Company was by two creditors, the Coppock-Warner Lumber Company, $8,000, and Hyman Supply Company, $466. The bankruptcies are $55,000 and assets $10,000. Judge Holt appointed Irving L. Ernst, receiver in both cases, bond $10,000, and authorized him to continue the business for twenty days.

Closely related to the above failures was that of the A. D. Lampson Lumber Company, retailers of Brooklyn, who have likewise been petitioned into bankruptcy. I. L. Ernst, of 170 Broadway, Manhattan, has been appointed receiver with bond of $10,000. The liabilities are estimated at $40,000 and assets $25,000.

There was a meeting of the creditors of the firm of G. L. Schuyler & Co., bankrupts, held at the referee's office, 50 Church street, and after a consideration of matters in that connection the meeting was adjourned until June 30, when the business will be finally wound up and a final dividend paid. The company has paid 20 per cent so far and it is believed that the final dividend will be very small.

The local office of the Fosburgh Lumber Company of Norfolk, Va., has been removed from 18 Broadway to the Flatiron building, where J. S. Fletcher, the new manager, has leased commodious quarters.

Frederick Weyerhaeuser, the wealthy timber land owner of St. Paul, Minn., has been elected a director of the Carnegie Trust Company of Manhattan.

C. E. Kennedy, the well known and popular manager of the local office of the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, 18 Broadway, for many years past, severs his connection therewith on July 1 to engage in business on his own account, handling a full line of general lumber. Mr. Kennedy has a host of friends in the local district as well as among northern mills, and a thorough knowledge of the lumber business in all its branches, and starts out under most favorable auspices.

The annual meeting of the Building Material Men's Club of Newark, N. J., was held in Newark on June 9, preceded by a dinner. The president and vice president of last year were re-elected and W. F. Hopping of the Bockoven Brothers Company, Newark, was elected secretary and treasurer to succeed Mr. W. E. Clark.

Among the distinguished visitors during the fortnight was Edward Hines of the Edward Hines Lumber Company, Chicago, who passed through the city accompanied by Mrs. Hines after a rest at Atlantic City following his recent operation.

W. M. Ritter, the prominent hardwood manufacturer and head of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, Columbus, O., spent several days here last week visiting with Local Manager E. E. Eaton. In commenting upon the business situation Mr. Ritter, as one of the largest hardwood producers of the country, was most optimistic. The many mills which his company operate while not at present running full time are producing in line with his belief in a fair future trade.

Rolf Stevens, late with William Whitmer & Son, has just joined W. A. Eaton in the latter's new wholesale business at 1 Madison avenue, and will assist Mr. Eaton in the selling end.

M. B. Farrin, M. B. Farrin Lumber Company, Cincinnati, has been in town for several days renewing acquaintances in the trade and for the purpose of taking back with him via the canal and Lake Erie his fine new steam cruising yacht just completed, which he will use in connection with his usual summer stay at his residence on Lake Erie.

Robert R. Sizer, head of R. R. Sizer & Co., 13 William street, is on a business and pleasure trip to the Pacific coast.

The East Jersey Lumber Company has been organized in this city by H. D. Leslie of the Burlee Dry Dock Company of Staten Island and O. W. Ramsey of Perth Amboy, N. Y. They will open offices here and conduct a general wholesale lumber business.

A. P. Irish of the Fuller & Rice Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., was in town recently on business.

E. V. Babcock of E. V. Babcock & Co., Pittsburg, spent several days in town visiting Manager H. J. Gott of the local office of his firm, 43 Wall street. He reports conditions as better than last month and states that inquiries indicate a slow but steady improvement in business.

The Livermore Lumber Company is the name of a new corporation just organized here with a capital of $100,000 by Jesse L. Livermore, 35 New street, and William F. S. Hart, 5 Beekman street, New York.

Gloeckner & Schundler is the name of a new firm which will open a yard at the foot of Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, Brooklyn. The firm is composed of L. G. Gloeckner, a partner in the firm of Grupe & Gloeckner, Spanish cedar importers of Brooklyn, and H. O. Schundler, who was formerly associated with E. M. Kenna, wholesaler of 66 Broadway, in a selling capacity.

PHILADELPHIA

Though the Lumbermen's Exchange rooms are comparatively deserted at this the vacation season, small groups of the stay-at-homes or of those who will indulge in an outing later on may be found at the noon hour in animated conversation as to issues political and commercial. Great interest was taken this year in the annual baseball game between the nines selected from the Lumbermen and Builders' Exchanges, which was held at the Athletic ball park on June 16 and which resulted in a victory for the Builders' Exchange of 14 to 3. It would be a difficult task for a layman to give a graphic description of the wonderful curves of the twirlers and the slugging of the batsmen in this game. A. J. Kilroy, the umpire, could discourse more eloquently on the subject. Suffice it to say, the attendance was large and the proceeds of course in proportion. To George A. Howes of the Lumbermen's Exchange and Benjamin K. Nusbaum of the Builders' Exchange, who successfully managed the affair, be the credit, for the very considerable sum which will be handed over to the Modified Milk Society, the Red Bank Sanitarium and the Children's Country Week, for whose benefit these games are annually played. Two helpers on this occasion who volunteered a little private philanthropy by taking it upon themselves to sell the score cards were Edith and Janie Howes, daughters of the jovial chairman of the office and entertainment committee of the Lumbermen's Exchange, George A. Howes. The winning little saleswomen collected $8.75, which was a most flattering testimonial to their thoughtfulness for these worthy charities.

The Righter-Parry Lumber Company states that on the whole it is getting a fair volume of business. The company recently engaged Charles M. Hamlin, formerly buyer in Kentucky and Tennessee, for the Philadelphia Veneer & Lumber Company of this city as salesman to cover New York state and the New England territory. Charles K. Parry is at Seaside Park, N. J., for the summer.

The Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company is anything but idle these times. This concern, from present indications, will beat all past records in the total amount of business written up. It is careful in placing risks and has been fortunate in the small amount of fire losses.

Horace G. Hazard & Co. report business slowly improving and they are most hopeful as to outlook. This firm recently secured Pier No. 46 and its covered shed, known as the old sugar-house wharf, which they will utilize as a storage wharf.

Miller & Miller are confident that the near future will show great improvement in business. They are indefatigable hustlers and so manage to get orders, but they are not inclined to rush sales at some of the prevailing quotations.

C. E. Lloyd, Jr., of the Boice Lumber Company, Inc., does not trouble over conditions. He pegs away unflaggingly and a modicum of business is entered on the books right along. He feels confident that everything will be in good shape before long.

The Owen M. Bruner Company is complacent over business affairs and reports that though trading is spotty it is keeping up a fair total. Owen M. Bruner is making an extended trip through the lumber districts of Michigan.

H. H. Maus & Co., Inc., report business somewhat brighter and the outlook promising. H. H. Maus is on a selling trip through eastern Pennsylvania.

Frank T. Rumbarger is pleased over a fair

prospect. He reports inquiries coming in and is anticipating an early revival of business.

W. H. Fritz & Co. state that they have no reason to complain over the average of trading considering general conditions.

R. B. Wheeler & Co. report that though there has been little change of late in the hardwood situation there is a much better feeling as to outlook. R. B. Wheeler is spending a few weeks at Atlantic City, N. J.

The Kirby & Hawkins Company is receiving its share of what business there is, consequently is not worrying. The company reports business running in spurts, but believes that good times are on the way.

Charles G. Blake, manager of E. V. Babcock & Co., reports buying still carried on on a hand-to-mouth basis, but that dingers are looking more cheerful for the future. He is confident that though the improvement may be gradual it will be sure.

Eli B. Hallowell & Co. report that inquiries are coming in more lively and that they are successful in booking an order here and there. They are optimists always and prophesy that good times are close by. Ralph Sanders of this firm is making his summer home as heretofore at Bay Head, N. J.

A. Hankey & Co., Inc., extensive makers of machine knives, testify to the improvement in trading, as they have recently made some good sales. Joseph R. Rogers, secretary of the company and Vicegerent Snark of the eastern district of Pennsylvania Hoo-Hoo, will leave for the works at Rochdale, Mass., soon for a short stay. The trip will afford a much needed rest.

Among the recent visitors to the local trade were: F. T. Sullivan of T. Sullivan & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; G. M. Hutton of Hutton & Bourbonnais, Hickory, N. C.; George F. Willis, Diamond Iron Works, Milwaukee, Wis., and P. P. Griffin of Lock Haven, Pa.

Samuel Williams of Thomas Williams, Jr., & Co. has been seriously ill for some time, but his many friends are hopeful that he may recover finally.

The sawmill of Edward Hemsworth, known as the Germantown Woodworking Company, was destroyed by fire on June 12; loss is estimated at $80,000.

BALTIMORE

The only delegate from Baltimore to attend the annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association in Milwaukee was John L. Alcock of John L. Alcock & Co., who went in his individual as well as official capacity as chairman of the hardwood inspection committee and member of the special committee appointed by the exchange on the hardwood inspection rules. He returned greatly pleased with the action taken at the meeting and the conciliatory spirit shown by the National association. The latter, he says, granted practically all the eastern associations demanded. He says that the rules were gone over carefully, section by section being taken up and considered, and that the conclusions reached must be satisfactory to all concerned. He will recommend that the action of the National Hardwood Association be indorsed by the exchange. The latter has never been antagonistic to the National association, its chief concern being that there should be uniformity in the inspection rules all over the country. It matters little, hardwood men say, whether the standard adopted is high or low, as long as the trade can rely upon its maintenance. For this reason the exchange has sought to cooperate with the national body instead of antagonizing it. The view held here was that existing differences could be adjusted, and consequently, though the exchange had indorsed the stand taken by the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club, demanding that the inspection rules of 1905 be restored, this attitude was not insisted upon to the point of revolt.

The transportation committee of the National Lumber Exporters' Association has been notified to meet in Baltimore June 24, when, it is thought, the amended steamship agreement will be ready for submission. The association and the committee have been at work on this agreement for the past two years, and recently the negotiations advanced to such a point as to make an early assent by the secretaries of the various steamship lines to all the main points contended for seem a probability. An effort has lately been made by the N. L. E. A., through its secretary, E. M. Terry, to have the Interstate Commerce Commission make a ruling, relieving the exporters of lumber of certain storage charges when it can be shown that neither the shipper nor the steamship company concerned are responsible for the delay resulting in an excess of storage beyond the thirty days' free time allowed. A test case came up in Philadelphia recently, a shipper being called on to pay storage charges for the excess of time when the steamer expected to take the shipment suffered a breakdown of machinery at sea and did not reach port in time. The exporter was in no sense to blame and felt that he should not be required to pay the storage charges. The commission, to which the case was submitted by Secretary Terry, however, ruled that it had no power to authorize the railroads to make a change in the published tariff. The only way to get relief would be to make provision for such exigencies in the published tariff, and this would be exceedingly difficult. As similar cases are always coming up at different ports, the ruling is of the greatest importance to the hardwood export trade.

The J. Rivers Boom & Lumber Company of Pennsylvania and West Virginia has purchased for $2,000,000 the timber and coal interests in Webster, Nicholas and Greenbrier counties, West Virginia, which the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company felt obliged to dispose of under the Hepburn law. It is estimated that about 200,000 acres are involved in the deal. The timber is to be cut at the Camden-on-Gauley and Ridgeway plants of the Rivers company. These mills have a capacity of 350,000 feet per day.

Another deal reported from Wheeling is the organization by C. M. Hood and George M. Scheets of the Hood-Hayward Lumber Company, which has taken over the Rudd-Hayward Lumber Company. The latter owns and operates not less than fifteen small mills and manufactures white oak and car lumber. The company has also secured an option on 5,000,000 feet of white oak and poplar timber in West Virginia, and in addition has nearly 4,000,000 feet of lumber on hand.

David T. Carter, who retired a short time ago from the hardwood firm of Carter, Hughes & Co., has engaged in the wholesale hardwood business with offices in the Calvert building, this city. Mr. Carter is well known in the trade and was for years located in Baltimore, going to Virginia to superintend the operation of the mills there about one year ago.

The R. E. Wood Lumber Company has in operation at a fair capacity its sawmill at Eagle Creek, Swain county, N. C., where the company owns a large tract of timber land. Much delay was experienced in getting the material on the spot and a railroad connection, the country being virgin soil.

PITTSBURG

The Colonial Lumber Company is inclined to look upon things with a rather more cheerful eye, although trade is far from what it should be at this season. President W. E. Pownall of this company has made two quite successful trips in Ohio lately and bagged some nice orders. He will start out again this week and means to come back with good business.

Manager Wickersham of the Buckeye Lumber Company reports that trade throughout the East is picking up noticeably and that for good hardwood the demand is steadily increasing. The Buckeye is fortunate in having secured about 2,000,000 feet of fine oak timber to be cut under contract, and is selling good oak on a very low freight rate from Pittsburg.

The H. B. Curll Lumber Company finds that poplar is much the best seller on its list. Its estimated stock of poplar at Glen Ray, W. Va., on the C. & O. R. R., is 150,000,000 feet. The company expects to cut 20,000,000 feet a year and will start up its plant this week. Both its Pittsburg and Philadelphia offices are busy, and Mr. Curll looks for better prices for poplar in the fall.

The Mead & Spear Company notes a better feeling all round in the hardwood market. J. J. Mead, president of this company, has made several trips this summer to Kentucky and West Virginia and reports the operations there going at a good pace. The Parsons-Cross Lumber Company, which started in business in Pittsburg some two years ago, has been succeeded by the Myers-Parsons Lumber Company, which keeps the old office of the former concern on the fifteenth floor of the Farmers' Bank building. The new name in the concern is that of Max Myers, a member of the firm of Nicola-Stone & Myers of Cleveland, O. He was also a member of the Parsons-Cross Lumber Company. A. J. Fisher, who was also connected with the Cleveland firm, will have the office management in Pittsburg.

The Interior Lumber Company notes a slightly better feeling in general lumber circles, but finds that trade is still very slow. President J. R. Edgett of this company is spending most of his time in southern Ohio, where he has been doing a fair business this summer.

Harry T. Lincoln, the popular office manager of Bemis & Fosburgh, surprised all his friends ten days ago by his marriage to May Pearl McCormick of Coraopolis, Pa. The surprise was all the more intense because Miss McCormick was a stenographer in the office and the courtship was carried on so quietly that not a member of the office force had any suspicion of the happy consummation. The couple will live in Bellevue, Pa., one of the nicest suburbs of Pittsburg.

William R. Cornelius has been taking some fair orders for hardwood this month, but finds one serious difficulty in selling lumber to the factory trade. That is, that many of the factories are taking stock for their semi-annual inventory and are not disposed to buy any lumber until after July 1.

The Webster-Keasey Lumber Company is looking some nice orders for trolley stock this month. One of them was for 400,000 feet of guard rails. Another was for quite a large pile of hemlock. The company is pounding away at its operations in Indiana county and Butler county, Pennsylvania, and is not at all afraid of the outlook for fall trade.

Wholesalers in general agree that shipments are larger than one month ago. From West Virginia mills much more lumber has been sold, and in certain stocks there has been quite an improvement since June 1. Wholesalers also agree on another point, namely, that prices on lumber are bound to go up early in the fall if not before Sept. 1. One good reason which they give for this opinion is that several railroads have announced the determination of raising freight rates on lumber July 1. With prices at their present level this leaves the wholesaler but one alternative that of raising quotations. With the general increase in business activity it is believed that by fall the market will stand higher prices on several lines of good lumber.

The Fort Pitt Lumber Company held a meeting at its office at 1214 Frick building, June 15, and raised its capital stock from $[illegible] to $50,000. The company [illegible] mill on the B. & O. [illegible] Virginia, and it getting out about 12,000 feet a day. President H. L. Austin reports that [illegible] has been quite a little improvement in the hardwood market in the past ten days.

Manager W. A. [illegible] of the Schoepp Lum-

ber Company has returned from southern Pennsylvania, where the company now has seven mills in operation. These mills are cutting oak largely and the company finds a good place for it in Philadelphia and Baltimore and is selling considerable to the export trade.

Mr. Clay says that the No. 1 stocks of white, red and rock oak are in much better demand than they were two weeks ago and that the prospects are good for a gradual stiffening in prices this summer.

O. A. Sibley of the Pennsylvania Lumber Company is down in Alabama this week looking over the watermelon crop and the operations of his company there. The company also has a big mill at Sheffield, Pa., where it is manufacturing a large amount of hardwood.

R. W. Moorhead of the J. C. Moorhead Lumber Company has been taking a few days off in Potter county, Pennsylvania, where he has large property interests. The Moorhead Company is cutting some stock to order at its West Virginia plant, but is not rushing matters at present.

The Goodwin Lumber Company, which located in the Farmers' Bank building a few months ago, is getting well grounded in the Pittsburg trade under the direction of S. Mills, Jr., its sales manager. Mr. Mills has two salesmen on the road and recently made a successful trip to Ohio.

BUFFALO

A. Miller is still in evidence as a Buffalo lumberman in New York, where he has seemed to find a new market, or an extension of the old one, and he is of course warranted in sticking to anything in that line.

O. E. Yeager claims distinction on account of making sales of birch lately as well as other things and does not complain of poor trade, though it is not what it used to be.

I. N. Stewart & Bro. are in the walnut trade along with their cherry specialty and are selling it some, though it is not very active, the common going slower than the rest. It is about $10 higher than cherry.

The mills of the Hugh McLean interest are always going, and it appears that they have faith in spruce as well as oak, for they are piling one up in the St. Lawrence Valley and the other in the Southwest.

The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company has now received the last of its shipment of about 110 cars of mostly oak from the Southwest by river to Cincinnati and now is prepared to meet any demand in that direction.

Oak is one of the things that Scatcherd & Son are always in quest of, as their trade seems to absorb that sort of lumber much as a sponge does water, while at the same time other hardwoods are not neglected.

The stock of T. Sullivan & Co. will come in by lake more than ever before now, as the plan is to stop off Pacific coast shipments at Duluth and load on vessels. There will also soon be ash and elm coming down from Michigan.

G. Elias & Bro. have had in three lake cargoes and will bring down some more later on, so that the yard is well stocked. The door mill is always busy, and boxes are picking up some, though they have been quiet a long time.

A. W. Kreinheder held over from the lumber convention to the political one, going to St. Paul in the meantime to visit his brother. The yard of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company is unloading oak from the South.

Everybody looks on F. W. Vetter as one of the steady ones in the hardwood trade, with an assortment of lumber that meets the demand and a trade that keeps the yard busy.

President F. A. Beyer of the Pascola Lumber Company stayed a second week to keep tab on the Chicago convention and came home well satisfied with the choice made. Business is good at the Missouri mills of the company.

Hardwood dealers appear to be satisfied with the work of the Milwaukee convention and say that the eastern seaboard is not likely to make any more trouble, as they obtained about all they asked for without hitting the West to any extent. It was not an easy thing to do, but it had to be done if the body was to go on. Buffalo was well remembered with Mr. Yeager as vice-president and Mr. Beyer on the board.

The Hardwood Exchange will probably hold one more meeting and suspend for the summer. It is a very active body, but does not pretend to do very much business. The general Lumber Exchange will hold a July meeting.

SAGINAW VALLEY

Those who ought to know say that there is more hardwood lumber moving at present than at any time since last summer. This looks good and, moreover, it has the merit of being true. There is more call for cars and more lumber is being shipped by firms engaged in the business. Mr. Bigelow of the Kneeland-Bigelow Company says his concerns shipped 2,884,000 feet of lumber in May, and the June shipments thus far are ahead of last year. Their stock is all distributed by rail.

John Watkins, who operates a small mill at Battle Creek, saws more or less lumber for home people and has just contracted to saw 1,500,000 feet of hardwood lumber for the Advance Thresher Company. He manufactured 900,000 feet for the same company last year.

The Richardson Lumber Company lost 1,500,000 feet of logs near Tower by fire on June 20, involving a loss of $15,000. A large amount of timber has been destroyed the last four days in the northern part of the lower peninsula by forest fires. The damage done will approximate $100,000, mostly in Cheboygan and Presque Isle counties.

The maple flooring business has manifested indications of sluggishness the last two weeks to a greater extent than at any previous time this season. This of course does not affect firms having contracts, and it is regarded as only temporary. This is the dull season usually in trade, and yet it is safe to state that the volume of trade now is not over thirty per cent below what it was a year ago. It is believed the output of the mills in the valley this season will approximate that of last year. At the yards there is a fair inquiry for lumber and dealers feel much encouraged. Quite a number of million feet are being sawed at various points in the woods by portable mills. Quotations remain unchanged.

A motor machinery company at Bay City has devised an equipment for sawing down trees with a saw driven by a gasoline engine. It not only saws the trees off close to the ground, but saws them into logs after they have been cut down.

The Cook, Miller & Curtis hardwood mill at Grand Marais is running day and night shifts.

The Kneeland-Bigelow and the Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow companies' mills will be operated right through the season.

A. C. White, who has been styled the "Basswood King" in this section, is operating his plant with a full force.

GRAND RAPIDS

N. J. G. Van Keulen of the Van Keulen & Wilkinson Lumber Company left this week on a short business trip up the lakes and to Chicago.

About a dozen of the largest furniture buyers in the country were in the market June 22, two days before the opening of the furniture sales. Indications point to a large attendance of buyers and to good results from the standpoint of orders placed.

Some of the local furniture manufacturers have been recently placing orders for lumber in an encouraging way. Prospects for fall business are looking brighter.

Reports from upper Michigan state that millions of feet of timber and in some cases mills and small villages have been destroyed by recent forest fires. The novelty works of the Tubbs Manufacturing Company, Tower, were burned, also a million and a half feet of logs belonging to the Richardson Lumber Company. The little village of Kentucky, southeast of Boyne City, was wiped out and several skidways of logs and much standing timber damaged. Much property in Cheboygan county was destroyed. Fire has also done great damage in Gannet's lumber camps, near Fouch, in Leelanau county, and in other sections.

John Watkins, who operates a sawmill at Battle Creek, has cut this year 852,000 feet of lumber for the Advance Thresher Company of that city. He has contracted to furnish the company with 1,450,000 feet of hardwood for the coming year.

W. S. Pullen, formerly of Allegan, is building a mill at Hillsdale for sawing apple wood. After being cut the wood is steamed for about thirty-six hours, when it is corded and allowed to season for about a year. For this timber Mr. Pullen pays at the rate of $10 per cord, or 3 cents a foot for the scaled. He also contracts for standing orchards.

W. W. Mitchell and F. S. Cobbs, Cadillac lumbermen, passed through this city last week in their motor cars, accompanied by friends. They are on their way to Boston, via Detroit, Buffalo and Albany, and will spend the summer touring in the East.

The Bennett Handle Company, capital $30,000, has been incorporated and will manufacture handles and other products at East Jordan.

CLEVELAND

Considerable interest is centered in the lake shipping situation. Cleveland gets considerable quantities of western hardwoods by water, while practically all the stock imported from Canada comes by that route. This year to date there is not 25 per cent of the movement of lumber that there was a year ago. The condition is steadily improving, however, and by the beginning of next month will more nearly reach normal than for any period this season. With strikes threatened by many of the cargo handlers, the lumber carriers expect to come through unscathed, agreements existing between both sides which will ward off trouble.

Lumber dealers in the flats, and there are a score of them, are seeking substantial improvement in the roads and bridges by means of which they reach the various freight depots as well as for the local deliveries. Among these the lumbermen want a new swing or lift bridge over the river at Scranton Road. The present bridge is an antiquated affair which is run by hand. Many times lumber loads are lined up for several hundred feet waiting to cross after a boat has passed on. The lumber dealers held a conference with the city authorities, who promise a new bridge and other improvements of a substantial character in the near future.

J. L. Lyttle of the Lyttle Lumber Company of Pittsburg was a local visitor during the past week. He reports business as steadily improving in all lines.

The Martin-Barlss Company of this city has received a flue shipment of African mahogany veneer logs and is already cutting a number for the market. They are splendidly grained.

The Cleveland Builders' Exchange, of which most of the Cleveland lumbermen are members, will hold its annual outing on July 13, going to the Brant House, on Lake Ontario, midway between Hamilton and Toronto. The party will number fifty or sixty and will visit Niagara Falls en route. The return will be made on Friday, July 17. A number of lumbermen are planning to take in the trip.

Fire did considerable damage to the plant of

the Lake Erie Lumber Company on the morning of June 7. It spread to adjoining buildings, the total loss exceeding $100,000. The yard is in the center of a thickly settled factory district and many plants were in danger for a time. Fifteen horses belonging to the lumber company were burned to death in the flames.

E. J. Harden of the firm of Waggy & Harden, hardwood dealers of Sutton, W. Va., called upon the local trade during the week. He says the hardwood business is showing much more strength than a month ago.

Cleveland lumbermen during the past two weeks have sympathized deeply with F. W. Gilchrist, prominent hardwood manufacturer of Alpena, Mich., who with his three sons and a daughter have been at the bedside of Mrs. Gilchrist, who was operated upon for cancer. Mrs. Gilchrist has been in a critical condition, but her recovery is now hoped for. F. R. Gilchrist of Laurel, Miss., R. E. Gilchrist of Alpena and W. A. of Cairo, Ill., together with a daughter, have been in constant attendance with the father at the bedside of the sick woman.

W. G. Ward of the Ward Lumber Company of Lynchburg, Va., was a visitor to Cleveland during the week.

Samuel E. Putnam of Putnam & Savage, hardwood dealers with offices in the Williamson building, reports trade for the past two weeks as being the most satisfactory experienced this season. Mr. Putnam says that the volume of inquiries for hardwood has become much greater, while the deliveries are more satisfactory also.

Two desk and a big chair factory, all of which use considerable quantities of hardwoods, are again in full operation in Cleveland and it is expected that they will consume considerable stock within the next six months.

Officers of the Chamber of Industry have planned an "Employment day" for July 1. Incidentally lumbermen and others interested in building are pointing out that in addition to giving the unemployed work on July 1 that as many persons as possible proceed with building operations, which will help all along the line.

COLUMBUS

M. A. Hayward returned this week from a trip through the North. He attended the National Hardwood Lumber Association convention at Milwaukee and says that it was a large and enthusiastic meeting and that optimistic views were expressed regarding the future of the lumber business. He seems to think that the few changes that are taking place in the lumber business are for the better and that general improvement can be noticed from week to week. Mr. Hayward does not look for any rapid gains, but says that the tendency is now in the right direction and that after the presidential nominations have been disposed of conditions will soon assume better form and after the first of the year trade will become normal in all departments.

Work was suspended last week on the new government building at Third and State streets, awaiting plans for the addition of ten feet to the foundation, and according to the announcement about $100,000 will be added to the original cost of the building. Considerable of the lumber for the new building has already been delivered and the addition will enable local dealers to sell many additional cars. A fair amount of building permits has been taken out during the past week and the low price of material has induced many to plan the erection of new structures.

Some of the larger lumber companies here say that inquiry is now much better than it has been since the first of the year and that large lots now have the call instead of odds and ends, orders for which are often difficult to fill. They say that while inquiry shows improvement, there has been but little increase in new orders received. Some of the larger houses are more optimistic regarding the future than the smaller ones, but all seem to believe that in due time conditions will become adjusted.

INDIANAPOLIS

Maurice Trimble, for twenty-eight years superintendent of the Bosworth Lumber Company, Vincennes, died at his home in that city recently.

The National Veneer & Lumber Company, recently merged with the Walnut Lumber Company, is building some new sheds and making other improvements.

The Conrey & Birely Table Company, Shelbyville, has changed its name to the Davis-Birely Table Company.

William F. Johnson of the Capitol Lumber Company has returned from Minneapolis, where he attended the convention of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

Several Anderson business men have organized the Anderson Go-cart Company with $10,000 capital, and are preparing to build and equip a plant at once.

J. M. Pritchard and W. W. Knight of the Long-Knight Lumber Company, this city, attended the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Milwaukee.

Charles W. Miller, Goshen, secretary of the Lesh, Prouty & Abbott Company, East Chicago, has been nominated for congress from the Thirteenth Indiana district to succeed the late A. L. Brick. He was formerly state attorney general.

After a short illness Charles Hamilton, engaged in the lumber business at Martinsville for more than thirty years, died at his home in that city a few days ago. He was formerly in business at Memphis, Tenn.

Alexander A. Isgrigg, formerly engaged in the retail business in this city but more recently a traveling representative for the Henry Lumber Company, Michigan City, died in that city a few days ago while attending the Republican national convention. He was 55 years old.

It is rumored that the Westcott Carriage Company contemplates moving its large plant from Richmond to Anderson, where the Citizens' Factory Committee has offered a free site and substantial bonus. The plant is one of the largest in Richmond.

Incendiaries attempted to burn the yards and plant of the Greer-Wilkinson Lumber Company at Fort Branch on the night of June 18. There was only a slight loss. A man and his wife have been arrested on a charge of arson.

David B. Schofield, who started the old Schofield mills on the banks of Fall creek, near this city, in 1850, died in this city last week at the age of 89. The sawmill was operated fifty years.

MILWAUKEE

The report of the Committee on Forestry, given by Chairman M. M. Wall at the recent Milwaukee convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, has been attracting attention all over the country. To prevent the serious shortage of hardwood timber the report recommended five steps that should be taken: that lands should be set aside to be devoted to forest growth; that legislation should be passed protecting the timber owner against depredations and forest fires; that the several states take up the question of reforestation; that Congress prohibit the exportation of logs and that the federal government make a census of the stumpage of the United States.

E. H. Mertes of Spokane, Wash., a visitor at the recent hardwood convention in Milwaukee, in an interview spoke of the unlimited supply of timber in Alaskan territory and believed that this fact offset the hardwood shortages in the Appalachian ranges and in the Mississippi districts. Mr. Mertes said that the finest pine in the land covered thousands of square miles in Alaska.

S. H. Rondeau, former cashier of the State Bank at Clintonville, Wis., has been chosen as manager of the Roberts Lumber Company at Embarass, Wis.

A. A. Shead, one of the Milwaukee managers of the Noble-Corwin Lumber Company, recently returned to Milwaukee after an extensive trip through northern Wisconsin and Michigan.

D. A. Dardis of the Dardis Lumber Company of Burlington, Wis., was a recent Milwaukee visitor.

E. H. Trump of the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company of St. Louis recently called upon the Milwaukee hardwood lumber trade.

A. H. Bohn of the Waldstein Lumber Company of St. Louis was a late Milwaukee visitor.

The Pendleton-Gilkey Lumber Company of Oconto, Wis., suffered a loss of $65,000 by fire on June 19. The cedar yards, containing 500,000 poles, were totally destroyed.

The liabilities of the Koch & Loeber Company of Milwaukee, extensive manufacturers of willow and woodenware, recently declared bankrupt, are far in excess of the first estimate and now are given as $223,874. This is the largest claim filed in the Milwaukee bankruptcy court for some time. More than 200 creditors have filed claims against the company and a meeting of these will soon be called.

The Filer & Stowell Company of Milwaukee, well known manufacturers of sawmill machinery and appliances, are experiencing an excellent demand in their line. The company has recently shipped a $25,000 sawmill outfit to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, and has extensive contracts for the supplying of mills to companies in Canada and Texas.

S. C. Major of the S. C. Major Lumber Company of Memphis, Tenn., wholesaler of hardwoods, was a recent Milwaukee visitor.

Wisconsin hardwood men are awaiting the opening of the Wisconsin & Northern railway branch between Shawano and Crandon, Wis., when one of the richest hardwood tracts in northern Wisconsin will be accessible. It is believed that the distance of some forty miles will soon be lined with hardwood plants.

R. F. Hodges, Milwaukee wholesale hardwood dealer, is on a business trip through northern Wisconsin.

The Jung Woodenware Company, recently organized and now located at La Crosse, is ready for operation with bright business prospects. The company will start with twenty employes and if the trade will warrant this force will soon be increased 75 per cent.

The Sawyer-Goodman Company of Marinette is busy with summer logging and has established two camps at Champion, Mich., where it is expected that 5,000,000 feet of logs will be cut during the summer.

The Schroeder Lumber Company of Ashland, Wis., has sent crews to the north shores of Lake Superior, where timber is being cut which will later be shipped down to Wisconsin pulpwood mills.

The Iron County Land & Timber Company, to be located at Hurley, Wis., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000 by T. M. Thomas, J. W. Carow and F. I. Hughes.

The Mueser Lumber Company, an Iowa corporation with a capital of $97,200 and Wisconsin interests of $24,430, has filed articles to operate in Wisconsin.

BRISTOL

F. K. Bradshaw of Johnson City, who recently purchased a 10,000-acre tract of timber in Unicoi county, Tennessee, expects to soon install mills and begin the development of the property on a large scale.

An evidence of the feeling of confidence among the lumbermen of this section is shown by the heavy improvements, extensions, etc., that have been made and the heavy buying of machinery. Among the machinery men in this

section this week are: Benjamin H. Cox, Jr., J. A. Fay & Egan Company, Cincinnati; W. J. Cotteral, Ohio Knife Company, Cincinnati, and Gaylord H. Miles of Wysong & Miles Company, Greensboro, N. C. While in Bristol Mr. Miles was the guest of his brother-in-law, J. A. Stone, of Stone-Huling Lumber Company.

T. J. Galloway of Johnson City, largely interested in the Wood Lumber Company, which became financially embarrassed nearly two years ago, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy and the first meeting of creditors will be held before Referee in Bankruptcy H. H. Shelton of Bristol this month. Mr. Galloway's assets are in the neighborhood of $25,000, while the extent of his liabilities is not known.

W. H. Stiles, who recently resigned as lumber and timber agent of the Carolina, Critchfield & Ohio, has returned to eastern Virginia and will enter the wholesale lumber business at once on his own account. Mr. Stiles is well known to the trade all over the country, having been for several years traveling representative of Sanford & Treadway of Connecticut, largely interested in this section.

A tract of timber land in Unicoi county, Tennessee, forty miles from Bristol, affected by the failure of the Wiborg & Hanna Company, Cincinnati, and in which other concerns were interested, will shortly be sold under process from the court.

The Doss Manufacturing Company, just organized at Pocahontas, Va., with a capital stock of $10,000, is preparing to enter business at once, and will do a general wholesale lumber and manufacturing business.

"The business outlook is much better," said J. A. Wilkinson, a prominent Bristol manufacturer. "The demand is improving and the volume of business is much more satisfactory, though things are by no means what might be expected."

O. H. Vial, largely interested in timber lands of east Tennessee and a well-known wholesale lumberman of Mountain City, Tenn., was here this week and reports the lumber business in that section in fair shape.

The Marion & Rye Valley railroad, one of the best known lumber railroads in southwest Virginia, and extending from Marion, Va., where the big band mills of the United States Spruce Company and other concerns are located, has been sold. Only meager details of the transaction have been received here, though it is said that persons largely interested in the timber lands of Grayson county, including Baltimore lumbermen, are interested in the deal. The road is about thirty miles in length.

J. H. Bryan of the Bryan Lumber Company has returned from a trip in the East and reports little change there in the lumber markets.

F. W. Hughes of Price & Heald, Baltimore, and C. H. Smith, Jr., of R. A. & J. J. Williams, Philadelphia, are buying lumber in eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina. Nearly all the country mills in that section are running. The roads are rapidly improving and hauling to the railroads has been begun.

CINCINNATI

Local lumbermen who attended the convention at Milwaukee, June 11 and 12, have returned much perplexed at the action on the inspection question. They with others made an effort to have the 1905 rules again installed. However, they were pleased with all other action taken. A number of the local dealers did not return immediately, but joined the Business Men's and Blaine Club at Chicago and helped boom Ohio's son, William H. Taft, for the nomination for President. The local crowd are well pleased with his being placed at the head of the Republican ticket and some of them are of the opinion that his nomination will help trade to a great extent.

E. L. Gilbert of the J. W. Darling Lumber Company has returned from a successful business trip to Chicago. During his stay in the Windy City he took a run over to Milwaukee and represented his firm at the convention. He stayed in Chicago long enough to hear the outcome of the convention.

L. D. Halstead of Richey, Halstead & Quick of the Traction building has purchased a summer home in Michigan and between trips will visit the cottage. His wife and children are there for the summer. Mr. Halstead will not return to the local offices until October.

H. J. Garrett of the Brodhead-Garrett Company of Clay City, Ky., was in town last week visiting the lumber trade in an effort to sell lumber.

Floyd Day of the Swann-Day Lumber Company of Clay City, Ky., was here recently. He made a thorough canvass of the city for trade and, from reports, was fairly successful.

Charles Duhlmeicr of Duhlmeier Brothers has the sympathy of his many friends in the trade upon the illness of his little girl. The latest news states she is getting along very nicely and will soon be herself again.

George Littleford of the Littleford Lumber Company states that he found things rather quiet during the early part of June, but the latter part of the month presented a more brisk inquiry for lumber. The situation will show some improvement each week, that is, until the usual summer dullness sets in.

W. K. Blinn of the William H. Perry Lumber Company, who has been on a vacation for the past two months, is expected to return the latter part of this month.

W. E. Johns of the William H. Perry Company has returned from a business trip to Chicago. He also took a run over to Milwaukee to see what was going on at the convention. W. B. Wolfe of the same concern is still at the yards of the company superintending the shipment of a great deal of lumber from there. The yards are located at Nashville.

President Thomas P. Egan of the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, one of the largest manufacturers in woodworking machinery in the country, states that by the first of July he intends to put on additional forces of men and that the company will soon be doing business on the same old basis. The concern employs about 1,500 men and is called the "City Shop."

Benjamin Bowman, a salesman for a Chicago lumber concern, was arrested here last week for passing worthless checks. The amounts, although small, were passed on a number of concerns here. As his folks are wealthy, his financial distress is expected to be straightened out.

Bankruptcy Referee Greve approved the sale made by Louis P. Ezekiel of the sawmill of the United States Timber Company, located at West Irvine, Ky., about ten days ago. The property was appraised at $9,000 and brought $7,800. The office fixtures and two carloads of lumber were also sold last week for $475, which is slightly above the appraised value.

A suit for $3,761 delinquent franchise tax was filed in the United States court against the New Decatur Buggy Company. The company is now in the hands of a receiver appointed by the court. All but $74 of the amount claimed is accumulation of $10 a day fine.

The Sayers & Scoville Company, with a capital stock of $150,000, was incorporated last week by W. A. Sayers, Flaval H. Scoville, Virginia and Bessie Scoville, Francis M. Sayers and A. E. Eisenhart. W. A. Sayers is president of the concern; Flaval Scoville, vice-president and treasurer, and A. E. Eisenhart, secretary.

T. B. Stone, president of the T. B. Stone Lumber Company, with offices in the Union Trust building, left the early part of the week for a business trip south. During his stay in the South he will visit the mill of the company.

G. N. Burt of the Burt & Brabb Lumber Company of Ford, Ky., was a caller among the lumber element during the last fortnight. It is said that he met with considerable success in disposing of his concern's holdings.

Chester F. Korn of the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company, states that his concern is enjoying a fair amount of business, but that it is not what it might be. He left the early part of the week for Mississippi, where he will visit the mill of the company.

Dwight Hinckley of the Hinckley Lumber Company has purchased a saddle and driving horse and has also been elected a member of the local Riding Club. Business with his concern is very good, as the erection of buildings here is heavy, and they are dealers in building material.

Everybody in Cincinnati is rejoicing over the nomination of Taft. His reception when he arrived last Saturday was very hilarious.

Thomas J. Moffett of the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Lumber Company has just returned from the convention at Chicago and was much pleased over the nomination of William H. Taft. He stated that during the past ten days his company has been doing a very good business and that he looks for an improvement each week.

"The month of June so far with us has been just as good as last year," says B. F. Dulweber of John Dulweber & Co., "and from present indications an improvement should be noted each week."

L. W. Radina of L. W. Radina & Co. has just returned from a few days' pleasure trip up the state. He said that business with them has been about the same, but is of the opinion that Taft's nomination will strengthen trade to a considerable extent.

G. Furger of the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company of Ashland, Ky., was a visitor in the Queen City during the latter part of the month.

D. H. Mould of the Ohio River Lumber Company of Ironton, O., called on a number of the local lumber dealers during the week.

W. L. Briggs of the Briggs & Wilson Lumber Company of Boston, Mass., was a caller among the lumber trade here during the past fortnight.

William Duhlmeier of Duhlmeier Brothers says that things with them generally remain about the same, but is of the opinion that the month of July will reveal an improvement.

W. M. Weston of the W. M. Weston Company of Boston was a recent visitor here.

G. L. Wade of Indianapolis called on a number of the local lumber dealers here during the past fortnight trying to get some trade for his concern.

H. B. Shreve, who has a beautiful little cottage on the Miami river, spent a few days here trying to get some of the local lumber dealers to erect a cottage on the river near his, so as to have some company and incidentally a little playing with the pasteboards after the sun has set and the night is growing nigh.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Wiborg & Hanna Company, bankrupt lumber merchants of this city, held last week in the office of Bankruptcy Referee Greve, it was stated that the firm has offered the creditors 50 cents on the dollar on time and 40 cents on a cash basis. This meeting adjourned until July 9 to consider the proposition.

A disastrous fire occurred in the plant of the Mason Lumber Company at Mason, O., last week and entailed a loss of about $50,000. The plant was controlled by the Lockland Lumber Company of Lockland, a short distance from Cincinnati.

The annual outing of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club, which consisted of a banquet on the club house porch of Chester Park, was held Tuesday evening, June 23. The affair was a success in every respect and the short addresses delivered by retiring President Thomas J. Moffett and the new president, B. F. Dulweber, were received with much applause. After the banquet the crowd went to the opera to hear "Robin Hood." The next meeting of the club will be held at the Business Men's Club, June 27, when several important questions will be

brought up, among them a definite place to hold the weekly meetings.

EVANSVILLE

Nathan Thayer, the well-known member of the firm of Thompson, Thayer & McCowen, sailed June 20 from New York for Ireland, from which place he will go to England and thence on a tour of the continent, returning late in October. Mr. Thayer's trip will be primarily for pleasure; however, he will call on all his friends in the trade across the water.

Bedna Young and Frank Cutsinger of Young & Cutsinger were at their Jasper plant this week looking after affairs there. The plant at that place has been closed down for some time while repairs were being made. The mill started up Monday of this week with a nice stock of logs on hand. H. J. Schaefer, the promising young manager for Maley, Young & Cutsinger at that place, says business has been fairly good with them the past month and he expects this month to be still better.

Thompson, Thayer & McCowen are erecting a building at their plant at Columbia street and the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad, in which they are going to install a planing mill with rip saws, cutoff saws and everything that goes with a well-equipped plant. The machinery will be run by a large electric dynamo which will be installed in the building. The firm will thus be in position to handle all kinds of mixed orders where a part or all of the lumber is required to be dressed. They will also be able to handle the retail trade to better advantage.

C. W. Talge of the Evansville Veneer Works is on a trip in the northeast. The trip will be quite an extensive one; he has now been gone about two weeks.

The Hohenstein-Hartmetz Furniture Company, whose factory burned recently, has leased the factory building at Second and Division streets, formerly occupied by the Crescent Shoe Company. The firm expects to get the factory in operation in about a month with the same capacity as before, turning out the same style of goods, mostly music cabinets. It was thought for a time after the fire that the firm would locate in another city, as inducements were offered to do so, but they decided differently.

Joseph Bertrand and Miss Stella Meeks were united in marriage here June 17 by Dr. Wiggenton of the Chestnut Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bertrand is a promising young man and is connected with the Henry Maley Lumber Company of this city. Miss Meeks is a beautiful and talented young woman. The young couple were the recipients of many congratulations from a wide circle of friends.

ST. LOUIS

A recent pleasant event was the outing of the Lumber Dealers' Association on June 10. Twenty-five retail lumber dealers left the lumber yard of Stephen J. Gavin at 9 o'clock in the morning in automobiles furnished by William L. Boeckeler of the Boeckeler Lumber Company, Harry Swartz of the Eau Claire-St. Louis Lumber Company, Stephen J. Gavin, G. A. Gruner of Philip Gruner & Bro. Lumber Company, James Prendergast of the Prendergast Lumber Company and John A. Reheis of the Wilson-Reheis-Rolfes Lumber Company, went out to the St. James Hunting and Fishing Club, about eighteen miles out, and spent the day there. The usual merrymaking was indulged in.

The F. C. Moore Lumber Company reports considerable business early this month, although Mr. Moore says it is not as much as there was last year.

E. W. Blumer, sales manager of the Lothman Cypress Company, says they are doing well but the cypress business is not what it should be. Five of their mills are operating.

Theodore Plummer, president of the Plummer Lumber Company, is not at all satisfied with the way business is going. Prices, however, are better, and that is one of the redeeming features. As they have a nice stock of dry hardwood on hand and can afford to wait for better prices, they are not disposing of any of their stock unless they get the prices they ask.

George E. Hibbard, vice-president of the Steele & Hibbard Lumber Company, says he notices a betterment in trade, although it is only slight.

A nice run of business is reported by E. H. Luehrmann, vice-president of the Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company. Thus far their sales this month are much better than they were last year, and they are getting better all the time.

The St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade is going to have a special week August 3 to 8 for the retail furniture dealers who come to this market for their goods. There will be a day on the river, with dinner and two nights at the summer gardens. The week promises to be both pleasant and profitable.

According to the reports made by the St. Louis hardwood dealers who went to Milwaukee to attend the National Hardwood Lumber Association, they had a great time, even if they did not get the convention for next year.

C. E. Thomas of the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company says business is quite satisfactory, although they did not do as much as they wanted to do.

The Mangold Stave & Cooperage Company has increased its capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000.

Leland P. Arthur of the Arthur Hardwood Flooring Company of Memphis, Tenn., was a visitor to St. Louis recently.

According to statistics compiled by the Missouri Bureau of Labor and Statistics, Carter county stands at the head of the counties of Missouri in lumber shipments. In hardwood lumber it exported 3,883,000 feet. It also shipped out 4,500 feet of walnut logs, 146,000 railroad ties, 5,500 fence and mine posts and 400 carloads of cooperage.

W. A. Bonsack, president of the Bonsack Lumber Company, reports business more gratifying in spite of the comparative dullness in the hardwood lumber trade.

The plant of the Jacob Loesch Cooperage Company suffered $10,000 damage by fire recently.

C. M. Jennings, the chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Lumbermen's Club of St. Louis, had the club out at Delmar Garden Tuesday night for a summer outing. The ladies participated. There was a beefsteak dinner at 6:30 at the cafe and after that the whole party went to hear "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" in the auditorium. About 200 were present. It was the last meeting of the club until September, so something a little out of the ordinary was given.

NASHVILLE

The continued and oppressive hot weather is driving Nashville's lumbermen out of the city, and if this spell keeps up there will be little doing in the way of local business or local lumber news. John B. Ransom has gone to Ridgetop, Tenn., with his family for the rest of the summer. He has a summer cottage there, and as it is only about twenty miles from Nashville, he can go back and forth to business each day. Walter Keith, vice-president of the Nashville Tie & Cedar Company, has also taken his family to Ridgetop for the summer. Millard Fillmore Green of the Davidson-Benedict Company has gone to Chautauqua for the hot months with his family. W. J. Cude of the W. J. Cude Land & Lumber Company recently moved out to his elegant summer home on the Harding road. He bought the old Cheatham homestead not long since for $25,000, and has refitted the entire place elegantly. John W. Love of Love, Boyd & Co. has been unable to get away as yet to Markland, Nova Scotia, owing to the illness of Hamilton Love, Jr., the five-months' old child of Hamilton Love, a member of this firm. The little fellow has typhoid fever and is in quite a serious condition. Unusual concern is felt over his condition just now on account of the extreme heat.

John Baumgartner of Nashville has secured patent rights on an invention which he claims will make a hit with the many dwellers in apartments these days. It is a combination piece of furniture, which may be a davenport, a chest or a table. It can be used for a piece of furniture for a hall, dining or sewing room or office. It is said the design is light, complete and durable and easily changeable from one form to another.

A special from Lebanon, Tenn., announces a good sized deal in cedar timber, in which the Eagle Pencil Company paid $10,000 at public auction for the cedar on fifty-four acres of land belonging to Jim and Dick Hooker. This is said to be the largest deal ever made for this valuable wood at one time in this the original heart of the great cedar belt, and, in fact, this was the largest and best piece of cedar timber left in Wilson county. Several firms bid and the sale was a spirited one.

A dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., announces the destruction of the big sawmill plant at Hollins, Ala., belonging to the Kaul Lumber Company. Over 6,000,000 feet of lumber were destroyed, in addition to the sawmill, planing mill, engine house and all the tramways. The depot and commissary were saved, however. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the federal court at Nashville against the well-known firm of W. B. Earthman & Co. of Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Lebanon, Tenn., secures another industry in the removal to that town from Mobile of the Mobile branch of the Gulf Red Cedar Company. This concern manufactures for export purposes cedar slats, out of which cedar pencils are made. The Gulf Red Cedar Company is a branch of the Richmond Cedar Company of Richmond, Va., capitalized at $300,000. It has branch plants at Mobile, Greenville, Miss., and Paint Rock, Ark. The Lebanon plant will work about 100 men.

MEMPHIS

Lumber shippers of this city are jubilant over the victory they won over the railroads in the two cases which have just been decided by the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington. The first is styled the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company et al. vs. the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley roads and involves the rate on hardwood lumber shipments from Memphis to New Orleans. The second is styled George D. Burgess et al. vs. the Transcontinental Freight Association and involves the rates on hardwood lumber from points south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi to Pacific coast territory. In the first named the commission has ordered the defendant railroad companies to restore the old rate of 10 cents per hundred pounds, which was changed to 12 cents February 2, 1903, on the ground that the advance in rates was not only unreasonable but also unjustifiable. The lower rate becomes effective in a very short time. In the last named case the defendant association is ordered to restore the old rate of 75 cents per hundred pounds and to recall the present one of 85 cents per hundred pounds between the territory named and Pacific coast points. The commission has also ordered the defendant to return to shippers the amount of excess freight paid, but the period to be covered by such return is only that intervening between the present time and the date of the filing of the complaint with the commission, something like a year ago.

Nearly all the leading hardwood lumber firms in this market were joint complainants with the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company in the case against the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley roads, bearing their share of the expense and taking the matter before the commission.

It is not expected that the reduction in rates on hardwood shipments between Memphis and New Orleans will have any material bearing on export lumber business out of this city. The reduction in rates will enable exporters in making firm offers to shade their prices to the extent of the reduction in rates, but the foreign market is now so glutted with consigned stock that it is doubtful if the lower rates will attract any attention from foreign buyers. They are able, from all reports received here, to buy lumber abroad at such advantageous figures as to make prices on this side look extremely high. It is probable that the reduction of 10 cents per hundred pounds on lumber shipments to the Pacific coast will stimulate the demand from that quarter. Business has been almost dead in that direction since the advance became effective, the freight rate being well nigh prohibitive.

But much more important than the stimulus to business for the immediate present is the effect the decision is likely to have upon the railroads themselves. The railroads have shown a disposition during the past few years to advance rates in the face of all opposition, over all protests and without adequate justification. They had comparatively easy sailing until shippers learned to carry their complaints before the Interstate Commerce Commission and until that tribunal was given larger powers over matters affecting rates.

At the last meeting of the season the Lumbermen's Club, acting upon the suggestion of Hon. W. A. Percy, passed a motion to the effect that the River and Rail Committee be empowered to assume the aggressive in all matters pertaining to changes in rates on the part of the railroads. Mr. Percy stated that it was his opinion that if the roads realized they would encounter serious legal obstacles every time they threatened an advance in rates they would be very slow about making changes. As a matter of fact it is highly probable that the commission may be given an opportunity of passing upon certain phases of the readjustment of rates out of Memphis to compensate for the withdrawal of reconsigning privileges. This is the statement made authoritatively by Mr. Foster, who has the matter in hand as chairman of the special committee to which reference has been made. Mr. Percy made the statement before the club that the withdrawal of reconsigning privileges was equivalent to a straight advance of about 3 cents per hundred pounds on lumber shipments out of Memphis, and it is therefore not surprising that lumber shippers are holding out for something more than a concession of 1 cent.

Lumber manufacturers in this section are beginning to curtail production. They concluded some time ago that it would be necessary to reduce their output, but many of them had large quantities of timber that had to be cut up in order to be saved and could not follow this decision sooner. Among those closing down during the past few days or preparing to take such action at an early date are: J. D. Darnell, Inc., with mills at Memphis and Leland, Miss.; Three State Lumber Company, Burdette, Ark., and North Mississippi; Moore & McFerren, operating two mills outside of Memphis and cutting cottonwood almost exclusively; L. H. Gage Lumber Company, which has closed down its big mill at Earl, Ark., for the first time in several years; Hale & Kelser and the L. Sondheimer Company. The mill of Hale & Kelser at Osceola was closed down until a short time ago, when it resumed to cut special sizes to fill in certain lines of stock. This work has been about completed. There are other plants in this territory which have already closed down or will do so shortly, but a complete list of them is not obtainable at this writing.

The gentlemen who went to Charleston, Miss., as guests of the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company a short time ago report as being very much pleased with what they saw. The big mill is one of the most complete of its kind in the country and the yards are the best seen anywhere in the South. Facilities have been arranged for handling business with all possible dispatch and the company is receiving the congratulations of its patrons and friends upon the magnificent plant. The sawmill, machine shop and bending works have already been completed and are now in operation and work has begun on the box factory, planing mill and veneer plant. Work on these will be rushed as rapidly as possible. The capacity of the plant as operated at present is about 125,000 feet a day, mostly oak.

The Memphis delegation has returned from Milwaukee, where they attended the annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. They were very much pleased with the convention and its general results. They state that they enjoyed every minute of the time they were in Milwaukee and express themselves as highly appreciative of the hospitality shown them. The delegation were also much pleased with the election of George D. Burgess, of Russe & Burgess, as treasurer of the association for the next two years. His selection is looked upon as a recognition of the fact that Memphis, because of its wonderfully strong following in the association, is entitled to consideration.

The movement for consolidating the Memphis Industrial League and the Business Men's Club is under consideration again and it is probable that something definite will be done in the next few days. The directors of the two organizations have held several conferences and the Business Men's Club has declared its intention of taking over the Industrial League if 250 new members can be secured for the former. It is believed that this will provide sufficient funds for carrying on the work of the league. If this plan is followed the Industrial League will become a department of the Business Men's Club. Commissioner L. F. Peters, who has been in charge of the work of the league since its formation, has handed in his resignation. The work of the organization is regarded as too important to be allowed to drop. If arrangements cannot be perfected with the Business Men's Club other plans will be attempted.

Shippers are very much alarmed over the threatened advance in rates on the part of southern and southwestern roads which, according to current reports, is to become effective not later than September 1. The statement is made that something definite will be known regarding what the roads propose to do within the next ten days. The commercial organizations throughout the South will fight any advance the roads may attempt to make. The Lumbermen's Club of Memphis has committed itself positively to this policy: The Little Rock Board of Trade has expressed its intention of resisting the advance. The Lumbermen's Club has asked other organizations to participate with it in such a protest and, if the roads insist upon attempting to install a higher schedule it is certain they will get a fight such as lumber shippers of Memphis have recently proved themselves capable of giving.

Export conditions are still unsatisfactory. One of the leading exporters of this market today states that he does not expect any early improvement in conditions abroad. He says that there is so much consigned stock that it is almost out of the question to secure satisfactory prices on lumber shipped from this side. He does not believe, however, that the consigned stock itself is a more depressing factor than the general depression in trade conditions. Another exporter is authority for the statement that there will probably be some good to come from the heavy consignments of lumber abroad. He believes this will take the shape of a stoppage of advances against consigned lumber on the part of foreign brokerage companies. These, in a number of instances, according to his information, will lose some of the money they have advanced, for the reason that there is not enough proceeds derived from the sale of this lumber at auction to pay for the freight and to reimburse them for the amount they have advanced. W. H. Russe some time ago advanced the idea that the way to break up the consignment evil was for the brokers to stop making advances. If they incur losses a few times as the result of advances they will be cured and thus, through their own misfortune, brought to their senses.

Building operations in this city are on a liberal scale. Weather conditions have been very favorable and this has helped the movement. The prospects are that the showing for June this year in Memphis will compare most favorably with the corresponding period last season.

Box factories in Memphis are having a rather quiet time. They usually expect to do only a moderate business at this season of the year, but the demand is smaller now than is customary. There are some orders which were taken on contracts a long while ago which are being filled, but the manufacturers of boxes are doing considerably less than the average for June.

Leland P. Arthur of the Arthur Hardwood Flooring Company has returned from a recent trip to Kansas City and other western points.

George D. Burgess of Russe & Burgess, who was elected treasurer of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at its recent convention, is in the East. He will not be at home for about a week.

Frank B. Robertson of the Robertson-Fooshe Lumber Company and E. E. Goodlander of the Goodlander-Robertson Lumber Company, who went West a short time ago on a business trip, have returned. They came back with the delegation from Memphis to the annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

NEW ORLEANS

Roderick S. Huddleston, secretary of the Otis Manufacturing Company and manager of that Company's Chicago branch, was a recent visitor here. He was formerly a New Orleans resident, and for many years was connected with the Otis mill in this city. Mr. Huddleston says his firm is doing a good business and expects to do well this year, despite adverse conditions which have affected the lumber business generally.

L. M. Richardson, another Chicago lumber operator, was a recent visitor to New Orleans. "The market is fair now," said Mr. Richardson in discussing the situation. "It is gradually getting back to a paying basis, and I think the fall business will be quite brisk. The foreign market is in fair shape, with no extraordinary features. Some might regard it as poor, but that depends a good deal upon one's connections, and I have found it even better than I expected." Mr. Richardson also discussed the matter of federal statutes for conserving the forests. People who knew what was best for their timber lands, he said, needed no federal statutes to guide them.

William Chalfant, Jr., a prominent capitalist, of Westchester, Pa., as the representative of a big eastern syndicate has bought the big tract of Avoyelles parish lands involved in the suit of the Fidelity Trust Company vs. the Avoyelles Land & Timber Company. The lands are situate chiefly on the south side of Red river and north of the Atchafalaya, approximately 70,000 acres lying in one body. It is expected the tract will yield about 900,000,000 feet of all kinds of timber. Mr. Chalfant and his associates paid $250,000 for the property.

Announcement is made that Cook, Douglas & Co.'s mill at Grand Cane, La., has resumed opera-

tions after having suspended for several weeks.

J. H. Hinton, a well-known Mississippi and Louisiana lumber exporter, has organized a new exporting company, to be known as the Lumberton Manufacturing Company. It is domiciled at Lumberton, Miss. J. H. Hinton, J. W. Hinton and others are the incorporators.

Lumber exporters of the Atchafalaya river district in this State are much concerned in the efforts being made to interest the United States government in the creation of a twenty-foot channel from Morgan City to the Gulf. Private interests have already dredged a fourteen-foot channel, and considerable lumber is being shipped through there now. With the twenty-foot channel millions of feet will be shipped out of Louisiana that way, and the lumbermen are earnestly supporting the move in favor of the deeper channel. The work will cost less than $500,000, it is stated, and the new waterway will be of incalculable benefit to commerce.

Ex-Governor Blanchard's work in behalf of a forestry commission in the State of Louisiana is beginning to attract wide attention in this State, and keen interest is being manifested in the developments. Mr. Blanchard proposes to have the legislature create a forestry commission to coöperate with the federal government in the matter of conserving the timber lands of Louisiana, and his work in behalf of this commission is of great concern to the timber holders of the State. The present legislature will dispose of the proposition one way or the other.

Another matter before the present session of the general assembly that is attracting considerable attention is the much-talked-of Hackley, Hume and Joyce case in Tangipahoa parish, which has been exploited recently. This is the case in which a big syndicate paid approximately $287,000 for a big tract of land in Tangipahoa parish. This land was originally entered, forty-one years ago, as tidal flood land, and the consideration paid the State was 25 cents per acre. Recently the attorney-general of the State, acting on the instructions of the governor, filed suit to recover the land, alleging that it was fraudulently entered and that it was not tidal flood land. A compromise was offered by the company, and it agreed to pay the State for the tract more than the State could get if it confiscated the land and resold. Ex-Governor Blanchard agreed to this compromise and it is awaiting ratification by the general assembly. If it is accepted the State will get about $3 per acre for the property, whereas if it is confiscated and sold it will get only $1.50. The action of the legislature is consequently awaited with much concern.

ASHLAND

William Eckman of the R. G. Gage Lumber Company is on a business trip up the Big Sandy looking after the lumber and timber interests of the company. This company reports receipt of some very desirable orders for oak ties and sound and square edged bill oak within the last few days. They are also receiving several cars of lumber in their yards here from their mill operations up the Sandy.

Edward Barber of Illingworth, Ingham & Company, Cincinnati, is loading three cars of export oak from the Licking River Lumber Company at their mill at Farmers, Ky., and also two cars at Ashland this week.

T. S. McClure, one of the most prominent timbermen of Louisa, Ky., filed bankruptcy papers June 9 with the clerk of the United States court at Catlettsburg, with assets of $33,591.78 and liabilities of $35,922.84. From the latter amount there should be deducted $7,163.83, which is not his direct liability, leaving the actual amount $28,759.01. Mr. McClure, it is understood, was forced to this step by the action of millmen of this city, with whom he had a contract to take his timber as he could deliver it. They refused to renew notes which he would have paid with timber already rafted and in the river, and as he was unable to turn the logs into money there was nothing left for him to do but to liquidate the business through the courts. Mr. McClure is also a member of the T. S. McClure Timber Company, a $15,000 corporation, which owns a fine lot of timber in Martin county adjacent to the tracts operated by Mr. McClure during the past few years.

Mr. Searcy of Whisler & Searcy, Ironton, O., was a business caller in the city this week. Mr. Searcy advises that they are continuing to operate their mill full time at Ironton and are receiving more orders than sixty days ago. Mr. Searcy is of the opinion that business will continue to improve.

Increased activity is noticed on the N. & W. They have commenced work on their belt line at Cincinnati and are resuming work on their bridge near Ironton and the new undergrade crossing at Groveport Pike, Columbus. It is encouraging to know that the railroads are resuming work along their lines. It is also noted in looking over the report of the American Railway Association that there is a great decrease in the number of idle cars over that of thirty days ago. There was a decrease of over twenty-three thousand idle freight cars during the latter half of May as against the number shown in the first part of the month. These indications certainly point to the restoration of business and should be encouraging to the public in general.

One of the largest contracts for railroad ties ever handled in this section will be awarded within a few days by Col. T. J. Ewing of Catlettsburg, Ky., who has been commissioned by eastern parties to purchase 3,000,000 railroad ties for the European market. Col. Ewing has a bid from one individual to furnish the entire number, and bids from a number of others to furnish part of them. He is of the opinion that the contract will be awarded to the one who is bidding on the whole job, and if it is it will be the largest contract ever undertaken by a single firm or individual at one time in this section.

R. G. Page, secretary of the Licking River Lumber Company, has returned from a trip through the North, and advises receipt of some orders and states that business in general is somewhat improved. He also states that the large manufacturers are buying very sparingly at this time and are placing orders only for stock that they need immediately.

The Yellow Poplar Lumber Company of Coal Grove, O., continues to operate its large band mill and planing mills full time and probably has enough logs to run for several months. The company is increasing its yard capacity and putting on sticks a large per cent of the cut.

The Ashland Lumber Company of this city has its mill closed down at present for repairs and cleaning the boilers. This company is sawing a large amount of timber for the Hermann Lumber Company and the R. G. Page Lumber Company of this city, in addition to its own stock. It has enough logs on hand to run for some time.

The W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company is operating its large mill at Ironton, O., and putting on sticks a very fine lot of poplar lumber. The company reports receipt of some very desirable orders during the month of May and an increase over the month of April.

MINNEAPOLIS

The Interstate Commerce Commission decision in the case of hardwood rates to the west coast does not particularly interest local wholesalers. They think it will increase trade slightly, but that the old rate was never low enough to bring about the proper volume of hardwood shipment to far western points. They do not understand why a 75-cent rate is reasonable for westbound business in hardwood, which will load many more pounds to the car, while 55 cents is declared the highest reasonable rate for the same distance eastbound. Apparently, under the decision Minneapolis will not get anything better than a 75-cent rate.

Several Twin City lumbermen attended the National Hardwood Lumber Association meeting at Milwaukee, and returned much pleased with the doings, especially with the election of President O. O. Agler. In the delegation from here were D. F. Clark of Osborne & Clark, president of the Northwestern Hardwood Lumbermen's Association; W. H. Sill of the Minneapolis Lumber Company and the Ruby Lumber Company; H. M. Halsted of Halsted & Booraem; F. M. Bartelme and A. H. Barnard of Minneapolis, and F. A. Nolan of St. Paul.

Offices have been opened at 900 Lumber Exchange in this city by a new wholesale firm, the Levine Lumber & Timber Company, which consists of Henry Levine, for some years buyer and outside representative of the S. H. Davis Lumber Company of this city, and his brother, Gus Levine. This concern announces that it will specialize on hardwood, and will also handle west coast lumber and northern pine, besides dealing in timber lands.

W. N. Hallam, who has been manager of the Sioux City branch of the City Sash & Door Company of Minneapolis, has sold his interest in the company to A. N. Wheeler, the well-known salesman who has represented that company for two years past. Mr. Wheeler will go to Sioux City to manage the plant there, which carries a $60,000 stock of doors and mill work, in a fine two-story and basement warehouse building 110 by 224 feet. Mr. Wheeler is well asquainted with the retail trade tributary to his new location.

CADILLAC

R. E. McLean, manager of the I. Stephenson Company, of Wells, Mich., and Mr. Stephenson, were recent visitors here, looking over the Cummer-Diggins Company's steam loader and chemical plant. Mr. McLean reports a number of forest fires along the line of the G. R. & I. and other roads over which he came.

Reports show forest fires raging along the northern division of the Detroit & Mackinac railway. The Richardson Lumber Company lost 1,200,000 feet of logs at Posen. The water tank, pump house and hand car house of the Detroit & Mackinac railway at Tower were also burned.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Cobbs, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Mitchell, Miss Marie Mitchell and Miss Yost are making an automobile trip through northern New York and New England.

Chas. T. Mitchell left this week for a two weeks' trip to New York City and the east.

The family of Secretary J. C. Knox of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association arrived here this week and are now settled at 206 E. Harris street.

Hardwood manufacturers here report a number of good orders and say that indications for trade are a good deal brighter than for some time back.

Charles Murphy of Seymour, Ind., is visiting his brother, Joseph Murphy of Murphy & Diggins.

Quite a number of Cadillac lumbermen and their families are planning camping out on Lake Mitchell this summer.

CHARLOTTE

D. O. Cecil, secretary of the High Point Hub & Handle Company of High Point, N. C., whose plant was destroyed by fire recently, states that as soon as the insurance is adjusted he hopes the plant will be rebuilt. If this is done the factory will be built on a much larger scale than before.

The Oettinger Buggy Company of Greensboro, N. C., is planning to put in a lot of additional machinery to meet the demand of increased trade. The extra machinery will be for the manufacture of bodies of vehicles principally.

The secretary of state has chartered the new

Savannah Flume Company of Waynesville, N. C., with a capital stock of $150,000. Objects are to build flume lines for transporting timber to railroad stations in the vicinity of Waynesville. J. O. Bowman, Alden Howell and V. F. Brown are the incorporators.

The Harter Lumber Company of Ulmers, S. C., has been chartered to erect and operate planing mills and do a general lumber business; capital, $2,100. A. J. Harter and others are the incorporators.

The Southern Buggy Company of High Point, N. C., which does a large business, is planning to enlarge by securing another story of the building in which it is housed, to be used as a storeroom.

A schooner with a cargo of 450,000 feet of lumber for Philadelphia, consigned by the Hammer Lumber Company of Wilmington, N. C., and one for Hoboken with 1,491 cross ties, consigned by the Empire Tie Company, cleared the Wilmington, N. C., port recently. Reports from the ports of this section indicate that a decided increase has been shown in shipments of lumber during the past few months.

The Wilmington Sash, Door & Lumber Company of Wilmington, N. C., has commenced operation, charter having been received. The capital of the company is $20,000 and the incorporators are H. A. DeCover and others of Wilmington. This company takes over the business formerly conducted by A. M. Price at Wilmington, but it will carry on the business on a much larger scale.

F. N. Tate, president of the North Carolina Case Workers' Association, embracing practically all the furniture factories in North and South Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee, and Dr. G. W. Bradshaw, also an official in the association, both of High Point, N. C., are very much elated over the results of the conference in Chicago recently with the Western Classification Committee, relative to the moving of furniture from this section to western states. As a result of the conference of these officials there will be no change in rates, etc., on carload lots of furniture for the present, which is welcome news to furniture men in this state.

NORFOLK

With the local hardwood exporters and dealers conditions are, as is usually the case at this time of the year, dull, and because of the demoralized condition of the European markets business is exceptionally slack. It is stated by the bigger men of the trade here that while the congestion of consignment stocks on the wharves at Liverpool and London is now being relieved, still this is being done at such a slow rate that it will be a matter of weeks to come before any relief can be expected insofar as affects shipping from this territory.

During the month of May there were some heavy shipments of hardwood stocks to the old country, the cargo of the British steamer "Allegheny" having an especially large and valuable assortment of hardwood logs and lumber. In discussing the situation with Frank W. Blake, an exporter of walnut, poplar, oak, ash, hickory, gum, maple, red cedar, holly and other similar woods, Mr. Blake stated that with him business was exceedingly quiet; that he looked for no noteworthy improvement in the immediate future, but was hoping for a change for the better in the fall, when, he thinks, prices should also improve.

It is learned that a new hardwood manufacturing operation has been established within the past few weeks on the line of the Tidewater railroad near Roanoke, Va., which operation is working on full time, apparently considering such a course a safe one, reasoning that it will be able to dispose of the stock turn at good figures. This Tidewater road is opening up for development some fine hardwood forests, which will mean much for Norfolk's future.

The Norfolk & Cairo Railroad Company announces through its president that operations on the roadbed, etc., will be commenced about July 15. It is expected that Roanoke contractors, who are figuring on furnishing the entire quantity of lumber needed for the construction work, will be given a large portion of the work, and possibly all. This road will connect two of the largest lumber centers in the country, Norfolk, Va., and Cairo, Ill., and when built will render accessible about one hundred miles of virgin timber along its route. New York capitalists are largely interested, although some of its bonds have been floated in Europe.

TOLEDO

The plant of the Marietta, Chair Company, Marietta, Ohio, will close down June 27 to admit of extensive repairs and the installation of a new boiler and engine.

The steamer George Burnham arrived in the city recently from Marksville, Canada, with its second consignment of railroad ties. There were 13,056 ties, which were consigned to several large lumber companies of the city.

The Fremont Lumber Company, of Fremont, Ohio, with liabilities representing four times its assets, was thrown into bankruptcy by its creditors recently. Liabilities amounting to $141,474.34 are listed in the schedules filed in the United States district court. Assets are given as $35,224.19. Liabilities represent for the most part open accounts and bank loans.

At a time when it could least afford such loss the East Side Lumber Company of Toledo was visited by a disastrous fire June 21. Lightning caused the blaze, which destroyed the entire planing mill with its valuable machinery and a large quantity of lumber which was stored there. The loss will be about $15,000, while the property was insured for but $11,000. As the company was recently placed under the supervision of a receiver at the instigation of creditors and was straining every nerve to get its affairs straightened out satisfactorily, the loss comes at a time when it will be keenly felt.

The Turnbull Wagon Works, one of the largest concerns of the state, will hold its annual stockholders' meeting for the purpose of electing directors at the office of the Security Savings Bank & Trust Company, Toledo, July 6.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

CHICAGO

The local hardwood trade is fair, with a slightly increased demand. Prices have not appreciably recovered, as there are still odd lots of small mill stock being offered at very low prices. However, when it comes to marketing woods of quality, of high-class manufacture, there is only a small quantity moving, and what is sold is being marketed at close to list. Local jobbers are optimistic over the future of the Chicago business and believe that there is a good fall trade in sight.

BOSTON

The market for hardwood lumber has not shown a marked improvement during the past two weeks, although a few dealers are beginning to report a larger inquiry. Consumers have small stocks, so that when trading does start they will have to come in as large buyers. Manufactures of interior finish are not very busy and few have been willing to anticipate their wants of lumber. Furniture manufacturers are doing a little more than they have been, and reports from the large piano people indicate better times ahead. The call for veneers is moderate. Large dealers report good business for a day or two and then the demand falls flat for three or four days. While this is true, business is better in the aggregate than a few weeks ago. Now that the convention is over, dealers believe confidence will be restored.

The best manufacturers of quartered oak are less disposed to accept low bids than they were a few weeks ago. Plain oak is plentiful and with the exception of a few instances it is difficult to get bids from buyers for more than small lots. Brown ash is well held under a limited demand. The call for elm is not large. Mahogany is in moderate call.

NEW YORK

The general hardwood situation at New York does not show any material change from that as last noted. Business is still more or less of the hand-to-mouth order, but prices are still holding on with reasonable firmness. This is especially true of the better grades. There has been of late some readjustment in values on certain items, but, on the other hand, such stocks as ash and poplar have shown a slight advance, which evens up matters on a basis which can be said to reflect very fair stability to prices. Of course, there is still the bargain as well as the forced liquidation element among manufacturers and wholesalers, but when it comes to a question of good, well-manufactured stocks of hardwoods in the better grades there are few concessions made and little effort to force the market. The retail yards are not buying anything they can get along without, while manufacturing trade is sailing very close to the wind, which means low stocks in the local market. This fact, coupled with not overplentiful supplies at manufacturing points, creates a condition which with but a slight improvement in consumption will mean a sharp and constant rise in prices. In connection with the business that is offering, ash, poplar, basswood and quartered oak seem to be in best call, with the balance of the list somewhat slow.

PHILADELPHIA

The hardwood lumber situation, like other lines of industry, still lacks the impetus necessary to a continuous improved trading, but a spirit of optimism seems to have taken possession of the people generally, and great things are hoped for when the presidential question shall have been settled. Buying continues on the hand-to-mouth basis, and many consumers and yardmen, in hopes of still lower figures, allow their stocks to become so reduced as to render buying finally compulsory; but it is confidently believed by the conservative element that at most any time these buyers will be caught napping, and then there will be a scramble, perhaps too late, for the needed stock. It is given out that in several instances men have bought large blocks of both hard and soft woods as an investment, which they will hold for higher prices, which are sure to come at the first revival of buying. It is announced that in the West the railroads are commencing to buy, but such is apparently not the case in this territory, although those well versed in railroad methods testify that the companies here invariably are close-mouthed and never disclose in advance the moves they intend to make; consequently authorities say they would not be surprised to receive inquiries from this source at most any moment, as it is believed that as soon as the crops commence to move the railroad

companies will resume activity in their repair and construction work.

With the exception of the better grades of poplar, basswood, sound wormy chestnut and quartered oak, which are firm as to price, the quotations in hardwoods are variable, in spite of the fact that stocks at both shipping and consuming points are far below normal. The furniture factories of eastern Pennsylvania are running fairly well, but buying very cautiously; flooring makers keep up a respectable activity, as do also the sash and door mills, although the volume of business is below normal figures; veneer and cigar-box manufacturers report but little improvement, but they are hopeful as to the outlook. The packing-box makers state that buying is spasmodic and that the practice of price-cutting, which is lamented by thinking men, is still going on.

BALTIMORE

The hardwood lumber trade of this section is much the same as it has been. The demand still leaves much to be desired, and, though inquiries are more numerous, the range of prices is easy. A better feeling prevails among dealers and manufacturers, however, and there is every indication that the next few months will bring a marked improvement. Manufacturers have curtailed production to such an extent that stocks on hand are of very moderate proportions, and any pronounced increase in the requirements would create something of a scarcity, with attendant advances in quotations.

The foreign situation continues to be very unsatisfactory, the extensive stocks held abroad preventing recovery and the restricted demand retarding the distribution to such an extent that no decided improvement is looked for in the near future. To ship stocks under existing conditions is to court trouble, which cannot always be avoided if the exporter holds a contract, for the foreign buyer will by various exceptions seek to reduce the amount the shipper is to receive, until the sum is about equal to the current market quotations, which makes it unprofitable to do business. Thus, while the mills here have been holding down, stocks on hand are about as large as ever, the withdrawals being correspondingly restricted, and the suspension of exports serving to keep large quantities of lumber here that would under normal conditions have gone abroad. The outlook, however, is better than it was. Not a few of the big consumers are resuming operations and show more interest in lumber than they have for months. While no rush is expected, the clearing of the political situation, it is thought, will have a favorable effect.

PITTSBURG

On the whole things are looking somewhat better in the Pittsburg district. There are more mills working and more signs of activity in general business. A more hopeful feeling prevails and building operations seem to have taken on a new lease of life. In the city the report of building operations in May was more encouraging than was expected and a considerable number of projects are being started this month. So far, however, the yards are running very sparingly and not a few of them have gone into the practice of loaning lumber; that is, one yard will order a car of lumber and then divide it up with two of its competitors. The yardmen seem determined to hold their purchases down to the minimum and although their stocks are very small in many lines they are not accumulating any lumber.

From the trade outside the city come more encouraging reports. The demand from factories is quite fair and with the large amount of bridge work and trolley line construction going on there is a pretty good market for hardwoods. In the East salesmen report that conditions are much improved and some good hardwood orders have been taken there within the past week. Finishing lumber for building projects is about the slowest seller on the list, as comparatively few structures are in the state to need such lumber at present. The country mills in many places are running to nearly full capacity and are piling up stocks in the absence of good orders.

Prices on hardwoods have not changed. Quartered oak is very scarce and commands a good figure. The best grades of poplar and chestnut are also good sellers. Locally, there is very little demand for the medium grades of oak, chestnut or even poplar and prices on these are fully as weak as they were June 1. There seems to be little probability of higher quotations this summer on most hardwoods for the general uncertainty that prevails in business circles is keeping down the market demand for all kinds of hardwood stock.

BUFFALO

The hardwood trade is keeping up its former average, and as the summer has turned warm earlier than it usually does and promises one of the old-fashioned hot seasons, there should not be any looking for increase just now. There is quite a movement, and though it goes for little, so long as more is demanded it is very far from being a bad season. While the entire trade is tranquil and there is no reason for expecting less demand before there is more, the dealers will not complain very much.

Still it is hard to forget how much business was in progress a year ago, and it is wondered when the old swing is to come back again. Some say there is too much politics in the air now for much business improvement and that there will not be much up or down of any sort of lumber for the summer. Oak seems to be holding its own. Somebody reports that quartered oak is now about the only wood that is bringing old prices, but some woods were getting too high and needed a stay.

It will no doubt be fall before any improvement in any prices will take place. There are some reports of sales of ash, and basswood is wanted more than before. Elm is hard to keep in stock, and it is remarked that if it was put into low-grade furniture as much as formerly it would soon be used up. The dealers who are bringing gum this way are offering it in that line, but it is plain that our woodworking factories do not know as much about handling it as they will later.

It seems that chestnut and birch are as quiet as ever, but maple is profiting by the fact that it did not go very high and can now be expected to hold its own right along. Flooring mills find southern pine so low that maple has to sell at very moderate figures also.

CLEVELAND

Considerable improvement has been noted in the hardwood situation during the past fortnight. The lumber outlook has shown more activity than for any similar period this year. One reason for the numerous inquiries of the past week or two is thought to be the fact that most of the industries which use hardwood have gotten down to their limit and have simply been compelled to restock. While the volume per order is under that of a year ago, these inquiries indicate renewed confidence in the situation.

Poplar is in the lead as regards demand. There is a steady call for this wood and prices are a trifle firmer, while the movement is quite active. Quartered oak is showing up. There is not a great deal of stock on hand at present, and if the demand grows active it will boom the business in what there is.

Among the other woods there is not a great deal of activity. Ash and hickory are both off. The wagon trade has been hit hard by the industrial slump and has scarcely recovered. Chestnut is also moving rather slowly, though it has a good future.

Considerable competition has developed among the hardwood interests in this section to dispose of stock, preparatory to taking the usual summer inventory next month. Price cutting is still in vogue, but with any considerable volume of orders it is believed that it will cease.

COLUMBUS

Although the lumber business in Columbus is generally regarded as quiet, yet there seems to be a slight gain from week to week. Light stocks are one of the best factors in the situation and that fact leads dealers to believe that the trend of values from this on will be upward. The big dealers are not inclined to sell much around the present level and seem to prefer to keep their lumber in the tree instead of selling at the market value now in force. Manufacturers are producing to only meet immediate requirements and show no inclination to increase their stocks. Retail dealers, however, are doing a better business and some of them say that more building is now being done than there has been in several months. Some of them have been compelled to sell lumber at low prices in order to close contracts, but they seem to be getting more business and regard the outlook as much improved.

Some of the big men in the business contend that the present low prices are due to the disposition on the part of some of the smaller dealers to realize in order to keep their business moving. Columbus dealers are optimistic regarding the future of the market for hardwoods and confidently predict much better prices in the near future. The oaks are firmer, but prices are no higher than they were a week ago, while poplar shows no tendency to go lower. Firsts and seconds gum is quoted the same as a week ago and the market for cottonwood is about the same as it has been for several weeks. There is but little quartered oak in the market and values show considerable firmness. About the market for other hardwoods there is nothing new to be said, and but little change is expected to take place during the summer months.

INDIANAPOLIS

There has been a slight decline in the local hardwood market within the last two weeks. It is believed to be only temporary, however, as conditions are already improving.

Hardwood prices are well maintained, with prospects that they will go higher. This is in sharp contrast to yellow pine, which has fallen off 25 per cent in prices and is very unsteady.

The decline in the demand for hardwoods is believed to be due to a sudden falling off in building operations. Contracts let early in the year have been completed and new contracts have not come in as quickly as expected.

MILWAUKEE

The improved condition of the Milwaukee hardwood trade is still being maintained and the market has become stronger during the past week. Buyers take only small orders, but dealers say that stocks are low and that before long increased buying must prevail. Milwaukee buildings that are being erected this season are now at the finishing stage and the outlook for hardwood dealers is bright.

Stocks are low in the city [illegible] and several have received cargoes the past week. Little quartered oak is to be found in the market, and what there is is firm as to price. Basswood has materially improved and poplar is holding its own. Demand for maple and maple flooring is strong and the market has advanced somewhat [illegible]

has not been as great as was anticipated at the opening of the building season. Cypress conditions show very little change and there are few sales of much consequence being made in this wood. Birch has been active for this market and the price is holding its own.

BRISTOL

Lumbermen in this section are pretty generally inclined to the belief that conditions are improving, though there is not as much substantial evidence of betterment as they had anticipated. It is generally admitted that the outlook is much brighter than it has been and the predictions are that the late summer and fall will see better prices, together with more active demand for all kinds of stock.

Prices are holding up fairly well and values are not seriously disturbed by the dullness of the market. Exporters say that the domestic market is in better shape than foreign, though they expect to see conditions abroad grow better within a few months.

"The trouble is," said a well-known local exporter, "that some of the exporters consigned too much stock to their customers during the early months of the year and the supply was in excess of the demand. I think, however, that conditions abroad will soon right themselves, as the importers are beginning to find out that they are not going to get lumber at slaughter prices, as they had been led to expect, but that American prices are firm."

The majority of the mills in this section are running, and the volume of business being transacted is fair and shows an improvement over a month ago, according to reports of the local railroad traffic officials. The per cent of idle freight cars is now very small, while the majority of the industries are in operation, though some of them are working on reduced time. Wages are reduced, generally speaking, about 15 per cent.

CINCINNATI

The month of June in the hardwood market has been satisfactory in several respects. In the first place, the actual amount of business transacted exceeds that of the month previous, and some dealers are of the opinion that the month of June of this year will be as good as last year, if not slightly better. So far the shipments of lumber from here have been much larger than those of the month previous. The demand seems general for all hardwoods, but such grades as poplar and oak are leading items on the list. Quartered oak and even plain white are in better demand now than for some time, and from reports received a much more urgent inquiry is probable within a short time. The Sunshine League, launched some time ago, is making great progress, and by the first of July it is the intention to start up as many business places as possible. This will also lend a much better tone to the market. Walnut, chestnut, mahogany, spruce, cottonwood and some other items have all showed improvement in demand, and there is evidence of a better inquiry at hand. Box manufacturers are purchasing a great deal of the lower grades, and their business is reported as being quite brisk.

EVANSVILLE

The hardwood market has been holding up well during the past fortnight. Prices remain about the same and inquiries for stock are coming in quite freely and a few good orders are being placed. However, manufacturers are not anxious to place large orders for quartered oak at present market prices to be held very long before shipment, as all are of the opinion that stock will bring higher prices in the near future, and as the largest portion of the product of this market is quartered oak, they are not getting as many orders as they would were they willing to accept present prices of stock to be delivered later on.

The same depression is being noticed in foreign markets by local exporters that is reported from other producing centers. Although inquiries are being received from abroad and an order is placed now and then, there seems to be little real demand, and there is a tendency on the part of foreign dealers to make cuts and in some cases refuse to accept cars, which makes it necessary for the shipper to dock his stock until his agent can get another customer for the car, and this means the shipper is compelled to stand the expense of moving the lumber, sticking, measuring, dock rent, fire insurance and numerous other charges, and then his lumber is sold at a figure much below his invoice price. With these conditions existing, the experienced exporters do not care to take the chance, and as a result the export trade is exceedingly dull.

The demand for poplar is increasing, especially in the thin stock; however, thick poplar is very dull. The building trade is looking up and woods that are used for this purpose are in better demand. Quartered oak is still in good demand both in common and fast grades. Plain oak remains slow. Quartered white oak is in excellent demand with the flooring trade, and the general tone of the market denotes that the picking up of the building trade is helping business along.

ST. LOUIS

Although the usual summer dullness prevails in the hardwood market, there is a better feeling. There is a notably good demand for some items on the hardwood list. Quartered red and white oak are in particularly good request. Plain oak is also called for considerably and the poplar demand is getting better. This last item is quite scarce in some grades. The two hardwoods that are the dullest on the market are gum and cottonwood, although there is little call for hickory. The minor woods are quiet. In the producing territory the situation is strong except as to gum and cottonwood. New timber is not being cut, but operations are confined to getting out logs cut last summer and fall. The heavy rains have prevented new timber from being cut. For this reason the mills are only running in a small way, and in fact some of them are not being operated at all. Dry stocks in the upper grades are small. Little dry is on hand at the majority of the mills except at the small mills some distance from the railroads, and they have not been able to ship it. The cypress conditions in St. Louis have not changed. Business is quiet and comparatively few orders are coming in.

NASHVILLE

Although conditions in the lumber market have been steadily improving, still things are nowhere near normal, nowhere near what they were this time last year, and lumbermen are becoming resigned to the belief that old times will not return until next fall. It is getting hot now, very hot in and around Nashville, and what is known as "summer dullness" has set in. About the only redeeming feature to be found in the local situation is the fact that quite a lot of summer building is going on. This has made the market for quartered oak quite active—in fact, quartered oak is about the only wood that is in any sort of demand at this time. Plain oak continues to drag and there is little doing in ash, hickory and chestnut. Stocks at mill points are not large and the retailers are not piling up any stocks, no matter how cheap they may be quoted. Large consumers, however, have anticipated coming stock, but are buying it away for future use. It looks as though the small consumer and the retailer, in view of the fact that they are doing a hand-to-mouth business, will have to pay more for their stuff in the fall, when they will perhaps need it badly.

Cumberland river is getting low and clear now and the logging season is well nigh over until next winter—in fact, the sudden hot spell, which has been on for several days, has caused the river to fall quite rapidly, and in some instances crossties which had been started down stream in rafts were caught, tied up and wait for a tide. Quite a lot of activity is noted among the local hardwood flooring manufacturers, and this has made the market for quartered oak more brisk than would otherwise be the case.

MEMPHIS

The demand for hardwood lumber is still rather light, but is gradually increasing. The main complaint now with both manufacturers and wholesalers is the low prices offered. Some holders are evidently trying to dispose of their lumber regardless of price, and this is not only creating an undesirable competition but it is forcing prices to a level which the trade here are unwilling to accept. The prevailing view is that values will be better later and the majority of Memphis manufacturers and wholesalers prefer to hold their present stocks, as they do not believe they can be replaced at as cheap figures as are represented in current prices.

The demand continues good for high grade plain and quarter-sawed oak. The lower grades, however, are in only moderate request—in fact, a feature of the entire situation is the comparatively better demand for high-grade lumber than for the lower. Ash is slow of sale and prices are unsatisfactory. The movement in gum is rather quiet and prices are low. Cypress is moving in only a moderate way. The demand for poplar is fairly good and prices are comparatively well maintained. Cottonwood is rather poor at the moment. The demand for it is not large in any grade and offerings are pretty full, with the result that prices have been reduced materially on the part of manufacturers in some sections. Memphis manufacturers, however, as a rule are holding out for pretty good values. Low-grade gum has been moving very slowly recently. One of the big harvester companies, however, has recently taken a very big quantity of firsts and seconds sap gum, but the price is considered a very low one. Some of this was sold by Memphis manufacturers at the convention in Milwaukee. Export conditions are unsatisfactory and the volume of business moving in that direction is very small.

NEW ORLEANS

Conditions in the New Orleans market have not changed materially within the last fortnight. A review of the market shows the export situation to be in anything but satisfactory shape. Some of the mills are doing a little export business, while a few of the hardwood plants are supplying a fair demand from the interior. As a rule, however, business is quiet and there are no indications of early improvement. Recent concessions made on cypress to the New Orleans factories have attracted attention. Under date of June 15 a local cypress company issued a concession list making cuts practically all down the line and reducing the list price anywhere from $1 to $4 per thousand. There is still a fair European demand for staves, and the movement in these is more active than in any other export timber.

ASHLAND

The hardwood market here, as regards prices, orders and shipments made, is about as it has

been for the past sixty days. The larger manufacturers expect a greater demand and better prices in another sixty days and are making no special effort to make sales. It is now believed that the timber supply from sources on which the mills here depend will for the season be practically nothing, and the lumber sawed the present season will supply shipments to be made not only this year but in 1909 also. With this curtailment, anything like normal conditions will cause an unusual scramble for lumber, especially poplar and oak.

Now in addition to the above prevailing conditions in eastern Kentucky and western West Virginia, we are confronted by a circumstance which in the last three years has grown into an enormous factor in the production of lumber. This is the small portable mill which sprang up so plentifully within the past few years of lumber scarcity and helped the situation by cutting on small tracts of timber inaccessible to large plants and unheeded by the large manufacturers who were looking for heavy investments.

The price of lumber for several years past has enabled timbermen to get a supply from some remote and rough places where the cost of operation would have been prohibitive were it not for the unusual high prices lumber brought. The little millmen who did this in many cases had no financial means, but depended on the buyer of his lumber to advance the money necessary to log, saw and haul the lumber to the railroad and sometimes help buy the mill, and if the timber was not owned by the operator to also buy the trees. This lumber buyer was invariably the jobber who was forced to this resort to supply his customers.

With conditions changed to the present phase, investigation shows that practically none of these plants are now running. It is estimated that only about five or ten per cent of these plants located in eastern Kentucky have sawed anything since the first of last December, at which time the season was nearly closed and the cut pretty well cleaned up and shipped, which was indeed fortunate for the purchaser.

As to the amount of lumber supplied by these portables an estimate can hardly be made too high, as there are so many of them which saw from half a million to one and a half million feet annually. These mills standing idle, together with the general curtailment of production in the large plants, surely means that the lumber demand is supplied largely from the old stock on the yards.

SAN FRANCISCO

Local conditions, which generally speak for the whole Pacific coast, show a gradual improvement, or, as we may better say, a continuation of the excellent state in which they have been for some time. In hardwoods dealers have no cause to complain, especially when compared with other lines of building material. The supplies are very good and business quite brisk.

Oak continues to receive the larger share of the interest of all concerned, but in many places it is being replaced by the Pacific coast woods, principally Jenkero, which continues to find friends wherever it goes. In oak quarter-sawed white is naturally the one which receives most attention, and lumber that is a little off color or narrow is frequently rejected by the consumers.

Mahogany likewise continues in very good demand, and on account of the scarcity of West Coast wood, which is being very extensively specified on account of its beauty, the dealers have had to go east for part of their needs and quite a movement is coming this way. Several new stores occupying entire buildings are being fitted out in this wood, the owners apparently stopping at nothing to make their places as handsome as the very best in other cities.

In flooring maple receives by far the most attention, although a little red and white oak are being used. In maple the 2¼-inch width seems to be the most popular, but the trade in general insists on the lengths being 4 feet and up and a very small percentage of short lengths.

Money is getting more plentiful every day, for building purposes particularly.

MINNEAPOLIS

Conditions in the factory trade of the Northwest are improving steadily, though rather slowly. The flooring men are having the best of the business at this time. A large share of the houses this year are of inexpensive design and material, calling for comparatively little hardwood, but in most cases they have hardwood floors on the lower story at least, and as the volume of building in the cities is not far behind last year, this is making a good trade in flooring, birch being a decided favorite. There is less parquet flooring sold than formerly. The factories are beginning now to stock up somewhat, having run their stocks low, and find that prices are relatively much stiffer on hardwood than on other lumber. The furniture factories are cleaning up their stock and have been running out of some items of hardwood, so some of them have been in the market lately for small lots to round out their stock. They are still keeping it low, however, and the best demand from these people is not expected to materialize for another month or two. The sash and door trade is rather quiet, so comparatively little hardwood is being taken. Basswood continues to be firm, and quartered oak is generally reported scarce and strong. Cull hardwood for box purposes is quiet at present, but with a summer revival of box trade should pick up to a marked degree. The country trade is somewhat better, as a number of the smaller shops and factories are coming into the market for material again, wagon stock being a leader, as usual; but flooring is also selling well to retail yards in small towns.

CHARLOTTE

The hardwood situation in the Carolinas continues to show signs of improvement. During the past two weeks lumbermen have been much busier than they were some months ago; orders now coming in more freely and operations being conducted on a larger scale. Market prices also have strengthened, and on the whole there is a decided tone of optimism in regard to the present situation and the outlook for the future. It is the confident belief that fall will witness a return of normal conditions. A number of new concerns have been chartered during the past fortnight and several plants that closed earlier in the year because of the unfavorable conditions have found it profitable to resume either partial or full operation. The same improvement is evidenced in other lines of industry in the Carolinas, and undoubtedly the prospects for a regular business during the fall and winter are brighter than at any time this year.

TOLEDO

Hardwood stocks in this city are below normal, and there is little disposition to replenish them. In some lines there is plenty of stock on hand; in other lines there would be a decided shortage if the demand was where it ordinarily is. Dealers are buying a little more liberally, however, and all are firm in the belief that the bottom notch in prices has been reached and that the next change will be in the nature of an advance. This perhaps accounts for the placing of heavier orders recently. There has been no large business done, but some increased activity is noted. Oak and poplar have been central figures in the market recently. A consignment of oak timber, comprising about 150,000 feet, cleared from this port recently for Kingston, where it will be reloaded and shipped to Liverpool. There is still no heavy call from the building trades for hardwoods, although the factories continue to consume their usual quota. Agricultural implement plants are especially busy. It is said they are behind on their orders for machinery, due to the heavy demand occasioned by the big crop. Vehicle works are also active, all of which has furnished a nice market for hickory, ash and oak. Box plants are also busy and are taking cargoes of mixed hardwoods.

LOUISVILLE

Hardwood matters in Louisville seem to be looking up, for it is noted that whereas for several months past users of both heavy dimension oak and oak lumber have been only making inquiries which usually amounted to nothing, within the past few weeks a fair proportion of inquiries has ripened into orders. It is noted that more business is being done in heavy dimension oak than in the lumber grades.

In Louisville prices have been well sustained throughout the period of financial depression. Of course comparatively little shipping has been done, but it is predicted by the more optimistic manufacturers that business will be good again by September 1.

As to heavy dimension oak, one big local company declares that it has booked enough orders in that commodity to "hold them" for some time. The trade in oak lumber has not been so brisk.

Mahogany veneer is in active demand, and the manufacturers are busy booking orders and filling same. One manufacturer said that he had thought for a while it was because it was a specialty that the demand kept up so well, but after a long run of weeks it had begun to look as if things are doing again and business all around will pick up.

LIVERPOOL

Trade still continues in a most depressed state and no improvement can now be expected for some weeks to come, as with the advent of the present month the city is in the midst of the summer holidays, which have an upsetting influence. Prices of all hardwoods have come down to a low level and it is extremely difficult to find a single item which it is possible for brokers to sell at remunerative prices. Shipments on consignment still come tumbling in and many carloads have been sold at very low prices.

Hickory is still being shipped in extremely inferior qualities, with the result that prices are no good guide to the situation, though there is little doubt that the prevailing depression has invaded this market also. There is, however, a good quiet demand for the best quality wood and this and only this should be shipped. Poplar, oak and walnut are all being sold at low prices in all grades and sizes and as lower prices are likely to come shippers should try to realize as promptly as possible. Ash planks and second-growth logs are practically unsalable and should on no account be shipped, but the larger first growth logs are in fair demand. The last mahogany sale was a very poor affair and much wood had to be withdrawn for want of a bid. The wood was not of exceptional character, but there is little doubt that this market is showing the general depression which exists.

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Experienced hickory handle salesman. Address, "686," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

POSITION WANTED

By C. H. Goetz, Forester,
138 Elm Street, Ludlow, Ky.

WANT PERMANENT CONNECTION

With good firm. Have had wide experience in hardwood lumber business, sawmilling, inspection, buying and selling, also financing in a small way. My time is yours and the best references will be furnished. Address
BOX 12, care HARDWOOD RECORD.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.

Narrow or standard gauge from 7 tons to 70 tons; over 165 locomotives of various types at our shops.
SOUTHERN IRON & EQUIPMENT CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

RAILS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

All inquiries for industrial railway equipment listed before RECORD readers will find ready response.
HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER WANTED

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY, 1235 S. Robey St., Chicago.

OAK WANTED.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
CONTINENTAL LUMBER CO.,
1213 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

50,000 Chestnut ties, 6"x8"—8'; also 2 cars Dry 1" Chestnut boards 8' long.
T. C. BAKER, Purcellville, Va.

FOR SALE.

2,000,000 feet dry gum.
500,000 feet dry 1" white oak No. 2 and No. 3 common.
1,000,000 feet 2" white oak common bridge plank, also timbers.
Write for prices.
BLUFF CITY LUMBER CO.,
Pine Bluff, Ark.

WALNUT AND HARDWOOD LUMBER.

Crating lumber a specialty. Also walnut gun stocks.
E. H. FALL, Port Clinton, O.

LOGS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Oak, ash, hickory and gum logs freshly cut. Address "SL," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

For anything in timber land write H. C. ORRICK, Jackson, Miss.

FOR SALE.

Timber on a tract of 3,500 acres of land in Franklin county, Tennessee, near N. C. & St. L. railroad. Oak, Poplar and Hickory predominate. For further particulars address
A. L. HAYES COMPANY, Nashville, Tenn.

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF RUMBARGER LUMBER CO. IN BANKRUPTCY.

Timber on 1,883 acres within six miles of Rowlesburg, W. Va., on the B. & O. and M. & K. R. R., estimated 8,000 ft. to 10,000 ft. per acre, 40% Oak, 45% Poplar, balance Bass, Chestnut, etc.
Timber growth very fine quality, lying on Wolf Creek. Seven years to remove timber. Price $27.50 per acre. Large part on mortgage, if desired.
CHAS. H. THOMPSON, Trustee, 18th st. and Indiana av., Philadelphia, Pa.

RED GUM.

The coming hardwood—36 to 40,000 acres Red Gum; 10 to 15,000 ft. to the acre; 40 miles by R. R. to Mobile—River to the Gulf. 100,000 acres Cypress—6,000 ft. to the acre. 1,500,000 acres Yellow Pine—Superb.
Address "CARTON," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

FOR SALE—5,200 ACRES.

In fee. Virgin hardwood, oak, poplar, white and yellow pine. Four and one-half miles from trunk line railroad, Eastern Tennessee.
Address "G.," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

HICKORY-POPLAR-OAK TIMBER.

Immediate sale, due to death of associate. 5,000,000 ft., stumpage or fee; 1,000,000 hickories, 2" to 2". Three-mile haul. Address the owner, M. H. CRUMP, Bowling Green, Ky.

FOR SALE—6500 ACRES

Virgin hardwood timber land in fee and new mill now running. Healthful location in Arkansas. This proposition would not be on the market except for good reasons. Address
"BOX 10," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BAND MILL OUTFIT

For Sale, consisting of 1 Fay & Egan 6 ft. mill, with 3 block carriage, Knight dogs, Friction nigger, oscillating twin engine feed, 3 saw Tower edger, 2 saw trimmers and 1 swing slab saw. Filing room complete with B. T. & B. machinery. Three 25 horse power boilers, one 18 and one 20 horse power engine. All necessary shafting, belting, etc. Mill is in good condition, making an average cut of 20 M ft. per day of 10 hours on Oak and Poplar. KENTUCKY LUMBER CO., Cincinnati, O.

CIRCULAR SAWMILL FOR SALE.

Good as new. Capacity 10 to 15 M. Located in W. Va. Details on application.
Address, "J. 47," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

FOR SALE.

On account of changes in our business we will sell the entire outfit of our modern box factory equipment, consisting of Morgan Dovetailers, Squeezer, Trimmers, Nailers, Matchers, Doig Nailers, also Saw Tables, etc.
BUFFALO BOX FACTORY, Buffalo, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

FACTS FROM PRACTICAL MEN.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is always in the market for articles on any and every feature of the hardwood industry. It wants practical statements of fact from practical men who know how certain things can be done in the best way. Literary quality not essential. Liberal pay for acceptable articles. Address
Editor HARDWOOD RECORD.

COUNTERFEIT CHECKS

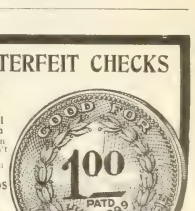
are frequent except where our

Two Piece Geometrical Barter Coin

is in use, then imitation isn't possible. Sample if you ask for it.

S. D. CHILDS & CO.
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We also make Time Checks, Stencils and Log Hammers.

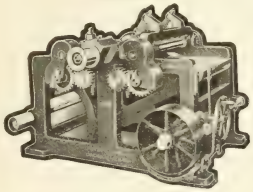


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When you have anything to sell, or wish to purchase anything in the way of
HARDWOOD LUMBER
CROSS TIES OR PILING
Norval Osburn, Seaman, Ohio

Woodworking Machinery

For all kind of Shops Working in Hardwoods

*Sheet No. 3-A

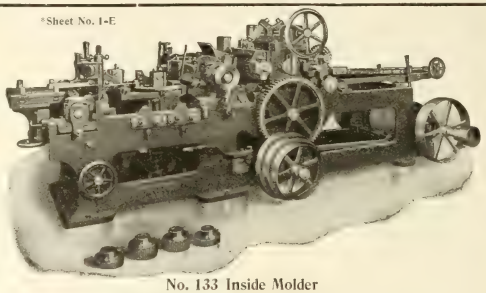


Our No. 156 Cabinet Planer

(Capacity 24 in. to 42 in. wide and 7 in. thick.)

Is noted for the smoothness of its work---it equals a hand plane---no marks from the knives are left on the surface of the board as with other machines. Our Patent Sectional Clamp Bearings have enabled us to accomplish this.

*Sheet No. 1-E

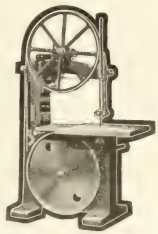


No. 133 Inside Molder

(Capacity 12 in. to 15 in. wide and 6 in. thick.)

This machine is designed for the manufacture of fine interior moldings, flooring, ceiling, and all work of this class found in hardwood shops, planing mills, furniture factories, car shops, etc. It is equally useful as a planer and matcher.

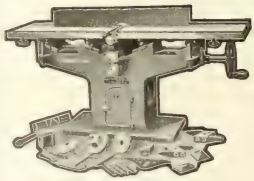
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Our No. 50 Band Scroll Saw

Will run at twice the speed of any other band saw made. It will run a thinner gauge blade without danger of breaking. That means larger output and finer quality. Solid lower wheel. Patent knife-edge strain.

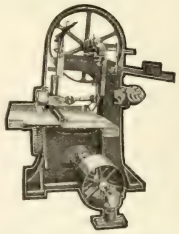
*Sheet No. 1-G



No. 62 Universal Woodworker

So great is the variety of work that can be done on this machine that it is entitled to the name "Universal." It will plane straight or tapering, out of wind, joint, rabbit, gain chamfer, bore, etc. Almost anything can be done on it. Its capacity is limited only by the skill of the operator.

*Sheet No. 8-N



No. 202 Band, Rip and Edging Saw

CAUSE---An automatically moving chain in the table.

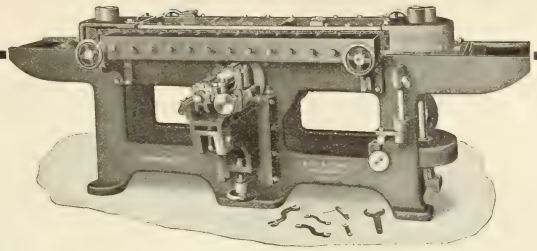
EFFECT---Edges a board with as fine precision as a circular edging saw.

* For large illustration and complete description of any of the above write for sheet number.

OUR CATALOG WILL GIVE YOU COMPLETE INFORMATION OF OVER 300 DIFFERENT TOOLS FOR WOODWORKERS. WRITE FOR IT. SENT FREE.

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO. 414-434 W. Front Street CINCINNATI, OHIO, U.S.A.

The World's Standard for Woodworking Machinery



A Continuous Feed Glue Jointer that is Superior to All

AFTER LONG AND COSTLY EXPERIMENT, WE HAVE PRODUCED A MACHINE THAT HAS PROVEN A WONDER, BECAUSE OF ITS EXCELLENT WORK, EASE AND QUICKNESS OF ADJUSTMENT, RAPID FEED AND LARGE CAPACITY.

IT HAS MANY EXCLUSIVE FEATURES THAT PLACE IT FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER CONTINUOUS FEED GLUE JOINTER ON THE MARKET.

Important Features:

FRAME is cast in one piece—absolutely rigid.

The entire mechanism is completely enclosed.

ALL BEARINGS ARE OILED FROM THE OUTSIDE WITHOUT STOPPING THE MACHINE.

Feed consists of a traveling chain which oils itself automatically.

Feeding power is transmitted by large bronze worm wheel and steel worm running in oil, with BALL BEARINGS AT END THRUST, absolutely noiseless.

Notice the two hand wheels on each end of the machine. They adjust the housing to various thicknesses of stock. On this housing you will notice nuts the full length. These nuts hold in place as many steel rollers which give pressure to the stock being worked. The rollers are each mounted on independent housings and backed up by tempered steel springs holding the stock firmly in place.

A Gib is provided, running FULL length of the chain—not part way only—insuring perfect alignment.

CUTTER HEADS are located in the center of the machine lengthwise, one on either side. They are mounted in heavy housings, having vertical, horizontal and angular adjustments.

FEEDING CHAIN IS COMPOSED OF DETACHABLE LINKS.

We are Prepared to Ship You One of these Machines Immediately.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.

414-434 W. Front Street
CINCINNATI, OHIO, U.S.A.

The World's Standard for Woodworking Machinery

AMERICAN
48-INCH CLEMENT BAND RESAW

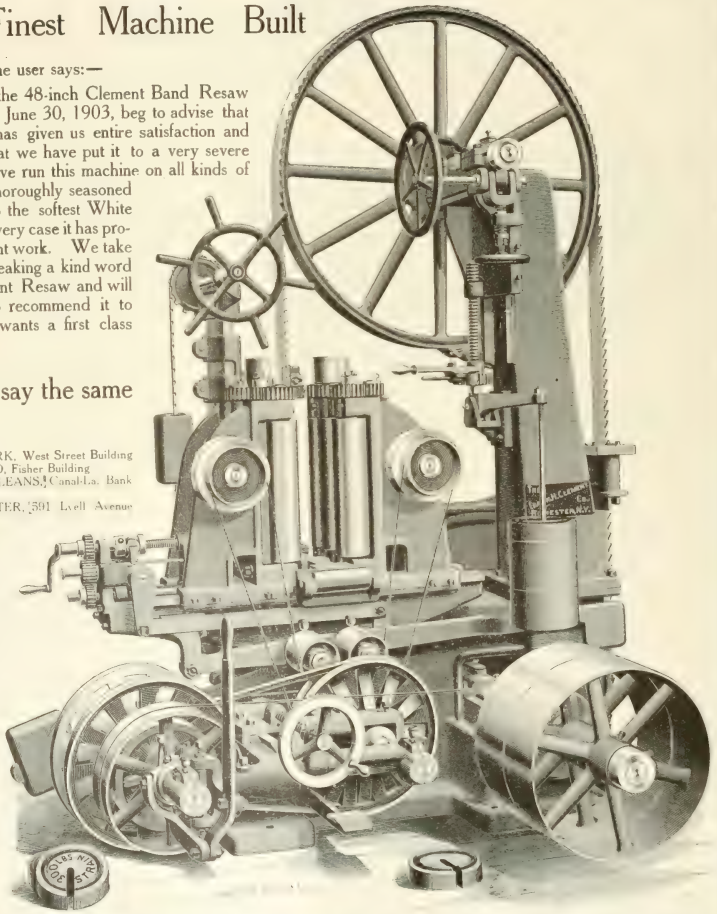
The Finest Machine Built

Note what one user says:—

Referring to the 48-inch Clement Band Resaw shipped us on June 30, 1903, beg to advise that this machine has given us entire satisfaction and we believe that we have put it to a very severe test. We have run this machine on all kinds of wood from thoroughly seasoned Oak down to the softest White Pine, and in every case it has produced excellent work. We take pleasure in speaking a kind word for the Clement Resaw and will be pleased to recommend it to anyone who wants a first class machine.

They all say the same

SALES OFFICES:
NEW YORK, West Street Building
CHICAGO, Fisher Building
NEW ORLEANS, Canal-La. Bank Building
ROCHESTER, 591 Lyell Avenue



American Wood Working Machinery Co. EXECUTIVE OFFICES Rochester, N. Y.

It's Easy
ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS



Segment ground—thinnest at center of back. Of even gauge along the tooth edge, but gradually tapering to the center of the back. They run free and easy. Atkins Segment Ground Crosscut Saws will

Cut 25% More Timber

than any other, because they have plenty of *clearance* and require but little set, which makes them run fast and easy. By using Atkins inexpensive Saw Tools, Atkins Cross-cut Saws may be easily adjusted so as to do the most work.

Made of SILVER STEEL, they hold their edge. The most economical Saw and undoubtedly the best for you to buy. In use generally where the finest saws are appreciated.

Most jobbers carry our Saws in stock for immediate delivery or they may be ordered through us at Indianapolis or any of our branches. We have interesting booklets on this subject which we should be pleased to send you.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.

The Silver Steel Saw People,

Home Office and Factory, **INDIANAPOLIS**

BRANCHES: Atlanta, Chicago, Memphis, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York City, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, Hamilton, Ont.

THE CONSTANTLY INCREASING DEMAND for RUSSEL LOGGING CARS AND LOGGING MACHINERY



May be accounted for because they do the most work with

The Least "Grief" and Cost

Their users or our catalogues will give you fuller particulars

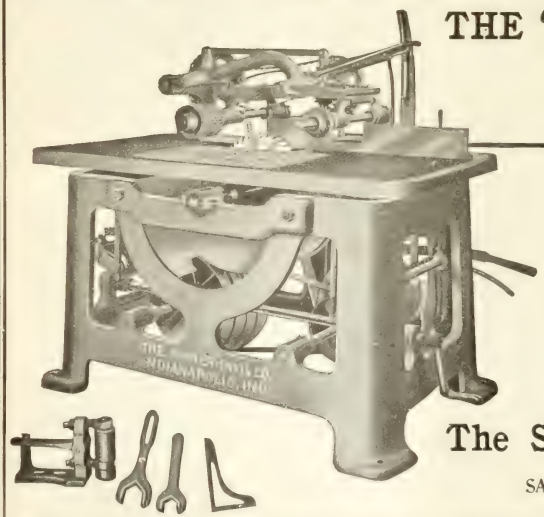
RUSSEL WHEEL & FOUNDRY COMPANY

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Branch Office: 208 GODCHAUX BLDG., NEW ORLEANS, LA.



THE "HOOSIER" SELF-FEED RIP SAW



The cut shows a front view of our Hoosier Self Feed Rip Sawing Machine; it has a square raising table, easily operated by a crank in front of the machine and is always firmly locked, at any point, thus preventing any jarring or falling down and doing away with all clamp bolts and screws. The machine has our patent feeding device, with two feed shafts, one in front of the saw with a thin star feed wheel and one in the rear with a corrugated roll, the advantage of which can be readily seen.

This machine will rip stock 6 inches thick and by using the saw on the outer end of the mandril will take in stock 17½ inches between guide and saw. It can be used with a gang of saws by the use of spacing collars on the mandril. It has no equal in the rapid production of slats, cleats and dimension material of all kinds. Price $175.00.

We also build the machine with a movable saw, at a slightly higher price.

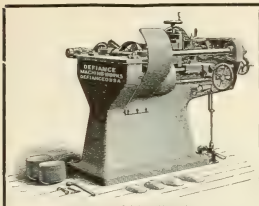
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The Sinker-Davis Co.

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For making Oval Wood Dishes of all sizes—for Lard, Butter, Cheese, Berries, Pickles, etc. Capacity 60,000 to 75,000 per day. Made from any odorless wood.

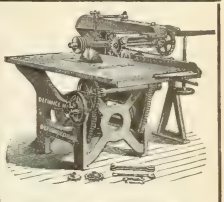
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The Defiance Machine Works
Defiance, Ohio



No. 3. Power Feed Rip Saw

Made with extended Arbor for carrying one or a gang of saws for sawing handle blanks and other similar work. It has an extremely large capacity.

We Manufacture All Kinds of High-Grade Circular Saw

Shingle Saws
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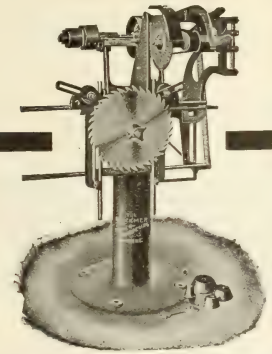
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THE MOST ECONOMICAL
To Install on Capacity Basis To Operate on Labor and Wood Basis



Many other points that will be valuable and interesting to you will be developed on investigation. Let us point them out to you.
Our catalog shows our complete line for the excelsior mill.
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"Blackmer Improved No. 2"
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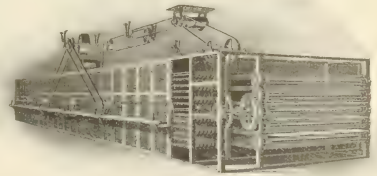
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"Proctor System" Automatic Girt Conveyor Type

NO ROLLS TO JAM. NO APRONS TO ADJUST.

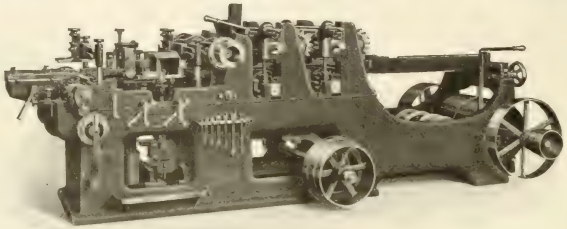


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SEND FOR NEW CATALOG AND LOT OF REFERENCES.
All good points in other Dryers embraced
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Hancock & Somerset Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

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No. 107 Inside Moulder



Built 12 or 15 in. wide by 6 in. thick. Four or five heads

All important adjustments are made by a single, easily reached lever, hand wheel, bolt or screw. Special attention has been given to adjustments for taking up wear or replacing parts.

The Side Heads are vertically adjustable by a hand wheel above the frame. The Side Head Belts are released by a lever.

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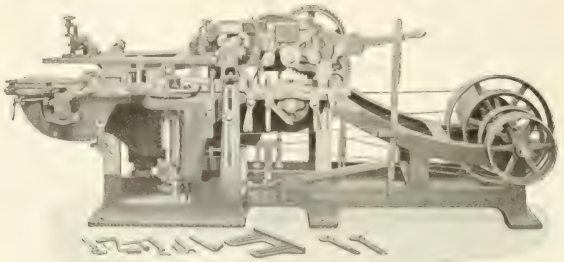
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Specialists in Planers, Moulders and Knife Grinders

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New Profit Builder

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No. 133-A, SEVEN INCH, FOUR SIDE HARDWOOD MOULDER

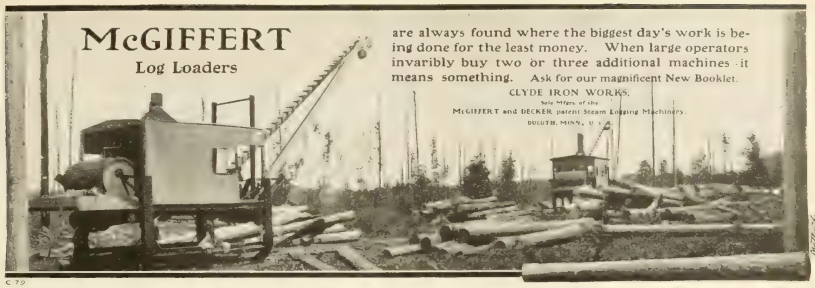
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Crescent Swing Cut Off Saw

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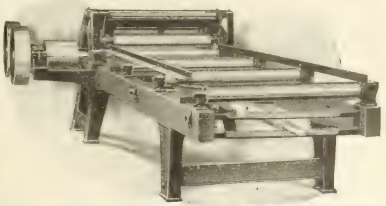
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No One Wants to Buy Lumber These Days
unless it is properly

Edged and Trimmed
When there is but little demand for lumber, that which is Manufactured the best Sells the best.

The "Tower" Edger
gives your lumber Straight and Parallel Edges and redresses it to Standard Widths, while



No 8 "Tower Extra" 36" Edger, New Model, with rear table removed.

The "Tower" One-Man 2-Saw Trimmer
Squares the Ends, removing the waste, saving freight, improving its looks and making the lumber of standard lengths.

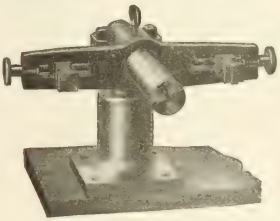
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without this well known pair.

Just Think!
30 Different Sizes and Styles of Edgers 30
10 Different Sizes of Trimmers 10

Why, it's almost like having a machine built to order to be able to select from such a complete line.

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co., Greenville Michigan
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The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate & the "Tower" line of Edgers & Trimmers

Automatic
Knife Setting Device



Flooring Manufacturers should be especially interested in this device for setting knives on matcher heads. It does the work quickly and accurately. Used by the biggest and best factories. Let us tell you about it.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS
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ESTABLISHED SINCE 1880

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WE OFFER TRACTS OF VIRGIN TIMBER IN LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA, ALABAMA AND ALSO ON

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We employ a **larger** force of **expert** timber cruisers than any other firm in the **world.** We have furnished **banks** and **trust** companies with reports on timber tracts upon which **millions of dollars** of timber certificates or **bonds** have been issued. We furnish **detailed** estimates which enables the buyer **to verify** our reports at **very little expense** and without loss of **valuable time.** Correspondence with bona fide investors solicited.

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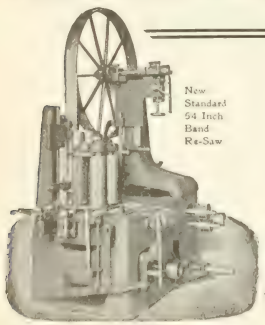
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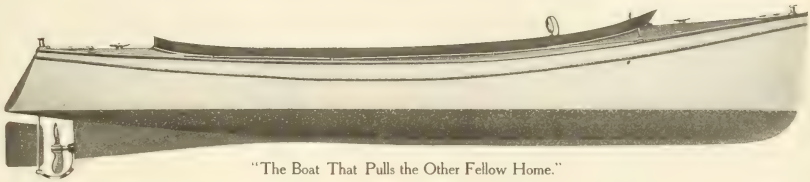
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150 M ft. 4/4" S. W. Chestnut.
50 M ft. 6/4" S. W. Chestnut.
75 M ft. 4, 6/4" Common and Better Chestnut.
6 M ft. 4/4" Log Run Ash.
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This stock is band sawed, dry, good widths and lengths. Send us your inquiries.

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800,000 ft. 4 and 8-4 Oak
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Stock List

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4,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common White Birch, dry.
2 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common and Better White Birch, dry.
2 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
1 Car 6/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
2 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
1 Car 8/4 No. 2 Common and Better Oak, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 2 Common White and Red Oak mixed, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 1 Common White and Red Oak mixed, dry.
5 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.
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Oak and Yellow Pine Bills Cut to Order.

60M 4-4 Maple, L. R. M. C. O.
200M 8-4 " " " " " "
50M 8-4 Mill Cull Hardwoods.
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50M 4-6-8 and 12-4—1 and 2 Plain Sawed White Oak.
100M 8-4 6" and up 2d growth White Pine.
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Hickory Wagon Stock.
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Please write us for delivered prices.

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Long White Oak Timbers up to 55 Feet
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60000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Hard Maple.
40000 ft. 4-4 Log Run Soft Maple, mill cull scut.
5000 ft. 4-4 8/12 in. and wider, Common and better Oak.
1000 ft. 4-4 Common Oak.
88000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Oak.
108000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Oak.
8000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Oak, DIS.
5000 ft. 4-4 Common Birch.
15000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Birch.
121000 ft. 4-4 Log Run Birch, Mill Culls Out.
10000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Birch.
8200 ft. 4-4 Log Run Ash, Mill Culls Out.
14000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Poplar.
1000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Basswood.
4000 ft. 4-4 1st and 2nd Cherry.
60 000 ft. 4-4 Common Cherry.
5000 ft. 4-4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.
19000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Chestnut, DIS
107000 ft. 4-4 Hardwood Mill Culls.
9000 ft. 4-4 Hardwood Mill Culls, DIS.
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14,000,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber
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We can furnish you 2, 3, or 5-Ply Panels in Quartered Oak, Mahogany, Plain Oak, Ash, Elm, Birch, Maple or Basswood, and guarantee same in every respect. We use high-grade Glue in our work, and our Veneers are thoroughly dry and our Machinery up-to-date.

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We do not claim to be lower in price, but we do claim our PANELS are cheaper in the long run as they will not come to pieces after they are in the furniture

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Can make prompt shipments having two railroads in our yard.

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Write us today

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One, Two, Three and Five Ply. Any thickness.
Crossbanding, Core Stock and Veneer Wrapping.
We can give you the service you are looking for.

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We are the pioneers in the manufacture of Veneers and Built-up Wood and the largest producers of Native Wood Veneers in the State.

Owing to our long experience our grade is of the highest quality.

Three and five ply Panels a specialty.

Send us your specifications.

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WHY not send your inquiries to us—*manufacturers* of MAHOGANY lumber and veneers?

MARKLEY & MILLER
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BIRD'S EYE MAPLE

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3,000,000 Feet — For 1908 — 3,000,000 Feet

At Reasonable Prices

MADE AND DRIED RIGHT AND WHITE
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Sawed and Rotary Cut

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Big Stock Ready for Immediate Shipment

300,000 feet Bird's-Eye Maple Veneers
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Large stocks of Crotches, Curly Birch and Figured Walnut

CAN SHIP IMMEDIATELY

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LARGEST HARDWOOD MANUFACTURING CENTER IN THE WORLD

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Colonial Columns, Veranda Columns, Balusters, Spindles, Siding, Flooring, Ceiling, Mouldings, Trim, Finish, etc. All Kinds Rough and Dressed Lumber. Send us your orders for Bay Poplar; 1,000,000 feet bone dry and ready for market in all thicknesses and grades.

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Wholesale Hardwood Lumber.

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We have in stock ready for shipment:

Cottonwood, 4/4 & 5/4, All Grades.
Gum, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Oak, Plain Red & White, 4/4 to 16/4 All Grades.
Oak, Quartered Red & White, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Sycamore, Plain Sawn, 4/4 to 6/4. Log Run.
Maple, 4/4 & 8/4, Log Run
Tupelo Gum, 4/4, Log Run.
Ash, 4/4 to 16/4, All Grades.
Poplar, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Elm, 4/4 to 12/4, Log Run.
Walnut, 4/4, All Grades.
Cypress, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.

We cater to the factory trade especially.
Write us your wants; we answer all inquiries promptly.
Band Mills: Wilson, Ark.; Armorel, Ark.; Marked Tree, Ark.

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We have following Hardwoods in various thicknesses and grades ready for shipment—June 1st stock list:

Ash	750,000 ft.	Pl. White Oak .	300,000 ft.
Qtd. White Oak .	100,000 ft.	" Red Oak . .	600,000 ft.
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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

GUM

In thicknesses of 3-8", 1-2" 5-8", 3-4".

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Wholesale dealers in Oak, Ash, Cypress, Gum, Cottonwood and Elm. Main office, South Bend, Ind. Office and Yards, North Memphis.

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Band-Sawed Hardwoods, Oak, Ash, Cottonwood, Poplar, Tupelo and Red Gum

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SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO. (Inc.)

625-26 Memphis Trust Bldg.,
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Specialty: Thin Plain and Quartered Oak and Gum

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LET US QUOTE YOU

Straight or mixed cars. — We are not brokers.

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WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

"ROBBINS"
Rock Maple Flooring

When you buy Clear from us you get all the white the lumber will produce, as we do not make a grade of Clear White Let us send you samples and prices

ROBBINS LUMBER COMPANY
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Mixed Cars of Hardwood, Basswood, White Pine and Hemlock, Cedar Shingles and Posts.

We make a specialty of White Pine Beveled Siding and White Pine Finish and Shop and Pattern Lumber

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering **Red Birch** in **thicknesses, 1" to 2½" common and better,** also **Maple, Birch** and **one quarter sawed**

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Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

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Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Soo" Line.

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The Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Hard Maple in the State. Full line of Birch, Ash, Rock and Soft Elm, Basswood, etc. Birch and Elm crating cut to size and length.

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Wholesale Lumber

General Offices: ROOM 4, KAISER BLOCK, MADISON, WISCONSIN

We have the following dry stock, which we wish to move.

1 Million ft. of 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in. 1st and 2nd Clear Plain Red Oak, Dry.
500 Thousand ft. of 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in. No. 1 Common " " " "
500 " " " " " " 1st and 2nd Cl'r Qu'd " " "
500 " " " " " " No. 1 Common " " "
250 " " " " " 1st and 2nd Clear Quartered White " "
1 Million " " " No. 3 Com. Plain Red Oak, for crating purposes.
1 " " " No. 2 and 3 Com. Birch and Maple crating stock.
500 Thousand ft. of 1 in. No. 3 Common Soft Elm crating stock.

We also have all grades of 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in. birch. Write us for prices. Remember E. R. Elliott & Company are the people to buy your crating stock from. We make a specialty of cutting crating to lengths.

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SHAKELESS HEMLOCK

BASSWOOD AND BIRCH — HEMLOCK LATH
GOOD GRADES — QUICK DISPATCH

SEND US YOUR ORDERS OR INQUIRIES

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Manufacturer and Dealer in **Hardwood Lumber**

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

RIB LAKE LUMBER CO.

HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

DRY BIRCH—ASH—ELM
MAPLE AND BASSWOOD

Write Us a Letter

Rib Lake = Wisconsin

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

The North Shore Lumber Co.

THOMPSON, MICHIGAN

MANUFACTURERS

Michigan Hardwoods

HEMLOCK AND CEDAR PRODUCTS

Selected end-piled White Maple and Red Birch our specialty.
Rail and Water Shipments.

A. F. ANDERSON, CADILLAC MICHIGAN

Specialist in winter sawed, end-piled, under shed, clear

White Hard Maple

4/4 to 8/4 in thickness.

Good Stock. All Michigan Hardwoods.

EXCELLENT DRY STOCK

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

THE CHARLES DREGGE LUMBER CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN



J. S. GOLDIE

Cadillac, :: Michigan.

Arkansas Yellow Pine.
Michigan Hardwood and Hemlock.

Correspondence Solicited Especially on White Maple.

Scheurman Lumber Co.

LIMITED

HARDWOOD HEMLOCK LUMBER

Saginaw :: :: *Michigan*

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE
BIRCH, BEECH AND BASSWOOD **LUMBER**

Shipments By Rail or Cargo

BOYNE CITY LUMBER CO.

Sales Dept. W. H. White Co., Majestic Bldg., DETROIT, MICH.

Sanford & Treadway

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

Ash, Basswood, Birch, Soft Elm, Rock Elm, Oak, Chestnut, Poplar.

New Haven, Conn. Menominee, Mich.

Sicklesteel Lumber Co.

Wholesale Hardwoods

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Dimension chair and furniture stock. Special dimension bills cut to order. Oak bill stuff and large timbers in Oak furnished promptly.

WRITE US TODAY

THE MANISTEE PLANING MILL CO.

Manufacturers

Maple Flooring

Our product is equal to the best that modern machinery can produce.

Try a sample car of our $\frac{2}{3}$ in. and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and you will be convinced that we can serve you to the best advantage.

Manistee, - - - Michigan

GIBBS, HALL & ALLEN CO.

611 and 612 Murray Building

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

8/4 No. 2 Common and Better Beech
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Birch
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Basswood
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Soft Elm
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Maple
4/4 1sts and 2nds Maple
4/4 to 8/4 White Maple on grades
Thick Birch and Maple on grades

DRY PROMPT SHIPMENT

LICKING RIVER LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS

FOR SALE **ASHLAND, KY.**

190,000 ft. 2" Poplar
600,000 ft. 2" Plain White Oak
27,000 ft. Oak wagon reaches

Band Sawed Lumber
OAK TIMBERS
Rough or Dressed

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

OUR SLOW METHOD Of Air Seasoning and Kiln Drying

I X L POLISHED

ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

Enables us to offer you an excellent and superior product—One which has stood the test 20 years.

WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES AND BOOKLET

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.

Hermansville, Michigan

SALLING, HANSON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

J. S. WEIDMAN

MANUFACTURER OF

Hemlock and Hardwoods

WEIDMAN, MICHIGAN



BRIGGS & COOPER CO. LTD.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

OUR SPECIALTIES

ELM	ASH	BIRCH
OAK	BEECH	GUM
MAPLE	POPLAR	BASSWOOD
	COTTONWOOD	

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.

SAGINAW BRAND

MAPLE FLOORING

SAGINAW, MICH.

McCormick-Hay Lumber Co.

Hardwood Lumber

Yards { Saginaw, W. S., Mich. / Little Rock, Ark.

Office: **Saginaw, W. S., Mich.**

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern Hardwood Lumber

Main Office, Michigan Trust Company Building

GRAND RAPIDS : . . . MICHIGAN

"Chief Brand" Maple and Beech Flooring

in 3/8, 1/2 and 13-16 and 1 1-16 inch Maple in all standard widths and grades, will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone

WRITE US, WE CAN INTEREST YOU

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

JOHN C. SPRY

Buys and Sells

TIMBER LANDS

1230 CORN EXCHANGE BANK BLDG.
Phone Main 3772

CHICAGO

Wanted, a Good Tract of COTTONWOOD TIMBER

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

The John Gillespie Lumber Co.

Lumber and Seward Streets

NORTHERN HARDWOODS

FOR SALE NOW 300 M. Ft. 4-4 Log Run Birch.
100 M. Ft. 6-4 Log Run Basswood.

Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oak, Ash, Gum, Cottonwood, Wagon Stock and Other Hardwoods

In the market for round lots of Hardwood and Wagon Stock. Write us before selling.

Fisher Building, CHICAGO

P. G. DODGE LUMBER CO.

CHICAGO

WE WANT TO MOVE

100,000 feet 5-4 Common and Better Red Oak
100,000 " 6-4 " " " " "
50,000 " 4-4 Sap Poplar.

MILLS AND YARDS IN TENNESSEE

McCauley-Saunders Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

BAND SAWED LOUISIANA GULF COAST **RED CYPRESS**

Products Exclusively

Telephone Harrison 4930 1703 Fisher Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

F. Slimmer & Company

Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yard:
65 W. Twenty-second St.

CHICAGO



A floor to adore

For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing.

Our Booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it. Sent free.

The T. Wilce Company

22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

JAMES MANSEL

HARDWOOD LUMBER

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Cherry, Ash, Poplar, Red Oak, White Oak, Beech, Basswood, Birch and Maple.

MARION LUMBER COMPANY

MARION, N. C.

OAK, CHESTNUT. POPLAR SQUARES

DIMENSION LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

The Wm. H. Perry Lumber Co.
HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS
Oak, Chestnut, Poplar, Ash, Hickory, Etc.
ALSO YELLOW PINE AND OAK TIMBERS
Mills in Tennessee and Alabama — Offices, 1821 Gilbert Ave., CINCINNATI

THE K. AND P. LUMBER CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Buys and Sells: Walnut, Oak, Poplar, Chestnut

BENNETT & WITTE
Manufacturers of Lumber
Oak—Ash—Elm—Gum—Cypress and Cottonwood
Branch MEMPHIS, TENN. — Main Office CINCINNATI, O.
We have a stock and ship Straight Grades
Domestic and Export

WANTED
POPLAR and GUM
SEND LIST OF DRY STOCK. WILL CONTRACT FOR MILL CUTS.
KENTUCKY LUMBER COMPANY
CINCINNATI, OHIO

DO NOT SEND US ANY ORDERS FOR DRY GOODS
WHAT WE HANDLE IS
DRY HARDWOODS
FOR DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS
The Ferd. Brenner Lumber Co.
514 First National Bank Building, CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Bayou Land & Lumber Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Hardwood Lumber and Timber Lands
Your Correspondence Solicited.

"BUY GUM"
We are in the market to buy Dry Gum Lumber in any quantity, from a single car load to a million feet. Will take all grades and thicknesses. We receive lumber at shipping point, pay cash and are liberal in inspection.
THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY
General Office, Yards, Planing Mills, Dry Kilns, Cincinnati, Ohio
Purchasing Office, Randolph Building, Memphis, Tenn.
Cypress Red Gum Oak

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON
SPECIALISTS IN
OAK—ASH—POPLAR
ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR ROUND LOTS OR MILL CUTS
OFFICE AND YARDS SIXTH ST., BELOW HARRIET — CINCINNATI

THE MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.
Always in the Market for
BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
CINCINNATI, : : : OHIO

The General Lumber Co.
Manufacturers
Yellow Pine, White Pine Hemlock and Hardwoods
COLUMBUS, OHIO

INDIANA

WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

Black Walnut & Plain Oak

C. J. FRANK — LOGANSPORT, IND.

WANTED for CASH

1" Qtd. White Oak
4" White Ash
Will contract for mill cuts in Oak or Ash, green or dry

C. C. SHAFER
SOUTH BEND, IND.

Three Mills in Indiana

FORT WAYNE INDIANAPOLIS LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

HARDWOOD SPECIALTIES
Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

Perrine-Armstrong Co.
FORT WAYNE, - - - - - - INDIANA

GREER-WILKINSON LUMBER CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

DRY STOCK, JUNE 1st.

38,000 ft. 4/4.	Quartered	white	oak
760,000 ft. 4/4.	Plain	"	"
520,000 ft. 4/4.	"	red	"
50,000 ft. 5/4.	"	"	"
36,000 ft. 6/4.	"	"	"
1,200,000 ft. 4/4.	Sap gum		
340,000 ft. 4/4.	Red	"	
38,000 ft. 5/4.	"	"	

All Band-sawn, Four to Eight Months Old.

D'Heur & Swain Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

JUNE STOCK SHEET

J. V. STIMSON, Huntingburg, Ind.

J. V. STIMSON & CO., Owensboro, Ky.

Plain White Oak,		5/8 to 12/4	thick	
" Red	"	4/4 to 8/4	"	
Qtd. White	"	3/8 to 8/4	"	
" Red	"	4/4 to 8/4	"	
Red Gum,		4/4 thick, all grades.		

Elm, Hickory, Ash, Cherry, Poplar, Maple and Cottonwood, bone dry. Write us any time.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

For choice lots of hardwoods.
Walnut our specialty.
Inspection at Mill Points.

The Walnut Lumber Company
Indianapolis, Indiana

C. I. Hoyt & Co. PEKIN INDIANA

June Stock Sheet

1 car 4-4 1 and 2 Plain Red Oak.
3 cars 4-4 mill cull Oak
1 car 4-4 Poplar, panel and No 1, 18 to 23 inches
1 car 4-4 Poplar, panel and No. 1, 24 and up
3 cars 8-4 Poplar, No. 2 common and better
1 car 4-4 Poplar, Box Boards, 13 and up
1 car 4-4 Chestnut, No. 1 common and better
2 cars 4-4 Log Run Ash
1 car Oak dimension stock 1¼x1½, 16-28-30 and 32

THIS STOCK IN GOOD SHIPPING CONDITION. WRITE US

BUFFALO

THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST



Manufacturers and Dealers in

Ash
White and Brown

Basswood

Birch
Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm
Soft and Rock

Gum
Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple
Hard and Soft

Red Oak
Plain and Quarry

White Oak
Plain and Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood
Poplar



STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT

1075 CLINTON STREET

I. N. STEWART & BROTHER

Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK

892 ELK STREET

PASCOLA LUMBER CO.

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOOD LUMBER

Frank A. Beyer, Pres.
A. E. Davenport, Secy. 1051 ELLICOTT SQUARE

T. SULLIVAN & COMPANY

Specialties: BROWN ASH, BIRCH, PACIFIC COAST FIR AND SPRUCE

50 ARTHUR STREET

ORSON E. YEAGER

Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

982 ELK STREET

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

We want to buy for cash:
Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

P. O. Box 312. MEMPHIS. TENN. 940 SENECA STREET.

FRANK W. VETTER

Dealer in all kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER.

1142 SENECA STREET

G. ELIAS & BROTHER

BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY

Our Specialty: QUARTERED WHITE OAK

940 ELK STREET

ANTHONY MILLER

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

893 EAGLE STREET

SCATCHERD & SON

HARDWOODS ONLY

Yard, 1555 SENECA STREET Office, 886 ELLICOTT SQUARE

Vansant, Kitchen & Company

MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
SPECIALTY

Ashland, Kentucky

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN HARDWOOD COMPANY GUIRL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers **OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM AND CYPRESS**

MAIN OFFICE: 720 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Three Band Mills { Memphis, Tenn. / Chancy, Miss. / Stover, Miss.

Our Specialties { Well Manufactured Stock / Good Grades / Prompt Shipments

For Quick Shipments

Send us Your Orders for Mixed Cars in all Thicknesses

Oak, Ash, Cottonwood, Gum, Cypress,
Cottonwood and Gum Bevel Siding,
Car Timber and Bridge Planking

Three States Lumber Co.

GENERAL OFFIES TENNESSEE TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED POPLAR LUMBER

DRY ALL GRADES 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4 Bevel Siding, Lath & Squares SPECIALTY, WIDE STOCK

Coal Grove, Ohio, U, S. A.

LUMBER CO.

Hardwood Record

Thirteenth Year. Semi-monthly. | CHICAGO, JULY 10, 1908. | Subscription $2. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

LARGEST VENEER PLANT IN THE WORLD

C. L. WILLEY

MANUFACTURER OF

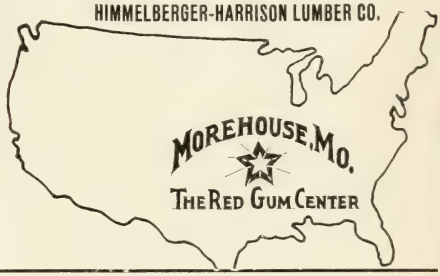
Mahogany, Veneer

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office, Factory and Yards: **1225 Robey St.,**

BAND MILLS MEMPHIS, TENN. (Telephone) (Canal 930) **Chicago**

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER CO.



TIME IS RIPE

For one of our policies. Mutual lumber insurance no longer experimental.

PENNSYLVANIA LUMBERMEN'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Drexel Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WRITE

CHERRY RIVER BOOM & LUMBER CO.

SCRANTON, PA.

For "THE BEST LUMBER"

We Want to Sell **MAPLE** All Grades and Thicknesses

BAND SAWED WEST VIRGINIA WOODS

Branch Offices PHILADELPHIA PA. NEW YORK, N. Y.

A Very Substantial Cash Saving for Every Policy-Holder

The stock companies specializing in lumber insurance are—

Lumber Insurance Co. of New York 84 William St., New York,

Adirondack Fire Insurance Co. 84 William St., New York

Toledo Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Sandusky, Ohio

COMBINED ASSETS OVER $1,000,000

For particulars address "Headquarters for Lumber Insurance" Lumber Insurers General Agency, Underwriting Managers, 84 William St., New York.

ADVERTISERS' CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY FOLLOWS READING MATTER.

J. GIBSON McILVAIN & COMPANY

1420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

STOCK ON STICKS.

We have the following stock of HARDWOODS on sticks, ready for shipment, at our Philadelphia distributing yards, and can quote you rock bottom prices on all or any part of it. Let us hear from you.

Ash.....225,750 ft. All grades.
Chestnut....250,125 " 4/4 to 16/4 Common and Better, 1 and 2 Cull.
Cherry.....114,260 " 5/8 to 8/4, 1 and 2 Reject and Cull.
Hemlock....265,020 " Sizes and Flooring.
Maple.....150,000 " 2" White 1 and 2 Common and Cull.
W. Oak.....125,215 " 1 and 2 Common Cull and Bill sizes.
R. Oak.....625,250 " 2" 1 and 2 Common, Log Run and Cull.
Qtd. W. Oak. 50,250 " 2" 1 and 2 Common Cull, Strips and Flooring.
Qtd. R. Oak.. 45,150 " 1 and 2 Common and Better.

McILVAIN'S LUMBER NEWS for July is ready for mailing; if you are not on the list, now is a good time to send us your name and address.

CLOSE PRICES

ON THE FOLLOWING:

13 M 1¼" No. 1 common and better Basswood.
17 M 1½" 1sts and 2nds Basswood.
20 M 2" No. 1 and 2 common Basswood.
20 M 1x4-1x5 No. 1 and 2 Birch strips.
150 M 1" No. 1 common Birch.
30 M 2⅝" 1sts and 2nds and No. 1 common Rock Elm, 14' and 16'.
75 M 2" Sound common D.

G. W. Jones Lumber Co.

Appleton, Wis.

W. D. YOUNG & CO.

MANUFACTURERS

FINEST MAPLE FLOORING

KILN DRIED, HOLLOW BACKED
MATCHED OR JOINTED
POLISHED AND BUNDLED

Hard Maple, Beech and Birch Lumber
1 TO 6 INCHES THICK WRITE FOR PRICES
BAY CITY :: MICHIGAN

CADILLAC

CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK

MICHIGAN MAPLE

DRY HARD MAPLE

750,000 feet 4/4 Firsts and Seconds
1,500,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 and 2 Common

This lumber was manufactured during the fore part of 1907 and is now thoroughly seasoned.

It is a superior lot, good widths, and the lengths run from 60% to 70% 14 and 16 feet.

A more definite description, with prices, will be furnished upon request.

COBBS & MITCHELL
(INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

W. W. CUMMER, President — W. L. SAUNDERS, Vice-President — F. A. DIGGINS, Sec'y & Treas.

CUMMER-DIGGINS CO.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

Manufacturers of

"CUMMER" BRAND
MAPLE and BEECH
FLOORING

Also have a few car loads of dry Northern Michigan

GRAY ELM

130 M-ft. 4-4 No. 2 Com. and Bet.
19 " 5-4 " " "
18 " 6-4 " " "
91 " 4-4 No. 3 Common

WRITE US ABOUT IT

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14, 4, 16/4
GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
BASSWOOD—4/4
BIRCH—4/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

We Offer For Sale

3 cars 4-4 Soft Elm, No. 2 Com. and Better. Dry.
1 car 6-4 Beech, No. 3 Com. Dry.
7,000 ft. 4-4 Birds Eye Maple, guaranteed 75% 1sts and 2nds.
5 cars 4-4 x 6-inch Maple, No. 3.

Michigan Trees and Mitchells Products

¶ Under this title we have made a booklet to show by illustrations the principal varieties of trees in our forests, to describe the character and uses of the different woods, and to explain our products and the form in which they are offered to the trade. We want to send you a free copy of the book and also our dry stock list of Michigan hardwoods.

Please Write Us

Mitchell Brothers Company
Cadillac, Mich.

BREON LUMBER CO.

Williamsport, Pa.

Manufacturers of

HARDWOODS

WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE, CYPRESS AND POPLAR

List of Lumber on Hand at Gilfoyle, Pa.

58,000 ft. 2 x 4 to 2 x 12 x 10 to 12 Beech and Maple.
49,000 ft. 2 x 4 to 2 x 12 x 14 Beech and Maple.
60,000 ft. 2 x 4 to 2 x 12 x 16 Beech and Maple.
22,000 ft. 2 x 4 to 2 x 12 x 18 Beech and Maple.
20,000 ft. 2 x 4 to 2 x 12 x 20 Beech and Maple.
30,000 ft. 4-4 Soft Maple, Log Run.
35,000 ft. 4-4 Soft Maple No. 2 and 3 Common.
6,000 ft. 4-4 Birch, Log Run.
10,000 ft. 12-4 Hard and Soft Maple, No. 1 Common and Better.
4,000 ft. 2 x 6 x 12 Hemlock.
25,000 ft. 6 x 6 and 6 x 8 Hardwood.

Louisiana Central Lumber Co.

Clarks, La.

MANUFACTURERS OF

OAK, GUM and HICKORY

Stock cut to order. We make a specialty of Bridge and Car Material. Manufactured stocks by our own mills. Write us for prices.

E. L. EDWARDS

Dayton, Ohio—Main Office

Walnut Cherry | Plain and Quartered Oak | Poplar Chestnut

GEST AND DALTON AVE.
CINCINNATI, O.

YOUR CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Quartered Oak Flooring

Manufactured for

HIGHEST CLASS of trade only.
Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring.
The name ***DWIGHT*** on flooring is a guarantee of its excellence.
DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the only suitable thin flooring to lay. Write for Sample.

DWIGHT LUMBER COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

PAEPCKE-LEICHT LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTONWOOD
GUM AND OTHER HARDWOODS

Large stocks of well seasoned Lumber always carried at our yards and mills.

General Offices: 140 W. Chicago Ave., CHICAGO. Mills: Cairo, Ill., Marked Tree, Ark., Greenville, Miss., Arkansas City, Ark., Blytheville, Ark.

SWANN-DAY LUMBER COMPANY

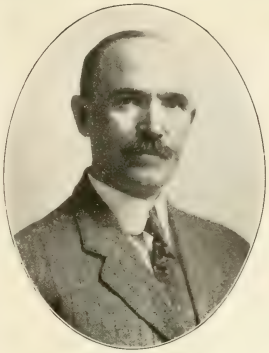
CLAY CITY, KENTUCKY

OFFER

POPLAR

Bevel Siding. Drop Siding. as well as Wide Poplar

Always a Large Stock on Hand — Prices are Yours for the Asking



O. B. LAW.

I AM THE MAN

who can and does sell

Timber Lands

I want a good North Carolina pine operation of about 150 millon feet. Cheap for quick sale. I want Pacific Coast Spruce and Hemlock. I want to sell good hardwood tracts in Michigan, Wisconsin, Virginia and Kentucky. Good Bargains. What do you want?

O. B. LAW, 1010 Hartford Block, Chicago

WEST VIRGINIA YELLOW POPLAR
NORTH CAROLINA CORK WHITE PINE
AND HARDWOOD

DRY KILNS AND PLANING MILLS. ALL OUR MILLS RUN THE YEAR ROUND.
SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES AND ORDERS.

W.M.Ritter Lumber Co.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Saw and Ship 100,000,000 Feet Yearly

Philadelphia Office, 1402 Land Title & Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Anderson-Tully Co., Memphis, Tenn.

STOCK-LIST JULY 10, 1908

ASH.

11,000 feet 1 inch 1sts and 2nds.
15,400 " 3 " " " "
3,400 " 4 " " " "
29,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
9,000 " 2 " " 1 "
7,000 " 1 " " 3 "
30,000 " 1 " " 3 "

COTTONWOOD.

56,000 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds, 8 in. and up.
85,000 " 1 " " " " 8 to 12 in.
22,000 " 1 " " " " 12 inch.
90,000 " 1 " " " " 13 in. and up.
45,000 " 1 " " " " 18 in. and up.
39,000 " 1¼ " " " " 8 to 12 in.
65,000 " 1¼ " " " " 12 inch.
72,000 " 1¼ " " " " 13 in. and up.
40,000 " 1 " " " " 8 in. and up.
81,000 " 1 " Wagon Box Boards 8 to 12 in.
79,000 " 1 " " " " 13 to 17 in.
85,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
65,000 " 1¼ " " 1 "
48,000 " 1 " " 1 "
80,000 " 1 " " 2 "
75,000 " 1½ " " 2 "
83,000 " 1½ " " 2 "

CYPRESS

31,500 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds.
22,000 " 4/4 " Select.
27,000 " 4/4 " No. 1 Shop.
30,000 " 5/4 " Log Run.
11,500 " 1 " Strips, 1 face clear & better
6,600 " 1 " " No. 1 Common.

ELM.

10,500 feet 8/4 in. Log Run.

MAPLE.

12,700 feet 1¼ inch Log-run.
61,000 " 2 " " "

RED GUM.

32,600 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds.
44,700 " 5/4 " " " "
59,000 " 4/4 " " " "
17,000 " 5/4 " " " "
89,000 " 1 " " " "
12,600 " 1¼ " " " "
15,200 " 1½ " " " "
22,000 " 2 " " " "
76,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
24,600 " 2 " " 1 "
9,300 " 1 " Strips, 1 face clear and better

SAP GUM.

32,000 feet 4/4 in. 1sts and 2nds 6 in. and up.
28,000 feet 5/4 " " " " 6 " " "
16,400 " 4/4 " " " " 6 " " "
20,000 " 5/4 " " " " 15 " " "
27,000 " 4/4 " " " " 6 " " "
25,000 " 1 " " " " 16 in. to 20 in.
76,000 " 1 " " " " 6 in. to 12 in.
37,000 " 1 " " " " 8 in. to 12 in.
48,000 " 1 " " " " 13 in. to 15 in.
41,000 " 1 " " " " 22 inches and up.
39,000 " 1¼ " " " " 6 " " "
37,000 " 1½ " " " " 6 " " "
45,000 " 2 " " " " 6 " " "
16,600 feet 4/4 inch No. 1 Common
44,000 " 1 " " " "
14,600 " 1¼ " " " "
38,000 " 1½ " " " "
11,500 " 2 " " " "
72,000 " 1 " No. 2 "
63,000 " Strips 1 face clear and better
90,000 " 1 inch Wagon Box Boards 13 to 20 inch

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

24,000 feet 1 inch 1sts and 2nds
17,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

52,000 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds
46,000 " 5/4 " " " "
27,000 " 6/4 " " " "
86,000 " 1 " " " "
9,900 " 1¼ " " " "
34,900 " 2" " " "
86,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common
26,000 " 5/4 " " "
75,000 " 1 " " "
11,300 " 1¼ " " "
17,000 " 1½ " " "
25,000 " 2" " " "

QUARTERED RED OAK.

9,760 feet 1 inch No. 1 Common

PLAIN RED OAK.

32,000 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds
67,000 " 5/4 " " " "
26,000 " 6/4 " " " "
40,000 " 4/4 " " " "
100,000 " 1 " " " "
67,000 " 1¼ " " " "
18,000 " 1½ " " " "
27,000 " 2" " " "
7,000 " 3 " " " "
43,000 " 4/4 " No. 1 Common
44,000 " 5/4 " " " "
7,000 " 6/4 " " " "
86,000 " 4/4 " " " "
26,000 " 5/4 " " " "
29,000 " 6/4 " " " "
36,000 " 8/4 " " " "
13,000 " 3/4 " Coffin Boards 12" and up.
28,000 " 1 " " " "
25,000 " 1 " 1sts and 2nds Wormy.
29,000 " 1 " No. 2 Common.
31,000 " 1 " " 3 "

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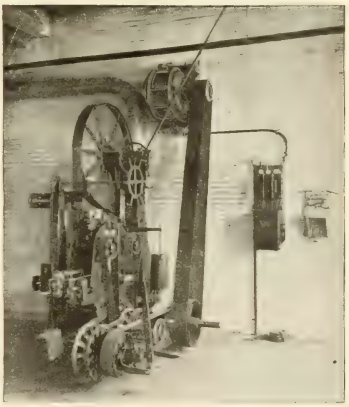
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Hardwood Record

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General Market Conditions.

There is evidence on all hands that there is a gradual resumption of operations and demand over a wide area. The feeling that hardwood values have not yet struck bottom has disappeared and the trade has awakened to the fact that prices are on the rebound; although there are still buyers who are seeking to secure "snaps," the average man is willing to pay present asking prices.

The advice tendered by the HARDWOOD RECORD in its issue of a month ago holds good—if a buyer seeks to purchase hardwood lumber at the best price obtainable, he will place his orders at once. The time to buy hardwood lumber is right now, because it is doubtful if the present low range of values will ever be duplicated.

Reports from all leading commercial centers indicate increased demand with some strengthening of values on nearly every variety of hardwood. Poplar, which has not deteriorated in price materially during the prevailing slow trade period, is in very good demand, and prices are held strong. Oak values, with increased demand, are improving. The call for northern woods, such as maple, birch and basswood, is reasonably active. Ash, rock elm and hickory are in good demand and prices are correspondingly firm. The outlook for increased call and higher values as the season advances is bright.

Status of the Furniture Trade.

Lumbermen are eager observers of the situation in the furniture industry inasmuch as they are always, to greater or less degree, dependent upon it for a live or dull trade in their own line. The history of the furniture trade the past year has not been entirely satisfactory to those engaged in it. Even up to Oct. 1, 1907, it was only fairly good, and since that time the business, in common with everything else, has suffered from the general financial depression and consequent decline in prices.

This latter evil, however, has not been a marked feature of the situation, for furniture producers, like manufacturers of lumber and other lines of lumber products, have had the foresight and good sense to pursue an exceedingly conservative policy with regard to manufacture, and have not flooded the market with surplus stock, with the certainty of ultimately producing a widespread and serious demoralization of prices.

When the first signs of financial trouble appeared on the horizon they commenced to curtail their output, not locally or temporarily, but systematically and universally, so that ever since last fall furniture production has been only about sixty per cent of normal.

The wisdom of this policy is now becoming apparent, and it promises to bear good fruits, for aside from considerable complaint of dull trade in a few sections of the country, notably the Northwest, general conditions throughout the industry seem to be much improved. The great semi-annual furniture exhibitions are now in full swing at Chicago and Grand Rapids; even the first few days they were remarkably well attended and started off with a rush; buyers are showing a decided disposition to make purchases promptly and there seems little tendency to purchase only the cheaper grades of furniture rather than high-grade stock, pleading "hard times."

During the opening days of the exhibition eastern buyers were especially in evidence, a sign which exhibitors regard as very encouraging for the future of the general market, inasmuch as the East seemed to feel the recent business depression more strongly than other parts of the country, and consequently might naturally be expected to contribute a much lighter proportion of orders than usual.

Prospects for the maintenance of prices are excellent and owing to the general curtailment policy, they have suffered little depreciation, not as much as would ordinarily be looked for in times when overhead charges go on just the same; and they are of course felt considerably more when production is only about sixty per cent of normal than when it is up to standard.

A striking feature and keynote of the sales exhibitions which should contribute much to a good buying season is the assurance and even certainty of manufacturers of lumber and lumber products that prices will not show a further decline, but that they have positively reached their minimum. As an evidence of good faith and confidence in the future of the market, the manufacturers of furniture, both inside and outside of associations, but particularly those represented by the National Dining Table Bureau and the National Case Goods Manufacturers' Association—the latter producers of fine bedroom and other high-grade stock—have entered into an agreement to guarantee prevailing prices during the present season, or until Jan. 1, 1909. In other words, should a lower range of values go into force later on, buyers making purchases on the present basis will be given the privilege of a rebate at that time.

This move has already given an added stability to the market, and moreover the obligation under which it places the manufacturer will prove an added stimulus to his efforts on behalf of maintaining a just range of prices. Those industries in which wholesale slashing of prices for the mere purpose of getting orders has prevailed have not profited thereby; notably, the steel plate makers are unanimous in declaring that the cut has not brought any appreciable increase in business and that consumers have continued to buy only what was absolutely needed.

Along this line the furniture trade is particularly strong in that

for months past retailers have been depleting their stocks steadily, purchasing a considerably less amount of goods than they have sold; so that with the growing demand, the small stocks which they hold in consequence of this policy, and the unusually small amount of goods in first hands, the outlook for a gradual resumption of business all along the line by the last of July is excellent. Moreover, if goods are to be sold by the retailer, they must be ordered soon and placed in stock in the early fall. Good crops, which are now assured, invariably have a powerful effect in stimulating trade, so that take it all in all, the outlook for a good furniture season—which means a good boost to the hardwood lumber trade—is far better than even the optimistic would have predicted some months ago, and all the signs point to the probability that furniture factories will soon become heavy purchasers of hardwood lumber.

Returning Prosperity.

Every condition throughout the country points to an era of renewed prosperity. Bank clearances and railroad earnings are below those of a year ago, but the gap is steadily narrowing. There are fewer empty cars on side-tracks than there were at the beginning of June. July interest and dividend payments in New York will be $177,000,000, as compared with $184,000,000 in July, 1907. This shows much less falling off than was expected.

The rates for money are about the same as they have been in midsummer for some years, and while there is a little lowering of gold holdings of the banks, it does not disturb anyone, as the country can get as much as it needs from the outside world at any time. The Department of Agriculture announces that the crop outlook is better on the whole than it ever was before at this time of year. It estimates the value of the country's farm products of 1908 will reach the $8,000,000,000 mark! This will leave all records far behind and is more than double the value of the farm yield of 1900.

"Re-employment days" are becoming universal. St. Louis had one on June 1, when 1,500 unemployed were put to work. On a far larger scale the Fittsburg district has just put one into effect, when every plant of the United States Steel Corporation, the largest industrial concern in the world, resumed full operations. All the independent steel concerns of the Pittsburg district, it is announced, will be at work full force by August 1. July 1 has been termed "Re-employment Day" not only in Chicago but throughout almost the entire middle West. The prosperity movement is being backed by hundreds of big manufacturers who realize that renewed prosperity is sweeping over the country after the financial depression of the winter. The Illinois Central railroad has re-employed 5,500 men in their several shops, after an idleness of eight months. The International Harvester Company has re-employed all of its hands and many of the departments are working on night and day shifts, although this is usually the dull time of year for the manufacturer of agricultural machinery. The clothing trade reports business above normal, while the mail order houses also report a heavy increase.

On the whole the outlook is bright and there is no gainsaying the fact that the year will surely close with a volume of business a good way above normal.

The New Code of Ethics.

While it is improbable that all lumbermen will ever entirely agree upon a set of principles for their strict guidance in the conduct of their business, the conference of lumber trade associations held at Minneapolis last month, for the purpose of establishing a reasonable code of trade ethics, certainly took great strides in the right direction and adopted a "platform" embracing many conditions which may well be treated with unanimity by shippers of lumber the country over, and will undoubtedly generally be pleasing to the individual associations, when presented by their respective delegates for action.

The code represents a vast amount of thought and hard work on the part of these delegates, comprising many of the ablest men in the trade, and they are to be congratulated upon their success in evolving so conservative and sensible a document, considering the wide range of territory and the great variety of interests represented. The organizations invited to be represented include manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of all kinds of lumber and lumber products, from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast—pine and hardwoods, cooperage, shingles, veneer, flooring, etc.—and those who responded constituted a thoroughly representative body.

The matter of transfer of title was not covered by agreement, inasmuch as the attitude of the shipper—that delivery is made when lumber is turned over to the railroad and its receipt mailed to the buyer—and the contention of the retailer that lumber is not his property until it reaches him—are apparently both reasonable enough to be irreconcilable, and will doubtless remain so. On other points of contention the rules laid down appear to be as reasonable and just to all as any it is possible to promulgate. However, it is understood that no association is bound to accept them without amendment and discussion, and that the officers of the conference were continued so that they may, if desired, call a future conference, which should be empowered to pledge the various organizations to a final code.

Public Protest Too Strong.

Recent inquiries have elicited no definite announcement of the present attitude of the railroads toward their late proposition to enforce a general increase in freight rates, which was discussed with considerable feeling on both sides at the conference called by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association at Chicago in May.

However, it seems to be pretty well understood that any decided action will not be taken by the various companies until October at least, and probably not until January. It is even possible that their threat will not be put into execution at all, but will gradually "fade away," and that the project will not again be thrust upon shippers in such a peremptory and uncompromising manner.

This change of front, for the time being at least, is doubtless due to several reasons: First, the present public enthusiasm in regard to restoring and improving the waterways of the country, which, incidentally, the roads pretend to sanction; for it is a well-known fact that efficient waterways between the great markets are the best possible rate regulators. Second, the many decisions lately handed down by the Interstate Commerce Commission unfavorable to existing and proposed railroad tariffs, which though subject to lengthy legislation, nevertheless have a powerful effect upon public opinion and upon shippers in stimulating them to push their claims, thus bringing down upon the roads no end of controversy, expense and unfavorable comment—always with an excellent chance, too, that they will lose in the end. Third, the meetings held not only in Chicago, but all over the United States, by shippers in all lines, voicing loud and logical protests against the unfair treatment which the roads proposed to foist upon them willy-nilly in these particularly unseasonable times.

The Future of the Forester.

A comparatively new calling in the United States is that of the professional forester. For years in Great Britain and the continental countries this profession has been a distinguished and profitable one, but in the United States it stands in about the same position that electrical engineering did fifteen or twenty years ago. To the uninitiated the opportunities for an electrical engineer and the possibility of his securing steady and remunerative employment were conjectural. Today there are two positions for every electrical engineer of repute, and the field of work is constantly widening. The same situation will prevail within a very few years for the professional forester, and in fact today the demand of the government and railroads for them exceeds the supply. The time is near at hand when the timber owner cannot afford to get along without the services of an expert in this line, and the remuneration will be very handsome. With forestry, as with everything else, it is those who "get in on the ground floor" who come out ahead in the end.

The story in this issue of the RECORD concerning Dr. C. A. Schenck of Biltmore, N. C., should be interesting reading for any young man, especially for sons of lumbermen who have not yet definitely determined upon their life's vocation. Dr. Schenck is doing a lot of good work in instructing young men in the secrets and possibilities of the forest.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

You Never Can Tell.

The bold waves trespassed on the sands,
No one was nigh:
And we were playing holding hands,
Just she and I.

'Twas just a summer's hour. I had
Not known her long:
I had the short flirtation fad
And had it strong.

Of course there was a summer's sun
And zephyr breezes,
And she was just the only one
Because it pleases.

And so I played the lover's part
With some acuteness,
And she responded with an art
Of deep astuteness.

One never knows upon life's stage
Of farce and drama
If one be playing fool or sage—
Fate's panorama!

But when I resurrect that day
I grow despondent,
For Destiny since made me play
The co-respondent!

—C. E. Nettleton in Judge.

The Information Bureau.

Dear Editor: I wish to ask
A question, not impertinent,
Though I admit it is a task
To take your time to some extent.
Yet I am sure you will consent,
Nor at the obligation fret,
Indeed, it's not inconsequent.
I ask it to decide a bet.

Who was it wore the iron mask?
Each year abroad how much is spent?
What came of old Mambrino's casque,
And who, please tell us, was that gent?
Is birth indeed an accident?
Is ebony as black as jet?
What persons pay the highest rent?
I ask to decide a bet.

What makes an alligator bask?
Who longest was in prison pent?
Did Cæsar use a pocket flask?
What things did Edison invent?
Will trees grow as the twig is bent?
Who introduced the cigarette?
And is Kentucky shortened "Kent"?
I ask to decide a bet.

L'ENVOI.

There is a rumor prevalent
That editors are all in debt.
Pray, are they? No offense is meant.
I ask to decide a bet.

A Query Answered.

Tell me, dear reader, are you one
Of those that think that it is fun
To buy a little stack of chips,
Put a cigar between your lips,
And play and play and play and play
Until the night has merged to day—
To wake until Aurora's blush
In vain attempts to fill a flush—
To chip away your precious hoard
At something you cannot afford?
And can you find true pleasure in
That drawing, drawing *ad infin?*
Is there enjoyment to be found
In quitting with "another round"?
All this and worse—Oh, are you one
That thinks such foolishness is fun—
To fool away th' entire night?
You are? Dear reader, you are right.

—Franklin P. Adams.

Explained.

If on the theme I pause to think,
There are four reasons why I drink—
Good wine, a friend, because I'm dry—
Or any other reason why!

Now, All Together.



One good lift, and we're out of the mire!

Definite.

The merchant sent his Swede clerk out to collect some old bills. The latter returned jubilant.

"Well," said the boss, "did you have any luck?"

"Yass, Smith he pay, and Yones he say he pay in Yanuary."

"Are you sure he will? He never made any promise before."

"Vell, I tank so; he say it bane a dam col' day when you get dot money, an' I tank dat bane in Yanuary."

Nothing Important.

"Moving?" inquired the suburbanite as a dray stopped in front of the next house. "Oh no," said the neighbor, "a friend is just borrowing our collection of souvenir post-cards."

The New Era.

Prospective Employer—You may come ready for work, at ten tomorrow, if you like.

Cook—Oi'd sooner come at eight, mum. Thin if Oi don't loike the place Oi can lave in toime for the matinay, mum.

A Study in Ads.

Recently we picked up a magazine and made an appalling discovery which puts ordinary folks in a very embarrassing position. According to the ads in this magazine nobody can afford to be without fourteen different kinds of automobiles; nobody can afford to be without a set of never-wear-out underwear at $15; nobody can afford to be without a $25 camera; nobody can afford to be without eight different kinds of bicycle tires, a $42 shotgun, a $15 fishing rod, a $100 dress suit, and an $80 extension bookcase; nobody can be well dressed without a $100 diamond ring; no house is well built without a $300 parquetry floor; no table is well set without a $250 set of silverware; nobody can keep their hair without a $5 hair tonic; nobody is really well "finished" until they have traveled abroad; nobody can retain their health without a $35 exerciser—and as we figure it out, nobody can really afford to be without $41,673.50 worth of things!

Rose to the Occasion.

A woman bather at Atlantic City got beyond her depth, and in her struggles her new false "puffs" became detached. "Oh, save my hair!" she cried to a gallant rescuer. "Madam," he gasped, "I may be a life-saver, but I am not a hair restorer!"

In Memoriam.

Whereas, a belated but good and all wise fashion has decreed the death of the Merry Widow hat, and

Whereas, the Merry Widow hat has been an all 'round confounded nuisance, inasmuch as it has gouged out eyes, stopped trains, cut holes in men's faces and pocket books, and

Whereas, it has performed other and divers deeds of wanton cruelty,

Be it resolved, that we are darned well pleased and will dance at the funeral.

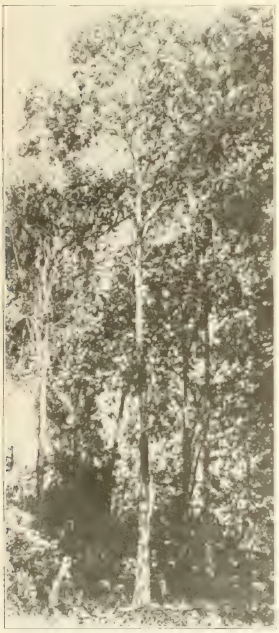
Some Important Foreign Woods.

ARTICLE II.

Teak.

Tectona grandis.

Teak, "the oak of the Indian forests," resembles that wood in some particulars, although it has a more uniform structure and is not so heavy. A cubic foot weighs approximately fifty pounds seasoned. The wood known as Malabar teak, *Gmelina arborea*, is of another family and is marketed both as African mahogany and as African oak. Teak, in the accepted meaning, refers to the East



SPECIMEN FOREST GROWTH OF TEAK.

Indian wood, which is native to Burma, Siam, Ceylon and Java.

Teak is moderately hard and very strong and durable. The pores secrete an oil which repels the attacks of borers and preserves metal fixtures. This secretion gives a dull finish to the wood and renders it cool and peculiar to the touch. The grain is even and remarkably straight, and the wood is smooth and easily worked—characteristics that peculiarly fit it for carving. Many restaurants and other public buildings are furnished with elaborately carved imported tables, chairs and cabinets of this handsome wood. For ship-building teak is one of the very finest materials that can be had, as it is also for railroad sleepers, timbers, etc., although in this country it is chiefly known in its ornamental capacity. It does not alter its shape when seasoned, and seems almost imperishable in many climates. Thus it combines the highest excellence in decorative qualities with all the attributes necessary to the stoutest and most durable construction work.

The wood has a strong aromatic odor; it burns well, with a vigorous, large flame and noisy crackling. Its color varies with different trees, and according to its location, from very dark brown to almost yellow. The Siam wood is generally conceded to be the lightest.

Teak trees are found either composing the great bulk of the forest, enveloped and interlaced by clinging tropical vines, or singly, along rivers. They require much moisture, although they do not thrive on land which is overflowed, or which is generally damp.

In its early life the tree shoots up rapidly, but it is not mature for felling until about fifty years old. Its maximum height is said to be 230 feet. The trunk is slender, seldom reaching a diameter of more than two and a half feet at the age of eighty years, or possibly three feet when past the century mark.

Logs over forty feet in length are rare. A small proportion of a Javanese shipment, for instance, will run from sixteen to thirty feet. However, the majority measure from ten feet or less up to sixteen or eighteen.

Depths and widths of rough hewn logs run from ten to thirty-six inches, with an average of only about fifteen inches. The very short lengths are not shipped out but are used as sleepers or for furniture in native markets.

Before felling teak trees are girdled. This of course causes them to die, but if not practiced the tree does not receive its full quota of strength and resistance to the elements, as the process seems to facilitate secretion of the natural oil, to which it owes no small proportion of these qualities.

In Burma teak is being scientifically lumbered and replaced, and in India and Java it is being planted extensively according to approved afforestation methods, but in Siam the plan of the government seems to be to get as much out of its forests as possible, with the least expenditure, so that within a few years that country will be out of the teak market, unless this policy is altered. All the good territory in Siam is already held by foreign concessionaires—large English, Danish and French companies, and in Java and Burma conditions are similar. Teak is the second most valuable export of Siam, so that the country's wasteful policy in regard to it is extraordinary.

It is said that from 1902 to 1905 six German shipbuilding concerns used about 200,000 cubic feet of teak, while one car concern annually uses about 70,000. At Wilhelmshafen teak has lately brought as high as $2 a cubic foot.

Methods of lumbering and transportation, as practiced in Siam, are interesting. The trees are dragged from the forest to the nearest stream and slowly floated down to a port or mill for export. The banks of the river at Rangoon, for instance, are strewn with these logs, many of which have been a dozen years or more in reaching destination from the time they were felled. They are bound into large rafts, and upon the rafts many woodsmen build their huts, living in them sometimes for years, steering and watching them until they reach port. Once arrived at the sawmill they are squared off and sent on to the quays, where they are neatly piled by trained elephants. It is an exceedingly interesting spectacle for a foreigner to see the huge animals patiently and cleverly balancing each great timber between tusks and trunk, and placing it evenly on the growing piles. When a log is too heavy they turn it end by end until it is placed at the proper angle on the pile. Sometimes they push the logs along, at the same time dragging other pieces by traces. A fully-grown elephant, untrained, is valued at about $2,500, and though they are not trained until about twenty-five years old, and are extremely delicate in some respects, so that the mortality of a herd is great, they are of such value in their work that one of the great timber companies of Burma employs more than 2,000 of them in various parts of the country, breeding and purchasing them continually.



FOLIAGE AND FRUIT OF TEAK.

The Dutch government is pursuing a most admirable policy with regard to the forests of Java, particularly the immense tracts of virgin teak growth which occupy the heart of the island, and also towards the other valuable tropical timbers which abound there.



C. A. SCHENCK, PH. D.

BILTMORE, N. C.



A HUGE TEAK LOG.

although but little has been done toward marketing the latter. The teak industry is flourishing, however, and in addition to the immense amount of woods work done in the forests in getting out rough hewn timbers for sleepers and other purposes which do not require sawmill work, many mills have been built and are now operated successfully. The government intends not only to derive immediate recompense from teak lumber operations, but to put them on a permanent basis. This it is doing by means of strict laws regarding reforestry and felling, which are positively enforced by a forestry department. This policy is in marked contrast to that of Siam, and will insure the continuance of Java as an important teak market indefinitely. In 1905 the Dutch government showed a net profit of approximately $700,000 on the year's work. The bulk of export stock finds a market in Germany, Austria, British India, Holland and England, and a considerable amount is used on South African railroads.

In cultivating new forests the ground is first thoroughly cleared, the seeds sown in groups of three about eight inches apart, and over three feet between groups. Germination occurs about the fortieth day under good conditions. After ten years the trees ordinarily show a diameter of eight or more inches, and are then thinned out, which process is repeated every ten years, until the remaining ones are of mature size. The trees are felled from platforms at a distance of two to four feet above the ground, on account of the spreading of trunks near the roots and the fact that the butts of Java teak are frequently rotten inside. In the forests few saws are used, the axe being the favored instrument, and in the hands of the natives it turns out wonderfully neat work. The hewn stock is usually hauled from the forests to railways or streams by Java buffaloes, thence delivered to mills or ports. The logs felled by the government are usually auctioned off at some point convenient to transportation. The concessions for lumbering often embraces 1,000 acres, and are auctioned off to the highest bidder, who must leave the land in good shape for replanting when he is through with it, and must make a report on the number of trees felled annually. Usually he is taxed a certain royalty per number of cubic feet taken out.

There is said to be some prejudice regarding Java teak in foreign markets, and while undoubtedly inferior to some other varieties, this is due to the fact that formerly little discrimination was used in the selection of logs—those which were decidedly imperfect or of very small size being shipped along with the most desirable ones—which tended to prejudice buyers against the wood in general, for European markets are notoriously insistent upon having only the best grades and largest dimensions of imported stock. With the revival of the massive styles of furniture and hand-carving, the demand for fine specimens of the so-called "fancy" woods, among which teak may be numbered, is increasing. Nowadays none but fine logs are sent out of Java, the rest being converted into domestic uses.

The accompanying illustrations are from the Timber Trades Journal of London and Snow's book on "The Principal Species of Wood."

BUILDERS OF LUMBER HISTORY.

NUMBER LXIX.

C. A. Schenck, Ph. D.

(See Portrait Supplement.)

The subject of this sketch and of the accompanying portrait, C. A. Schenck, Ph. D., of Biltmore, N. C., was born in Germany forty years ago in March last. He is a tall, youthful-appearing, athletic chap who has devoted his early manhood to an analysis of the timber growth of the United States, to a logical and practical means of reforestry, to scientific lumbering, and to imparting a knowledge of forestry pursuits based on world-wide experience to young men whom he has gathered about him in the Biltmore Forest School.

Personally Dr. C. A. Schenck is one of the most charming of men. He is cordial; he is frank; he is enthusiastic over his work, and full of the very joy of living. He is thoroughly lovable, and his boy students fairly adore him. But above all, he is practical. He has never allowed old-world theories to interfere with practical forestry sense as applied to the handling of timber problems which have developed in the United States.

Without in any wise disparaging the talents of any other individual or cult of forestry, Dr. Schenck undeniably stands as the foremost figure and authority on this subject in this country. He was graduated from the College of Darmstadt, and later studied at polytechnic schools and at the Universities of Tubingen and Giessen from 1886 to 1890. At Giessen, following his father's wish, he passed the government examinations in law and soon after in forestry. By dint of innate ability and hard work he passed with the highest marks that had ever been given to any forestry student at Giessen. In consequence he immediately secured a position with Sir Dietrich Brandis, famous as "the father of English and Indian forestry." As his assistant, and later as the assistant of Dr. William Schlich, author of Schlich's "Manual," and late inspector general of forests in India, Dr. Schenck traversed the European woods from end to end repeatedly, gaining a most thorough practical knowledge of them. In this great school of nature he acquired a knowledge absolutely unobtainable in college or university.

In 1903 Dr. Schenck was appointed a forest assessor for the German government, after passing another very trying examination, and upon the basis of a thesis entitled "The Financial Issue Involved in Raising Oak Forests," the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him. This work has become a standard textbook and is found in every leading library.

In 1895, on the recommendation of Sir Dietrich Brandis, Dr. Schenck came to this country to take charge of the Pisgah mountain forest estate of George W. Vanderbilt, near Asheville, N. C. At that time this partially

denuded timber area on the upper watershed of the French Broad river, and rising to the top of Pisgah mountain, embraced about 100,000 acres. Mr. Vanderbilt originally purchased about 10,000 acres of very badly denuded mountain land near Asheville, which he named Biltmore, and which has since been transformed into a magnificent gentleman's estate. A splendid castle adorns the mountainside and surrounding it in all directions are artificial lakes, fine roadways, flowers, and one of the most marvelous collections of ornamental trees, gathered from all parts of the world, in existence.

The Pisgah mountain estate, now embracing about 130,000 acres distinct from the Biltmore property, represents an attempt on the part of Mr. Vanderbilt under the direction of Dr. Schenck, to practically demonstrate the commercial possibilities of reforestry on semi-denuded, badly fire-scalded timber growth on lands unfit for agricultural pursuits, and only adapted to timber growth.

In carrying out this magnificent plan of reforestry Dr. Schenck has encountered difficulties that would have seemed unsurmountable to any man with less knowledge of his subject, less enthusiasm in his calling and less energy and vitality to carry on the enterprise. The building of a forest is like unto the building of a nation—not a thing of a day, of a year, or even of a generation. Thus, the success of this great enterprise may therefore still seem conjectural to many, but to its promotors and to practical foresters the work is now regarded as an accomplished fact, so far beyond the theoretical viewpoint has it passed.

As already related, Dr. Schenck came into this old yet new and wild country—this great mountain slope of the lower Appalachians—equipped with a scientific knowledge backed by practical training in old-world methods. He found European forestry systems entirely inadequate for the handling of the great proposition placed in his hands, and was obliged to adopt many new methods which he found better adapted to the conditions at hand. With the acute sense of humor which marks his utterances, he likes to relate some of his early experiences in handling the Pisgah mountain estate. The first responsibility thrust upon him was the presidency of the Biltmore Band-Mill—this in spite of the fact that he had never seen a band mill before in his life! He does not pride himself upon the success of his first venture in North Carolina. The logging operations in the mountain, of which he had charge during that first year, necessitated the building of splash dams, and he confesses that his knowledge of splash dams was as thoroughly inadequate as was his knowledge of the idiomatic English "pyrotechnic" which he often felt constrained to apply to them. His splash dams, built in the unreliable mountain streams, were not a success, and the small quantity of logs he finally delivered at the mill by his system, was not enough to keep operations running a week or a day.

After "acquiring this experience at his employer's expense, as most people do," to quote Dr. Schenck's works in telling the story, he gave up the plan of attempting to supply a large band mill with logs "splashed" down streams that were flush with water only when he did not want it, or being over-flush, staved his booms to pieces—and since that time he has done what other modest lumbermen of his district do, and employed portable circular mills, bringing his plants as close to his timber as possible, instead of attempting to bring the logs long distances to the mill.

He has adopted a very conservative policy in his lumbering operations and is simply culling the forest, taking out the mature and hyper-mature trees and leaving the growing trees for further development. He says that the price of poplar lumber in 1896—the first he sold—was $21 for firsts and seconds, on rigid New York inspection, and today under modern inspection it is worth f. o. b. cars mill, from $45 to $58. He sententiously observes: "I am now glad for every poplar tree I have left standing, and sorry for every poplar tree I have cut."

The establishment of the tannic acid industry using chestnut wood for raw material, has been an ally to successful forestry work in western North Carolina. This market makes it possible to sell the offal of chestnut timber, which cannot be used as lumber, since it is replete with worm-holes, and Dr. Schenck early recognized an element of "saving" the hardwood forests of that region in this industry. He alleges that they can be "saved" only when the stumpage commands a high price, and when the offal and even the debris left by lumbermen has a value. He alleges that the greatest enemy of conservative forestry, aside from fire and taxation, is low-priced stumpage and low-priced lumber.

To no great extent does Dr. Schenck practice replanting. He contends that this necessarily expensive plan is not practical on extensive areas of comparatively cheap land in this country. He further contends that if a given area be protected from fires and depredation Nature with very little assistance will do her own replanting and supply a growth best adapted to the soil and environment. Beyond question he is working at the reforestry problems of the Pisgah mountain estate in a practical way that will eventually secure to its owner a very handsome profit on both the investment and the cost of management and maintenance.

In 1898 Dr. Schenck established the Biltmore Forest School for the education of young men in practical forestry. Anyone who has kept at all in touch with the work of this school need not be told that primarily it is eminently practical. It acquaints young men not only with the lumber business, but with silviculture, surveying, cruising, lumber inspection, etc. The school has as its workroom Mr. Vanderbilt's 130,000 acres of woodland in the southern Appalachians, on which grow the greatest variety of both hard and soft woods in the known world. On the various levels all kinds of southern pines abound, and doubtless more than a hundred varieties of hardwoods are found there; on the high elevations flourish the spruces, balsams, hemlocks, white pine and other conifers of the northern forests. Hence the Biltmore Forest School, with this great natural laboratory, is far the superior of any other in the country.

In connection with some of the graduates of this school, in 1903 Dr. Schenck formed the firm of C. A. Schenck & Co., timber experts and cruisers, and up to this time there is not a state east of the Mississippi in which this house has not done work—notably in estimating stumpage and stumpage valuation, solving silvicultural problems, making maps, or serving as court experts in matters pertaining to timber and timber disputes.

During the open season the school makes headquarters in the woods, where an old-fashioned country schoolhouse affords a lecture room for Dr. Schenck and his assistants, and the whole great mountain-side a theater for practical demonstration. During the summer the boys find shelter at night in the homes of settlers scattered here and there throughout the woods, or they may if they like, roll up in their blankets and sleep under the stars. Here these earnest students live practically out of doors, in an incomparable climate, acquiring not only a knowledge of road-building, logging and all the other practical features that go to make up a competent and authoritative knowledge of timber and lumber affairs, but the fresh air and healthy exercise which make a strong and wholesome body. In the winter the students are transferred to the handsome school building at the Biltmore estate, and there work out problems based on the practical experience of the summer spent in the open.

Admission to the Biltmore Forest School is restricted to earnest and intelligent young men who seek to become experts in forestry and lumber pursuits. Shirkers are not allowed to remain very long, for Dr. Schenck wants only those who are willing to work, and to "rough it." He has the love and respect of every student that ever entered his school, and it is surely a great work that he is carrying on for young men who are ambitious to acquire this sort of an education. There are no molly-coddles in the school, but active, healthy young chaps who learn to love work for work's sake, and in emulating the indomitable energy of their chief grow to be boys who are worth while, boys who will amount to something in the lumber world.

These youths are largely from the various colleges and universities and they bring with them to Biltmore certain of their college ways. It is an inspiring sight to see a bunch of them starting out for a long cruise astride their mountain ponies, in forester's garb, their packs on their shoulders, and singing at the top of their voices—

Who is the man that is riding along,
Humming the tune of an old vermon song,
Telling the boys that the land is run Wrong?
'Tis the man that looks like the Kaiser.

Who is the man on the old box stool,
Riding along at a terrible speed,

In his little green cap and his suit of gray tweed?
'Tis the man that looks like the Kaiser!

Who is the man that corrects our "exams"—
Tells us our papers are not worth two damns—
Saying our answers are nothing but shams?
'Tis the man that looks like the Kaiser!

Who is the man on the horse named Punch,
Riding along at the head of the bunch,
Don't give us time to eat any lunch?
'Tis the man that looks like the Kaiser!

Who is the man that rides so well—
Where he is going you never can tell,
And if you ask him, it's straight to—well,
'Tis the man that looks like the Kaiser!

Conference on Trade Ethics.

On June 19, 1908, at the Hotel Plaza, Minneapolis, was held a remarkable conference of all branches of the lumber trade of this country for the purpose of considering the various conditions now prevailing in the industry and a discussion of relations of manufacturers and shippers with each other and with their customers. The gathering had as its definite object the adoption of a provisional set of rules of lumber trade ethics which should be presented by the accredited delegates to their respective associations for consideration and action.

The call which inaugurated the movement, and which was sent out to the manufacturers', retailers' and wholesalers' associations, as well as to special organizations embracing various distinct branches of the industry, was as follows:

To all Lumbermen's Associations in the United States:

Pursuant to instructions and authorization of joint conference of lumber manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers held at Tacoma, Wash., March 2, 1908, when partial recommendations for the guidance of the trade were formulated, we, the undersigned, do hereby call a national conference to be held at Minneapolis, Minn., June 19-20, 1908. These dates immediately follow the adjournment of the convention of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. The specified place of meeting in Minneapolis will be announced later.

The purpose of this gathering is to secure such an expression of opinion of the trade on the questions discussed as shall constitute a code practicable for universal adoption.

It is proposed that subjects for consideration shall be set forth in the shape of resolutions, which when indorsed by the conference shall appear in such form as to be suitable for consideration of all trade organizations with a view to their acceptance and use in general practice.

Your association is cordially invited to send three accredited delegates to this conference, who may participate in its proceedings and who will report the results of the labors of this gathering to your organization for approval.

Please advise the secretary as to your decision. Your truly,

GEORGE E. MERRILL,
Chairman.

A. B. WASTELL,
Secretary of Tacoma Conference.

Portland, Ore., April 14, 1908.

N. B.—It should be understood that this conference is to be provisional in character, and its findings will be subject to indorsement or amendment by the organizations represented.

Messrs. Merrill and Wastell were selected as temporary chairman and secretary respectively. Representatives of thirty associations attended the conference, as did also a special agent of the United States Bureau of Corporations, by invitation; and great enthusiasm and harmony characterized it throughout. After three sessions, and a large amount of earnest, conscientious work both in committees and on the floor, the following code was adopted for presentation to the various organizations represented:

1. (a) All orders taken by personal solicitation should be in writing and should be signed or acknowledged by both the buyer and the seller or by the authorized agent of each. (b) All oral or telephone orders or conversations relative to such orders, should be promptly acknowledged or confirmed, otherwise there will be no evidence to hold either party. (c) With mail or telegraph orders the original order received from a buyer should be considered the contract and all settlements should be made upon the basis of the same, unless the buyer permits the seller to make certain changes which may be requested in acknowledging the order. If shipment is made before the buyer grants such permission, or is able to instruct the mills, settlement should be made on the basis of the buyer's original order, or such amendments or additions as may have been made. (d) Any changes or additions should be agreeable to both buyer and seller.

2. All orders should be complete, explicit and should specify the grades, terms and conditions of sale.

3. An order or contract should be considered binding when the same has been duly signed by both buyer and seller or legally authorized agents of either party or acknowledged by the same. Such acknowledgment should be sent to buyer immediately upon receipt of order and in due course of mail. Failure to send such acknowledgment should release the buyer from his order obligation.

4. No commission man, unless specially authorized, should be regarded as having the authority to bind any seller on orders taken by him, and all such orders should not be regarded as binding upon the sellers until the same have been acknowledged by them as duly accepted orders.

5. The latest grade names adopted by the different lumber associations should always be used in writing up each and every order or contract. Where the latest grades names are not used, or improper abbreviations are used, or any omissions cause a misunderstanding resulting in loss, it should be held that the party first writing up the order should be responsible and should sustain any loss incurred by reason of such errors or omissions.

6. In cases where the terms or conditions of the sale are not specified on the face of the order the following terms should govern: The consignee to pay freight, balance net cash, 60 days from date of invoice. Providing the buyer desires to discount he may deduct 2 per cent from the net amount after arrival of car as shown by expense bill. No discount should be allowed after 30 days from date of invoice. Non-arrival of goods within 30 days is no excuse for failure to remit. If buyer wishes to take discount, freight can be estimated and reasonable deduction made for probable shortage or improper grades. Should any shipment upon which cash has been advanced, or discount has been taken, on arrival at destination, not be acceptable for legitimate reasons to buyers, or satisfactory adjustment cannot be made as to the acceptance of the stock, buyer should have a right to demand return of such money as he has paid, before allowing the shipment to be moved or disposed of elsewhere. The term of sale should be considered as much a part of the contract as the price at which the stock is purchased.

7. The seller should not be held responsible for delays incident to transportation beyond his control, unless otherwise specifically agreed.

8. When definite time of shipment is specified, failure to ship within said time should permit the buyer to cancel the order by wire.

9. Where definite date of shipment is not specified on the order, the buyer should not be entitled to cancel such orders inside of 30 days from the date of the order, without the consent of the seller.

10. The seller should be protected in all cases where special stock has been manufactured, or worked to apply on the order, providing the buyer is notified promptly what such charge or loss will be on the part of the seller, if not allowed to ship out such portions as may have been worked to apply on the order, with the further understanding that shipment can be made within 3 days, but the buyer should not be bound to accept the shipment if it cannot be loaded within the 3 days, regardless of the circumstances which may prevent the seller from so doing.

11. No order should be cancelled after the same is loaded on the car, provided, however, that it has been filled in accordance with the contract between buyer and seller, except as to date of shipment.

12. Unless the buyer is rated and in good standing as shown by the well known credit agencies, no order should be binding upon a seller until such credit and good standing shall have been satisfactorily proved to the seller.

13. Transit and storage shipments should be subject to the rules applying to direct shipments, except as otherwise stated and agreed to at the time of giving and accepting the order. Invoices for transit cars should bear the date of diversion. Where a specific carload is ordered no other car should be substituted without consent of the buyer. It should be the duty of the seller to advise the buyer at the time the order for the transit car is accepted as to whether shipment is actually in transit or in storage at some intermediate point between original shipping point and ultimate destination, and to give the purchaser all the information in his possession regarding the present location and movement of the shipment in order to avoid misunderstanding.

ARBITRATION.

14. Except when inspection is provided for by association inspection bureaus, claims on grades, also differences regarding contracts, should be settled by arbitration on request of the parties interested.

Whenever a case for arbitration arises one referee should be appointed by the president of the retailers' association in whose territory the claimant resides, and a second referee should be appointed by the manufacturers' or the wholesalers' association covering the district in which the shipment originated. Said referees as appointed should have the option to appoint a third referee and all referees should be appointed with due consideration to convenience and expense. The expense of such arbitration should be paid pro rata as the fault may appear. Arbitration methods should be employed wherever possible in the settlement of all matters in dispute.

A written statement of the findings in each case should be made by the referees, and their findings should be final. Copies should be sent to the secretaries of each of the organizations through which the referees were appointed.

15. In the matter of costs of inspections made by association inspection bureaus on lumber, the grade or measurement of which has been complained of, if reinspection shows the grade of the total amount of item complained of to be within 7 per cent of grade invoiced, the expense should be borne by complainant; if otherwise, by the shipper.

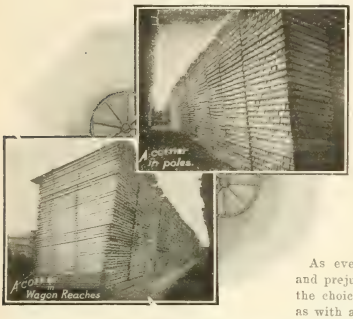
16. It should be the duty of the manufacturer and wholesaler to take an active interest in the marketing of their products through regular channels only.

17. It is the sense of the conference that the widest possible publicity be given for the purpose of making known irresponsible, irregular and unscrupulous dealers and manufacturers.

Utilization of Hardwoods.

ARTICLE VIII.

Wagons.



The cart is of ancient origin. The wheel, however, is older still, for of necessity it had to be invented before the cart was possible. The idea of the wheel may have come to primitive man from seeing a log roll down hill. At any rate we know that the first wheels were solid, and in fact vehicles with solid wheels are still used in Burma, China and Japan, and even in parts of the western world; an English writer says it is still seen in parts of Ireland. The spoked wheel is also of great antiquity. That the Egyptians, who were vastly more civilized than we moderns are willing to believe, used spoked wheels 2,800 years ago, we are certain, and doubtless long before that time. In Europe we find them in the prehistoric lake dwellings.

To come down to modern vehicles—astonishing is the variety of forms into which the rude cart of early man has developed. There is the wheelbarrow, which may have been the first type; the two-wheeled cart, carriages, coaches and wagons, with their many shapes and uses; automobiles, railway and street cars of various kinds, steam and traction engines, bicycles; sleighs and sleds, which may have grown up independently of the cart but are alike as regards the box; and at least one more—the roller skate! One might strain a point and add all wheel-propelled and screw-propelled boats; but these are combinations of the canoe, the wheel and the oar—for the function of the oar taught civilized man that he could apply the wheel principle to water locomotion.

The wheel has had a tremendous influence upon the arts and crafts of civilization—witness the millwheel, the circular saw, machinery of all kinds, and a thousand and one other things. But we are directly interested only in the wooden wheel which has to do with vehicles. The woods commonly used number about a dozen. Box boards are usually of yellow poplar, cottonwood, red gum or tupelo; box cleats of yellow poplar, cottonwood or rock elm; box beds of longleaf pine, birch or oak; bed cleats, brake bars and hounds of oak or rock elm; axles of hickory or maple; bolsters and sand boards of oak or hickory; poles, reaches and spokes of oak; standards of oak, rock elm or hickory; rims and felloes of oak and sometimes osage orange; hubs of white, red and willow oak, black and yellow birch; doubletrees of hickory, rock elm or oak; singletrees and neckyokes of hickory or rock elm.

As every lumberman well knows, habit and prejudice have a great deal to do with the choice of woods in making of wagons, as with all kinds of articles. For example, the prejudice against red hickory is generally known. But recent government tests have shown conclusively that a large proportion of gear parts made of red hickory should by rights be included in the higher grades, because of their strength and thickness. Lumbermen have believed this for a long time, and the result of the government tests was merely a confirmation of general knowledge. As hickory is much employed in wagon building, and still more in the construction of carriages and automobiles, and as the present rate of cutting may cause the disappearance of this wood within fifteen to twenty years, it is to be hoped that the red hickory will soon come into its own. Many suggested substitutes for hickory have not yet been tested; some of them are foreign timbers.

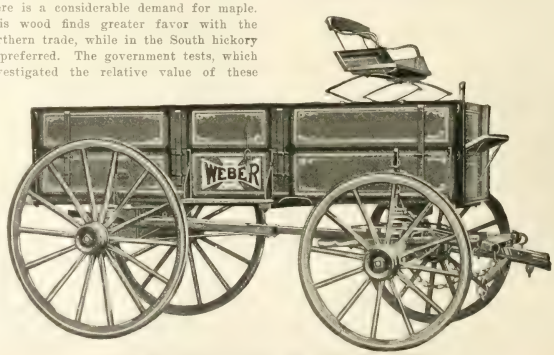
Hickory is the great wood for axles. For carriage axles it is practically the only timber used, but for wagon axles, as outlined, there is a considerable demand for maple. This wood finds greater favor with the northern trade, while in the South hickory is preferred. The government tests, which investigated the relative value of these woods as axle stock, found hickory the superior in toughness and resistance. The steel axle is sometimes used for heavy vehicles, but it lacks the resilience of wood.

The chief timber for hubs was formerly white oak, but its excessive checking, coupled with the high market price, has led to the substitution of willow oak, red oak and black and yellow birch. Some manufacturers of great prominence make no secret of the fact that they prefer black birch.

White ash was formerly much used for wagon poles, but the increase in the price of ash is leading to its gradual disuse for this purpose, and white or red oak are the principal timbers utilized, with the occasional employment of Douglas fir and longleaf pine. The great test of a wagon pole occurs when the front wheels are blocked and the team turns sidewise. Strength, stiffness and elasticity are required, and select oak appears to be on the whole the best material.

The preponderance of oak in the gearing parts of a wagon is due to the comparative commonness of this timber among the hardwoods and also to its well-known strength.

For wagon-box woods the preference is decidedly yellow poplar for the sides and longleaf pine for the bottom. For the sides there is demanded a timber that will not warp or split and is easily worked. Resistance to abrasion is important, but durability is not considered. The conditions required are fulfilled by yellow poplar, but cottonwood is also largely utilized. Red gum, tupelo, Douglas fir, cypress, western yellow pine, western spruce and redwood have been used, all to a limited extent except red gum, which occupies third place in the favor of some makers. All these timbers have been



MODERN FARM WAGON OF THE BEST TYPE



FINE STOCK OF WHEELS READY FOR STRIPING

found to give complete satisfaction when proper attention has been directed to the overcoming of small difficulties.

Sides of farm wagons consist, to outward view, of two boards, one above the other; but the lower board, which is often sixteen inches high, may be of two planks securely joined by dovetail or other fastening, and in fact boards made of several such planks are on the market and are said to be a success. For a sixteen-inch board seventeen-inch lumber is necessary, and this is hard to get, therefore the production of the joined-up boards by some makers. When well done the joining is so perfect that the outer surfaces appear as one board, and the strength of this compounded board is very great.

The box-bed or bottom board of a wagon is generally longleaf pine. This wood is strong, and its strength is reinforced not only by hardwood cleats but by tongue-and-groove construction. The separate boards are three to five inches wide. Longleaf pine is not used for the sides because it is said to be too heavy and does not hold paint well. Poplar, on the other hand, would be too light for the bottom.

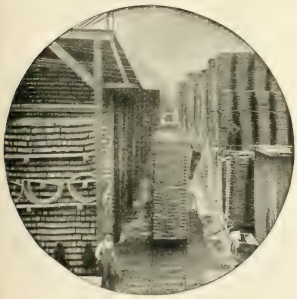
It will be noted that heavy woods are not necessary for box cleats. In general hardwood is avoided in the making of wagon boxes because lightness is a requisite, although on account of the fact that a great strain must be withstood by the bottom board the cleats are generally of hardwood, as already said, and sometimes the bed itself is of birch or oak.

The crux of wagon-making is the wheel. It seems a simple enough contrivance: hub, spokes, rim. But all the science of wagon-making is centered there. Do all lumbermen know that the spokes in a wagon wheel are not set at exact right angles to the rim and hub? Do they all know that the wheel itself does not usually stand quite erect—that is, a plumb dropped from the highest point in the rim would not touch its lowest point? The spokes are made to incline inward from the rim, so that the plane of the center of the rim does not coincide with the plane of the center of the hub. The result is what is called the "dishing" of a wheel, the term "dish" being chosen because the completed wheel roughly resembles a dish, bowl or saucer. This arrangement is necessary if a wheel is to do good service. As a wagon jogs along the tendency is for the load to be thrust outward on the axles, first to one side and then to the other. This shock and strain upon the hubs would turn the wheel inside out unless properly provided against. This is accomplished by the inward inclination of the spokes. How great this dish should be is a question that is differently answered by various makers, and will doubtless always be a subject of experiment. It varies from three-fourths of an inch upward.



SECTION OF WHEEL SHOWING FELLOE JOINT

From the cabinet-making standpoint the dishing of a wheel is a very important matter. The hub should be properly mortised to give the wheel the proper dish. Some makers, it is said, do not devote due attention to this. Another part of the process of establishing the dish is attended to when the rim is put on. The scheme employed by a number of high-grade establishments is to saw one rim-joint a trifle V-shaped. When the tire is shrunk on, the V-shaped opening closes up, drawing spokes and rim into the exact dish required. The size of the dish and of the V-shaped opening is supposed to be ascertained by arithmetical calculations.



FELLOE AND AXLE STOCK



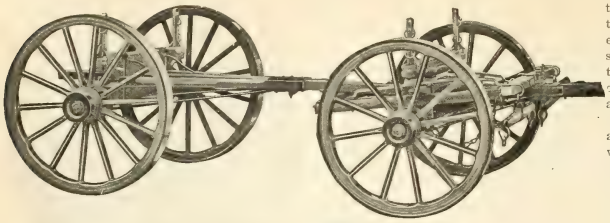
THERE ARE 225,000 AXLES STORED IN THESE TWO SHEDS

The making of hubs is also an important and interesting process, but it cannot be described in detail here. It is now customary to treat hubs with a preservative. The manner in which spokes are driven into the hub is highly important. They should never pierce quite to the metal boxing that holds the "skein" or metal covering for the end of the axle. The weight should be sustained by the shoulder of the spoke, which generally rests on the outside of the hub, but may be partly imbedded within it. The "tenons" or parts wholly inside the hub and rim are narrower than the part that is exposed to the air. Spokes are best when quarter-sawed, as the grain then runs from rim to hub—an obvious advantage.

There is some confusion in the use of the terms "rim" and "felloe." Properly speaking, the rim is the circle of wood to which the tire is attached, and the felloes are the individual parts of that circle. Whether bent or sawed, rims are of at least two pieces. A bent rim consists commonly of two pieces or felloes, a sawed rim ordi-



ASSEMBLING FIFTH GEARS



HEAVY GEAR MADE OF HIGH GRADE STOCK

narily of six or seven pieces. The bent rims, I understand, are generally preferred, because they contain fewer joints. In wagons, carriages, and similar four-wheel conveyances the hind pair of wheels are larger than the front pair—a fact due to certain causes that will be apparent on a little thought and need not be entered into in an article the object of which is to consider the wagon from a wood standpoint. Wagon poles may be either bent or straight, and the same is true of the "hounds" or device holding the inner end of the pole rigid.

Wagon timber passes through a number of severe inspection tests when it is in the hands of a reliable maker. It is generally cut into dimension stock at the mill and then allowed to air-dry in the yards of the manufacturer for a period of from one to three years, according to size and thickness —and, it may be added, according to the business principles of the maker. From the lumber yards it goes to the dry room.

After all the parts are assembled the painters commence their work, and the well-informed buyer knows that the painting of a vehicle is a matter of prime importance. Wagon painting is not the interminable process employed in the manufacture of carriages and automobiles. Applying four coats to the box and three to the gearing is a common practice in high-grade work, while it is known that many wagons are simply dipped. Box bottoms are painted by good makers with the same care that they expend on the sides. Not only the top but the bottom of the box bed is painted, and the tongues and grooves likewise pass through the painters' hands. So carefully is the good wagon or carriage painted that the tyro cannot tell where wood leaves off and metal begins. The paint and varnish form a preservative material, protecting the wood and metal from contact with the elements. Why the box of a farm wagon is always painted green, and the gearing red, is a question to which the only answer given is "Custom."

This brief description applies in a general way to farm wagons, dump wagons and carts, hand-carts, trucks, vans, delivery wagons, etc., etc., but of course the different uses require considerable variation as to construction. When we consider the high-class delivery wagon, such as is used by the more exclusive department stores of our great cities, we have a vehicle that in details of painting, of design, and general construction, more closely resembles the carriage than the wagon. Carriages will be treated in another article.

CHARLES KLAUBER.

Jake Willett's Railroad Bandmill.

When Jake Willett was getting out a contract for several trainloads of oak lumber in Ducktown last fall his bandmill went up in smoke. After the incident was over the only thing that was left in the vicinity was a log railroad and a thirty-six-inch band saw that was stored in a shed three minutes' walk from the conflagration.

But Jake did not feel blue. No, he did not even try to damage his person with a firearm. He just lit up his countenance with a smile and with the aid of several employes moved the old band saw to the side of the railroad.

Leaving them to rig up the apparatus he invited the remainder of the employes to take a trip with him on the log road and directed the locomotive engineer to back the train, consisting of fourteen cars, into the log locality. The engineer did as directed, but thought Jake somewhat under the weather mentally. He whistled his way along the route until he reached the backwoods. Then he paused in the journey.

Jake was the first to jump off the train, and as he did so he requested his employes to pile oak logs on each car and to fix and adjust them just as though each car were a log carriage. He cautioned them to fix each one securely so it would not drop off and fall on people's feet and hurt them.

"The sorrow over losing his property has damaged his think locality," said the foreman; "I feel sorry; let us weep to show him that we are perfectly sincere in our thoughts."

"All right," said the inspector.

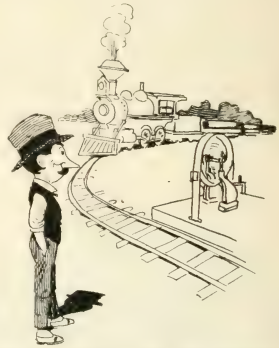
So both cried copiously until the train was ready to return to civilization. Then wiping their eyes upon some cotton waste, piled on to the loaded rolling stock. They went back to the cremated mill with the rest of the employes and Jake. Just as they got within sight of the band saw rigged up beside the track Jake took his megaphone and carried on a conversation with the employes who were at work upon it.

"Look out," he said, "we are coming, and don't want to run onto you without a word of warning."



"LOOK OUT, WE ARE COMING"

Then getting off the rolling stock he ran ahead on foot to see how his plan would operate. Then he motioned the engineer to pull the train hither. The engineer, in compliance with his request, pulled wide the throttle in his place of business. The locomotive at this made a lot of boisterous remarks and labored swiftly up to the band saw.



HE RAN AHEAD TO SEE HOW HIS PLAN WOULD WORK

When the first log car passed said saw it did not ignore same. No, it leaned out in such a manner that the log which was reposing on the car bed had its side sliced off. It was sliced off in just the same manner as it would have been had it been traveling on a carriage.

But the engineer in the meantime was carrying on his vocation in the cab, with the result that almost in less time than it takes to tell it the second, third, fourth and following cars of logs were treated in the same way.

When the last or fourteenth car was reached Jake said: "Slow down, and back over the route you have just come, engineer; trace and retrace your locomotive footsteps past the band saw until you have exhausted your material. Meanwhile I will go and get a drink."

These instructions were complied with, and all morning they worked, stopping only once to allow the engine to quench its thirst, and for one of the workmen to brush the sawdust and cull boards off the right of way.

The contract for the oak specified that the job be completed within two weeks. But the employes were so tickled with the new way of laboring that they sawed up all that was needed in a week. The rest of the time they spent in sulking because there was no more rush work for them to enjoy just then.

With the proceeds from the contract and some insurance coin Jake rebuilt his plant, putting in an automatic sprinkler for the building and ice water for his employes.

GUIDO D. JANES.

Hardwood Grooved Cable Wheels.

With the extension of rope driving systems the demand for grooved wheels has increased. They are used not only for the ropes, but for the block and tackle. There are grooved wheels employed in several other lines of mechanical work in shops and mills. These grooved wheels are made chiefly from hardwoods, although there are metal forms, some compressed from wood and paper pulp and others manufactured from patented compositions.

The grooved wheel has been in use many years and no doubt will be employed for many more. Fig. 1 shows a popular form.

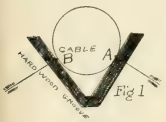


Fig 1

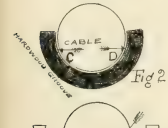


Fig 2

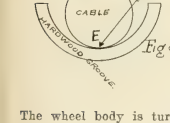


Fig 3

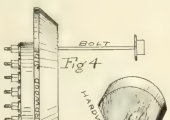


Fig 4

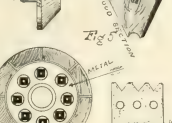


Fig 6



Fig 7

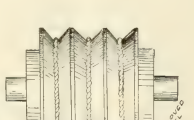


Fig 8



Fig 9.

The wheel body is turned down in the usual manner in a turning lathe and then the cutting of the groove is begun. There are three principal forms of grooves. The one in the first illustration is used frequently. In this shape of hardwood groove the cable presses on the sides of the grooves as at A and B. The greater the strain upon the cable, the greater the gripping power of the cable on the interior edges of the groove. Hence this form is used very frequently. However, some of the grooves are turned out in half circle form, as shown in Fig. 2. In this type the rope rests evenly and easily in the space with contacting sides as at C and D.

The cable has no opportunity to bind, and runs through the groove without properly gripping the sides at times, resulting in slipping. Hence this form of groove is not so popular. When used, the ropes must be tight, otherwise they are liable to slip.

Then there is the full-open hardwood groove as shown in Fig. 3. The bearing of the rope depends chiefly upon the contacting point at E. There is practically no opportunity for the rope to bind on the sides. However, for generally light work, this style of groove is used. There is not so much wear and tear on the cable as in the V-form of groove.

Some manufacturers construct the combinations in sides as shown in Fig. 4. Here is exhibited one-half of the groove. The dividing line is at the lowest point of the V-form. By making a series of disks with the tapering edges for forming the grooves, the set may be bolted and a very substantial wheel obtained. It is possible to make the disks from specially-selected pieces of stock, which would not be the case if the grooved wheel were turned from a single piece. The outside disk is turned with the proper flange and hub, whereas the interior sections are made flat and bolted. The pattern of the bolts used for clamping is shown in the cut.

There are also sectional hardwood wheels put up with the pieces made as in Fig. 5. The sections are built up on a hub and bolted in a flange. Then after they are properly fastened, the process of grooving is begun and the grooves are turned. One of the hardwood grooved sectional wheels with bolted flanges is shown in Fig. 6.

Still another type of hardwood grooved wheel is shown in Fig. 7. This is one-half of the wheel. The object is to furnish a grooved cable wheel from wood which can be clamped and unclamped from a shaft like the split pulley of common style. Hence it is possible to put the two sides of the hardwood grooved wheel over the line of shaft, and belt the same securely there with bolts passing through the row of bores shown in the cut. The heads of the bolts are sunken into the surface of the wheel far enough to clear the ropes.

Fig. 8 is another form of hardwood grooved wheel, arranged for a system of ropes. When the wheels are turned from a single block, the wheel is necessarily limited as to size. It is not possible to get blocks large enough in perfect condition for turning a wheel. Hence only the small sizes for light work are turned complete.

Then there are wheels made from a solid hardwood body as in Fig. 9 and clamped on either side with the metal flanges represented by the dark portion in the cut. Usually the wheel is built up regularly and carefully. Then the grooves are cut and trued. Manufacturers of hardwood grooved wheels say that business has greatly increased in recent years.

GEORGE RICE.

Request for Coöperation.

At the time it became necessary to enter complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission to force the western railroads into a readjustment of the rate on hardwood lumber to the Pacific coast, a Hardwood Lumber Rate Association was formed with an executive committee consisting of George D. Burgess, J. W. Thompson, James E. Stark and W. R. Barksdale, all of Memphis. George D. Burgess was selected chairman; A. S. Foster, secretary and treasurer, and W. A. Percy, general counsel. Suit was filed June 26, 1907, and shippers are now at liberty to file claims for overcharge on all shipments made to the West since that date.

When this suit was filed about thirty firms constituted themselves not only plaintiffs, but guaranteed the costs of it. However, since that time seven of these firms have either failed or gone out of business. This has resulted in the committee's being short about $700 on the original amount guaranteed for the expenses of conducting the suit. The financial situation of this committee now is that it must raise something over $1,000 to clean up the costs involved in the case. There are so many leading hardwood operators who are vitally interested in this transaction that it is certain they will take pleasure in making a reasonable contribution to the committee to assist them in straightening up this shortage. The suit was not brought on behalf of the original parties to it alone, but has been of such manifest advantage to the hardwood trade at large that there should be no delay in relieving Mr. Burgess and his associates of this burden of cost. As a matter of fact, the total expense thus far has laid entirely on Memphis lumbermen and a few Wisconsin operators. Contributions, which the RECORD believes will be prompt and generous, may be made either to Mr. Burgess or to A. L. Foster, secretary and treasurer, at Memphis.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries from HARDWOOD RECORD readers as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department freely, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Wants Machine for Making Yardsticks.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 24 Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Can you put us in touch with manufacturers of a machine with which we could make yardsticks for advertising purposes? We are not certain, but are of the opinion that machines for this purpose are made to order. Any information along this line you can give us will be greatly appreciated and will be pleased to have an opportunity to reciprocate.

— COMPANY.

The correspondent is doubtless right about these machines being made to order, but if any reader chances to know where they may be had he will confer a favor by sending the address to this office.—EDITOR.

Maple Mangle Roller Blocks.

HAMBURG, June 15.—EDITOR HARDWOOD RECORD: A well-known lumber company of Bay City, Mich., gave me your esteemed address, and today I beg to ask whether you could let me know the best mills for supplying octagon cut maple mangle roller blocks, cut from rock or hard maple wood. Undoubtedly you are in a position to furnish me with the best addresses. You will understand these are blocks which are afterward turned into rollers for mangle machines. Esteeming the favor of your kind reply,

——— & Co.

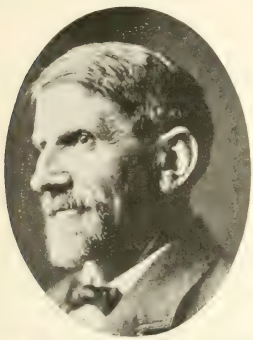
The correspondent has been informed that the RECORD will attempt to find out who is in position to furnish this stock, and that he will be duly advised. Anyone interested may have his address on application.—EDITOR.

News Miscellany.

Henry Maley.

Henry Maley is dead. This was the sad news which went out from Edinburg, Ind., the evening of July 6, bearing a message of grief and a sense of personal loss to many a lumberman throughout the length and breadth of the land, and even across the water.

Henry Maley was a young man, in spite of his three score and seven years, for when a man's heart is young when he loves his joke and loves his work and his friends—he is never old. He was the dean of hardwood lumbermen. There used to be a saying that Henry Maley was the father and Indiana the mother of the hardwood



HENRY MALEY OF EDINBURG, IND., WHO DIED JULY 6

lumber business, for in his career he saw it spring from a tiny nucleus down where he first started his own operations, to a great industry which has penetrated every section of the country where such timber can be found.

In the many years which Mr. Maley devoted to the lumber trade he prospered. From a very small beginning his business grew steadily until today it may be classed among the half dozen largest of the kind in the country. It embraces the ownership of nine sawmills, a furniture factory and several other enterprises, aside extensive holdings in rich timberlands, notably in the South. Mr. Maley's prosperity may be attributed to his thorough mastery of all phases of the hardwood lumber business. What he did not know about purchasing timber and about manufacturing and grading lumber no man ever knew. However, it was as a manufacturer of Indiana quartered white oak that he was best known to the trade, for certain it is that whatever other excellent products he may have placed upon the market, it was his quartered oak which made him famous. If not the very first, he was among those who introduced it to the world, and it has remained his specialty during all these years.

Upon those of the lumber fraternity who did not know him—and they are few indeed—no eulogy of Mr. Maley could leave the impression that did his happy, gentle nature. To those who knew him and loved him—and they are legion—words are not needed to remind them that the world has lost a noble character—a man great in his very simplicity of life and thought and manner, a man with a great soul and a great, kindly heart. Said one who knew him well: "Henry Maley was an honest man, but he made no parade of his integrity. He was honest simply because he never knew how to be anything else. He belonged to the ranks of the old-time Indiana lumbermen who are fast disappearing from the earth and can no more be replaced than can the splendid white oak giants of their native state. Such men and such trees come but once in history."

Japanese Forestry Work.

A recent Japanese publication contains an article relating to the progress now being made by the government of that country in acquiring information for the development of forestry. It states that lately an official in the department of agriculture and commerce was sent to the United States and others to Europe for the inspection of the timber trade and forestry administration. A commission was also sent to India for the same purpose. A specialist on forestry in the same department is to be sent to South America shortly on a similar errand. The latter will thoroughly study the rubber plantations, and, if possible, bring back roots or seeds for planting on the Bonins and Luchu groups.

The department of agriculture and commerce, which established a sawmill in Akita prefecture in 1906, making a grant of $100,000 in that year and $150,000 in 1907 to develop the business, has obtained a vote of $150,000 toward the fund for the extension of the lumber business, and new government mills are to be established in Nagano and Aomori prefectures. Before the end of this year there will be nine timber mills in all in Akita, Aomori, Miyagi, and Kumamoto prefectures, all worked by the government. The director of the forest bureau admits that Japan is the only country in the world which takes upon itself the working of the lumber business. In many forests reserved by the government there is an almost inexhaustible supply of timber, but these forests are remote from railways, rivers, or seaports, and much expenditure is necessary for opening roads or constructing other means of transport in order to make such timber available. District forestry offices will, however, not work mills regardless of profit, as strong competition is going on among them. It is stated that the government mills will only supply their products to merchants in Japan, and the works are not yet progressed to such a stage that the government can export direct. So far, the export of timber by the government mills has been confined to supplying sleepers to the South Manchurian Railway Company.

Obituary.

The demise of Samuel Disston, on June 27, so soon after retirement from his long connection with Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., the famous saw manufacturers of Philadelphia, came as startling and grievous news to his many friends. Only a few weeks ago he was tendered a dinner at the Bellevue-Stratford by his business associates as a testimonial of their warm friendship and high esteem. After fifty-seven years of efficient service he had thrown off the cloak of responsibility and was about to cease from his labors when the silent reaper came unexpectedly



SAMUEL DISSTON, LATE OF HENRY DISSTON & SONS, PHILADELPHIA.

and bore him away for the rest which is eternal. "Sam" Disston possessed the rare gift of unfaltering loyalty to those he cared for. In manner he seemed somewhat brusque at times, but his friendship once gained it never failed, though tested to the utmost.

Samuel Disston was born in England in 1838. While but a boy his family emigrated to the United States. With his brother Henry he learned the business of saw-making. The brothers started in a small way, employing but a few men, while today their house has a force of employees numbering about 3,500. Samuel Disston learned every phase of the trade thoroughly

and assisted in building up the business until it was known from one end of the world to the other, and the name of Disston had become a synonym for the acme of excellence in saws.

Later Mr. Disston represented the company as salesman and built up a personal acquaintance with the hardware trade of the entire country. In 1894 he was made secretary and general manager—duties which he consented to resign to others but a few weeks ago.

A widow and two sons and two daughters survive Mr. Disston; the children are Henry C., S. Horace, Mrs. Charles Colloday Allen and Miss Edna Disston. The funeral was held June 30 from the family residence, 1609 North Broad street, Philadelphia, and interment was at Laurel Hill.

W. B. Mershon Relates Experiences in Tree Planting.

W. B. Mershon of Saginaw, Mich., who is aiding the movement to reforest a large tract in the northern part of the state, recently gave out an interesting interview for publication, in which he said:

"We first went into it as a matter of sentiment, but are now governed by the commercial side, with the added satisfaction of knowing we are benefiting the public at large. A good many years ago fifteen or twenty of us bought the Wingleton property, about 1,700 acres of land west of Ludington, where W. D. Wing has been conducting a lumber operation for years. We bought it for the trout streams. About all the timber that was worth anything at that time had been taken off; a few young pines were growing around the little lakes and on the plains so-called scrub oak or red oak was growing, but not of much size.

"Had we at the time planted the land with Norway pine the property would have been worth $100,000 today, for the scrub oaks in the eighteen or twenty years we have owned the property have become of good size, big enough to make railroad ties, and the little pines that were around the lakes have now become practically merchantable timber, and forest growth has developed to such an extent that a photograph taken of the locality shows a wonderful improvement over one taken of the same place years ago.

"Three years ago we put out 5,000 Norway and white pine on this property, and two years ago we put out 15,000 more. The Norways are hard to get, but white pines are easily obtained. This year another planting was made, so that our total now for three years is 51,800. Those planted two years ago have grown well. This is forestry undertaken by a few gentlemen who have chipped in, so to speak, to defray the expense."

A Continuous Feed Glue Jointer.

The J. A. Fay & Egan Company, 414-434 West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio, after long and costly experiment have produced a continuous feed glue jointer that has proven a wonder, because of its excellence of work, ease and quickness of adjustment, and rapidity of feed.

The frame is cast in one piece, absolutely rigid, and is constructed so that the entire mechanism is completely enclosed. A very important feature in its construction is that all the bearings are oiled from the outside without stopping the machine.

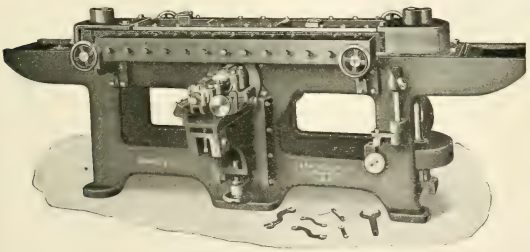
The feed consists of a traveling chain, composed of detachable links, which is provided with a gib running full length—not part way only—insuring perfect alignment. The chain runs over two octagon wheels, one at each end of the machine with finished faces, and flanged at lower edge to support the chain.

The feed is driven by a three-step clutch cone operated by a lever close at hand, and the power is transmitted by large bronze worm wheel running in oil, with ball bearings at end thrust, absolutely noiseless.

There is a hand wheel on each end. They adjust the housing to various thicknesses of stock. On the housing are nuts, the full length. These nuts hold in place as many steel rollers which give pressure to the stock being worked. The rollers are each mounted on independent housings and backed up by tempered springs, holding the stock firmly in place.

The cutter heads are located in the center of the machine lengthwise one on either side. They are mounted in heavy housings having vertical, horizontal and angular adjustments.

For detailed information, write the manufacturers.



NO. 217 CONTINUOUS FEED GLUE JOINTER.
MANUFACTURED BY J. A. FAY & EGAN CO., CINCINNATI.

Removal of Headquarters.

The H. B. Smith Machine Company, large manufacturers of woodworking machinery, who have maintained an extensive branch establishment on Canal street, Chicago, for many years, have just removed their local headquarters to a very handsome four-story double store at 63 and 65 West Washington street, and in addition employ the basement of 67 West Washington street.

The new establishment, which has been fitted up with admirable taste, also affords general office headquarters for the Chicago manager, Thomas R. Martin, and gives room on the various floors for the display of a comparatively full line of the woodworking tools manufactured by the company.



THOMAS R. MARTIN, MANAGER H. B. SMITH MACHINE CO.'S CHICAGO BUSINESS.

The H. B. Smith Machine Company are specialists in the production of woodworking machinery for the sash, door, blind and furniture trades, but in addition make a complete equipment of planing mill machinery.

A picture of the new store is herewith shown, as well as a photograph of the popular Chicago manager, Thomas R. Martin. Mr. Martin has been engaged in the woodworking machinery business for so many years that he has the personal acquaintance of practically every user of woodworking tools in the middle West. Beyond this, he has a personal popularity that is almost country-wide. He will be pleased to receive calls from his friends at the new address, or to have them say "Hello" to him over 'phone "Main 1190."



CHICAGO BRANCH OF H. B. SMITH MACHINE CO.

Death of W. G. Van Auken.

W. G. Van Auken, of the well-known lumber and flooring manufacturing house of Bliss & Van Auken, Saginaw, Mich., died at Tawas Beach, Mich., on June 23. The immediate cause of his death was a paralytic stroke; he suffered from similar attacks about three years ago.

Mr. Van Auken's health commenced to decline in 1905 as a result of overwork, but he manfully struggled along with his various business enterprises until a very recent date. Accompanied by his family he went from his home



THE LATE W. G. VAN AUKEN OF SAGINAW, MICH.

to Tawas Beach a few weeks ago, and appreciating his condition was much improved it was hoped by his friends that a long rest would completely restore his health.

The death of Mr. Van Auken causes widespread regret not only in the Saginaw Valley but throughout a large portion of the lumber world, in which he was well known. "Van," as he was affectionately called by his hosts of friends, was not only a man of marked ability in lumber affairs, but in applied mechanics as well. He had a most charming personality and perhaps a wider circle of fast friends than any other lumberman in the state of Michigan.

The writer must needs quote in leaving in remembrance the words of "Good-by:"

"Just a word for you to go old friend
Just a word, ere the oarsmen bend,
And your boat speeds out on the misty sea,
Where further shore is Eternity.
Turn once more, dear grizzled head
Before the last bend light has fled
Turn and give us the brave old face
That warmed and heartened us long ago
while;
The night is coming with eyes are wet
But see! There's time for a parting yet
Quick, let the long look light in the dear
Grey eyes a while at your shore is kept
And hard to cut adrift when all
Is over the water, old and black
Steadied by the last of the great white sail once
Where the Master waits to claim his own;
Christ! Be good to him to the end.
For [illegible]

Consumption of Barrels.

Upward of [illegible] barrels and packages are manufactured in the United States annually. Few people realize the extensiveness of the cooperage industry in this country.

[illegible] business. The flour business ranks next, closely followed by sugar. Containers for fence staples, [illegible] follow in the order named, while glass manufacturers, baking powder companies, liquor distillers, and candy, tobacco and cheese packers are big users of barrels. The demand for barrels for molasses, oil, lard and pork is also enormous, while dry paint, glue, snuff, oatmeal, screws, castings and general hardwood articles annually increase the demand on the cooperage supply.

While the amount of expenditure for barrels can be quite closely estimated for a given year, it is not possible to say how many barrels are in actual use. The life of a barrel is put down at one year by the trade, but this is far from true. A majority of barrels are used many times. They begin as sugar or flour barrels, and are then sold to the farmer for shipping his produce to the market. It may be that they are returned to him several times, carrying potatoes to the market on the first trip, and tobacco or lettuce on the next, each cargo being lighter in weight than the previous one, owing to the weakened condition of the barrel. Finally the barrel may serve out its life work [illegible] used for fuel. Thus, is may be said that a barrel has as useful a career as almost any [illegible] than a woman.

The demand for barrels is steadily growing [illegible] to make them for the trade cheaper than almost any other form of durable package. That it is the most convenient form of package has long been acknowledged. The timber used in tight barrels has to be selected with care, as it must not only be water tight, but barrels for the oil, whiskey and paint trades in addition must be capable of resisting high internal pressure. The lumber used for this work must [illegible] tory.

Railroads and Wood Preservation.

[illegible] action as the result of [illegible] of the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association in appointing a committee of seventeen to investigate and report upon the subject of wood preservation has shown that the practical railroad men of the country recognize the importance of taking steps to conserve the rapidly diminishing timber supply of the United States.

Timber is one of the principal materials purchased by the railroads and its economical use is a subject of far reaching importance. More than 100,000,000 cross ties are used annually by the different railroad companies, and their average life in this country is not more than six or seven years. From a study of European methods, and the knowledge of wood preservation under conditions in this country, timber testing engineers say it is reasonably certain that an average life of from fifteen to twenty years may be secured by treating the tie with a good preservative and the use of improved devices for the prevention of mechanical abrasion, thus to a large degree diminishing the drain upon the timber supply.

While the quantity of timber used for ties is very great and the problem of a future supply is a serious one, yet this class of timber is not the only one which should receive consideration. A greater length of service from timber now used by railroads for bridges, trestles, piles, fences and transmission poles is greatly to be desired.

A. L. Kuehn, engineer of track and roadway, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railway, is chairman of this special Wood preservation Committee and C. G. Crawford, specialist in wood preservation, United States Forest Service, is its vice-chairman. The first meeting was held in Chicago the early part of last month for the purpose of organizing and deciding upon a plan of work. The committee was divided into four sub-committees to take up the following lines of work: Statistics and economics, O. Chaunte, consulting engineer, Chicago, Ill., chairman; preservatives and specifications, H. von Schrenk, consulting timber engineer, St. Louis, Mo., chairman; adaptability of woods and their preparation, W. K. Hatt, civil engineer, Forest Service, Lafayette, Ind., chairman; treating processes, C. G. Crawford, specialist in wood preservation, Forest Service, Washington, D. C., chairman.

This American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association now consists of about 900 members representing 200,000 miles of railroad track and including among its membership the leading railroad engineers of the country. The object of the association is the advancement of knowledge pertaining to the scientific and economical construction, operation and maintenance of railroads. The method employed to obtain this information is through standing committees appointed by a board of directors. Each committee is appointed to investigate a special subject and to report at each annual meeting, presenting the results of its investigation, followed by recommendations which are published in "The Manual of Recomended Practice," after they have been adopted by the association.

Lumber Production in the Lake States.

The lake states, one of the greatest forest regions that ever contributed to the lumbering activities of any country, are rapidly falling behind in timber production, according to a statement just issued by the Bureau of the Census.

Statistics concerning the annual output of forest products, collected by the bureau in cooperation with the United States Forest Service, from more than 2,100 saw-mill operators in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota—the big three—have shown that the cut last year was only 5,550,000,000 feet of lumber, a big pile, yet twelve per cent less than the cut of the preceding year.

The heavy inroads made by the exploitation of the timber resources of the large lumber states on the Great Lakes have been too much for the forests and the amount available for cutting is getting lower each year. The decadence of the lumbering industry in this region is forcefully illustrated in the drop in the white pine cut during the past ten years. Michigan's forests of this valuable tree were the richest in the world and were often said to be inexhaustible. The folly of such a statement is shown by the report that the cut of white pine in Michigan last year was only one-fourth of what it was in 1899, only eight years before.

In lumbering the forests no thought was given to anything but immediate money returns, and consequently the countless fires running over the land, after the timber was stripped, have killed young growth over wide areas and [illegible] uncovered the soil. Now, 6,000,000 acres, or nearly one-sixth of the state of Michigan, known as the "pine barrens," have been thrown on the delinquent tax list and are a burden to the people. Under proper forest management this land would have been producing timber today. Between 1899 and last year the white pine production fell off nearly as much in Wisconsin as in Michigan. In Minnesota the state which now contains the largest amount of virgin white pine the decrease in the same period was nearly one-third.

During the three states together, pine [illegible] only forty-six per cent of the total lumber production in 1907, hemlock a little more than twenty-seven per cent and maple ten per cent, the balance being made up mostly of basswood, birch, tamarack, elm, beech, oak, spruce, ash, and cedar, in the order given. The [illegible]

of "northern pine." Pine made up over nine-tenths of the lumber produced in Minnesota, one-third of that produced in Wisconsin, and less than two-fifths of the total cut of Michigan.

Along with this great decrease in pine, there have been relatively as heavy decreases in the valuable hardwoods, oak, elm and ash. Little more than one-fifth as much oak was cut in the lake states last year, for instance, as in 1899, while the cut of elm and ash was but half of that of eight years earlier. As is always the case, the decreasing supplies of the more valuable woods have caused those once considered of little or no value to be drawn upon heavily. This has been particularly true with hemlock, so that now more hemlock than pine lumber is manufactured in Wisconsin, and twice as much hemlock as pine cut in Michigan. There have been heavy increases in the use of maple, birch and beech within the past few years, but the maximum cut of these species is probably near at hand; taking all of the hardwoods together, there has been no little falling off since 1899.

Oak Flooring Association.

The National Oak Flooring Manufacturers' Association is sounding its war cry and is already getting excellent results, although organized only a few months ago. Its motto appears on all its envelopes in large letters: "Oak Flooring for Heavy Duty and Hard Service Beats All Other Woods!" This scheme constitutes excellent advertising for the product, and it is from this sort of uniform and persistent "plugging" that the association expects to secure excellent results.

After the summer vacation period, about the first of September, a meeting will be called and the regular work of the association taken up with renewed vigor; among other measures a campaign of education among the architects of the country is contemplated. Oak flooring is a worthy product and if advertised in a worthy manner should meet with even greater popularity than it has had up to the present time.

Government Operating on Wisconsin Hardwoods.

A new departure has been inaugurated by the government in the timber operations on Menomonie Indian reservation, Shawano county, Wisconsin. By an act passed two years ago, through the efforts of Senator LaFollette, the cutting of "dead and down" timber on the reservation was authorized, portable mills to be used. Several million feet of elm, basswood, birch, maple, pine and hemlock were cut. The government is now erecting an $80,000 mill at Norway, which will cut into lumber 25,000,000 feet of the 40,000,000 feet already logged. The mill will be operated under the direction of the forestry department, and after the timber injured in the great wind storm a few years ago is cut, the matured timber will be picked out carefully and the logging is expected to continue indefinitely. One of the finest bunches of standing hardwood left in the country is within the reservation, and is bisected by the Wisconsin and Northern railroad, which is being built north to Crandon.

Building Operations for June.

Official building reports from some fifty leading cities of the country for the month of June, received by the American Contractor, Chicago, show quite distinctly that building operations are improving, the loss as compared with June, 1907, being only 15 per cent. Substantially the same cities reported a loss of 37 per cent for March, 33 for April and 19 for May of the present year as compared with the corresponding months of last year. New York shows a loss of only 13 per cent, a gain of 35 per cent in Manhattan being offset by losses in Brooklyn and the Bronx. Taking into account the circumstance that the presidential election occurs during the present year, the gradual decrease of total losses from 37 per cent in March to 15 per cent in June is decidedly encouraging. The decrease in the price of structural steel seems to be producing an effect, notably in Manhattan, while the loss in Chicago is but trifling.

City.	June, 1908, cost.	June, 1907, cost.	Per cent gain.	Per cent loss.
Baltimore	$ 858,651	$ 634,897	35	..
Birmingham	553,895	236,699	57	..
Bridgeport	113,454	436,572	..	74
Buffalo	600,000	676,000	..	11
Chicago	6,561,223	7,043,850	..	6
Cleveland	692,562	1,231,508	..	43
Cincinnati	806,125	851,512	5	..
Columbus	567,385	577,829	34	..
Dallas	129,860	420,795	..	69
Denver	1,340,105	1,333,570	0	0
Des Moines	88,157	61,457	11	..
Detroit	1,335,150	1,576,700	..	15
Duluth	204,745	246,757	22	..
Grand Rapids	200,572	153,997	22	..
Hartford	215,185	271,505	..	20
Indianapolis	494,731	1,100,514	..	55
Los Angeles	455,856	1,516,318	..	59
Louisville	198,178	428,008	..	53
Manchester	95,360	129,200	..	26
Milwaukee	1,246,442	765,187	62	..
Minneapolis	877,020	1,002,025	..	12
Memphis	554,850	966,741	..	44
Mobile	147,882	269,150	..	34
New Haven	145,165	335,150	..	59
Newark	751,206	1,062,126	..	29
New Orleans	415,159	612,458	..	32
New York	20,499,027	23,645,290	..	13
Manhattan	16,182,715	11,952,389	35	..
Brooklyn	2,065,210	9,744,830	..	72
Bronx	1,651,102	1,968,380	..	16
Omaha	160,160	152,706	4	..
Philadelphia	3,017,045	3,186,419	..	5
Paterson	126,231	93,938	34	..
Pittsburg	958,149	1,781,800	..	47
Portland, Ore.	841,065	865,250	3	..
Reading	85,500	158,550	..	46
Rochester	485,555	538,920	9	..
St. Paul	807,542	952,792	15	..
St. Louis	1,942,736	2,015,500	..	36
San Antonio	186,320	225,520	..	17
San Francisco	2,351,216	3,500,643	..	32
Seattle	1,280,033	1,249,203	..	2
Spokane	594,203	1,260,245	..	53
South Bend	64,735	111,062	..	41
Syracuse	255,995	253,525	19	..
*Salt Lake City	194,900	1,138,000	..	82
Toledo	186,200	409,160	..	54
Wilkes-Barre	153,219	127,445	7	..
Worcester	313,770	255,683	22	..
Total	$34,472,130	$64,825,001	..	15

*Salt Lake City issued two permits for $500,000 each, June, 1907.

Miscellaneous Notes.

A. Herzog and J. B. Cabell, under the name Cabell & Herzog, will conduct a forwarding agency and foreign freight brokerage business at New Orleans as successors to the late L. Herzog. They will give close attention to the handling of all shipments consigned to their care, and will secure the lowest possible ocean rates; will also write marine insurance. A. Herzog is the son of the late L. Herzog, and aside from his association with his father in this line of business has had a number of years' experience in the steamship business. Mr. Cabell has been engaged in both railroad and steamship work and was the first secretary and traffic manager of the National Lumber Exporters' Association.

Peter Elting of the Starr Lumber Company, Weston, Wis., states that the company sawed about 5,000,000 feet of hardwood this year.

C. M. Edick, formerly of Benton Harbor, Mich., is now running a large veneer and fruit package plant at Troy, Ala. The fruit crop in the South is large this year, so that the demand for packages is excellent.

The state of New York has purchased from the Eagle Nest Country Club a large tract of land at the head of Blue Mountain Lake. The land lies at the foot and side of Blue Mountain, extending to the shore of the lake. The tract has escaped forest fires and is covered with a fine growth of hardwood.

A recent issue of the Timber News of London says that certain large estates under well-trained foresters are getting excellent results in forestry. At a recent sitting of the royal commission now engaged in the question of afforestation the forester to Lord Lovat gave some valuable particulars concerning the woods under his charge. It appears that the estates include some 8,300 acres of planted woodlands and about 1,500 acres wooded by natural growth, and that from seventy to 100 acres of land are planted annually. The witness mentioned that he had planted about 500 acres of land not worth more than 1 shilling an acre for agricultural purposes, but which, he estimates, will acquire the value of £90 an acre as woodlands in seventy years' time. That is a satisfactory prospect for the owner, and the opinion expressed should encourage other landlords in the pursuit of forestry. Another important point is that Lord Lovat's woods find employment for fifty men, representing a wages sheet of £1,500 a year, and that the timber merchant who buys the wood pays about £2,000 a year in wages in respect of the same timber. If the cultivation of trees were generally practiced in suitable places throughout the country there would be a large opening for labor, bringing numbers of men back to the land and materially reducing the ranks of the unemployed.

The forestry department of the Pennsylvania railroad has just completed its spring forestry planting, setting out 625,000 trees. These make 2,425,000 which the road has set out up to the present time.

The Buckeye Lumber Company has its new plant at Augusta, Ala., operating in full force. They are cutting spokes, felloes, etc., and are prepared to cut all kinds of lumber, especially hardwoods.

Yuill Brothers have started up their sawmill at Logan, Mich., which has been idle since last winter. It has been extensively repaired.

John Watkins of Battle Creek has just contracted to saw 1,500,000 feet of hardwood lumber for the Advance Thresher Company

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

CHICAGO

The summer vacation season is on, and from most of the large lumber offices in the city familiar figures are missing. The heat, combined with the rather dull business season, is causing lumbermen to devote an unusual amount of time to fishing, golfing and the like, or to take extra long vacations.

The Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association announces that several of its officers will soon return from protracted absences, and that it will probably hold its annual meeting the latter part of the month. Full particulars will be announced within a few days.

The Furniture Journal, published by the Trade Periodical Company, 355 Dearborn street, this city, celebrates the opening of the midsummer furniture-buying season by issuing a magnificent number of 258 pages. The issue is done on fine enameled stock and is replete with beautiful half-tone illustration, considerable color work, and literary contests rarely seen in a similar publication. It is one of the handsomest specimens of trade publications that has ever been issued, and reflects distinct credit on its publishers.

Wagstaff Lumber Company [illegible] sued.

The Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company of Morehouse, Mo., is sending out to its trade a series of postal cards showing the various features of its big red gum industrial plant, which make very attractive ads.

Tom J. Christian of South Bend, sales manager for Maley & Wertz of Evansville, was a caller at the RECORD office on Thursday of last week. Mr. Christian reports a decided revival in trade and states that his sales for two weeks previous to his call aggregated more than for the previous two months. He states values are gradually getting back to those of a year ago and that the quarter-sawed white oak production of his house is selling at even higher prices than six months ago.

G. G. Roberts, sales manager for D. G. Courtney, Charleston, W. Va., called at the RECORD office July 3. Mr. Roberts believes trade conditions are fast getting into excellent shape and that there is a shortage of poplar throughout the Charleston district. His company's Toledo yard is rapidly being put in good shape to handle its trade.

Schultz Brothers & Morgan, a concern organized by Schultz Brothers of the Old Colony Building, this city, are constructing sawmills at Little River, near Christianburg, Va., with a capacity of 20,000 feet of hardwoods per day. R. H. Morgan will be in charge of the plant and the main office address is Christianburg.

BOSTON

Lumber merchants from the leading eastern and southern cities met late in June at the Brae-Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass., in the third annual tournament of the Lumber Trade Golf Association. The championship gold medal offered by the New York Lumber Trade Journal was won by E. H. Silliman in a close finish with F. B. Witherbee. Mr. Witherbee won the president's cup for the best gross score in the qualifying round, and Harry C. Philbrick was awarded the vice-president's cup for the lowest net score in the qualifying round. The other winners were as follows: Secretary's cup, Frank B. Witherbee; Lumberman Review cup, unfinished but will be played off later at the Nassau Country Club, New York, by L. P. Rider and George E. Robinson; American Lumberman's cup, R. W. Wister; National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association cup, E. E. Price; Blasted Hopes cup, presented by the Boston Lumber Trade Club, E. F. Henson; consolation first cup, C. O. Skinner; second cup, M. C. Benton; team match for Southern Lumberman's cup, Philadelphia. This cup is held for one year and members of team receive a medal.

Charles H. Crane is the new surveyor general for Massachusetts. He succeeds Ralph L. Abbott, who resigned to become associated with the C. O. Skinner Company, hardwood dealers, Boston. There were several candidates for the berth, but Mr. Crane's friends got the first start.

The Wellington Piano Case Company of Leominster, Mass., C. Albert Jacob, treasurer, has filed the following statement: Assets, real estate, $49,115; machinery, $12,559; cash and debts receivable, $11,993; manufactures and merchandise, $55,750; total, $129,335. Liabilities, capital stock, $50,000; accounts payable, $84,393; profit and loss, $15,402; total, $129,595.

The R. E. Cleaves Lumber Company has been organized in Boston with a capital stock of $3,000. The incorporators are Robert E. Cleaves, George H. Leatherbee and William H. Allen. Both Mr. Cleaves and Mr. Leatherbee have been associated with the Charles W. Leatherbee Lumber Company. A wholesale business will be done.

Harrison Parker, president of the Palmer & Parker Company, hardwood dealers and manufacturers of veneers, Boston, has gone abroad on a pleasure trip accompanied by his family. He will be absent until late in September.

J. R. McLane of the Alabama Flooring & Lumber Company, Noma, Fla., was in Boston recently.

Medary W. Stark of the American Column & Lumber Company of St. Albans, W. Va., has been visiting this market.

NEW YORK

Schedules in bankruptcy of J. B. Brewster & Co., large carriage manufacturers of 737 Seventh avenue and 213 East Forty-fourth street, Manhattan, who were recently petitioned bankrupt, show liabilities of $46,011 and nominal assets of $34,494.

Following the recent death of William E. Verity, principal in the Brooklyn Lumber Company, Hamilton avenue, foot of Fifteenth street, Brooklyn, C. E. Robertson, the surviving partner, announces that there will be no change in the style or conduct of the business.

Ex-President Lewis Dill of Baltimore, Robert W. Higbie of New York and Secretary E. F. Perry of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association returned last week after an extended western tour in the interest of association affairs. They took in Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo and other points and in each of those cities they were royally welcomed and entertained by C. F. Wieh of Chicago, President C. H. Prescott, Jr., of Cleveland and Horace F. Taylor of Buffalo, such entertainment including lengthy sightseeing automobile tours in each city.

The Christy-Moir Company, prominent wholesale house of 149 Broadway, Manhattan, have opened a branch sales office at Albany, N. Y., in charge of C. R. Christy, Jr., and Thomas Christy. This move is in line with better service to the increasing trade enjoyed by the company in central New York, and the experience and capability of the two gentlemen in question will assure the trade in that vicinity of the best possible service.

Patrick Moore, senior partner of Moore Bros., prominent hardwood house of Twenty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue, sailed for Europe on July 2 for a lengthy pleasure tour through France, Switzerland, England and Ireland and will return some time in September. This is Mr. Moore's first trip abroad and he has laid extensive plans for his trip.

Captain A. P. Bigelow of A. P. Bigelow & Co., West Fifty-fourth street, Manhattan, has returned from a visit to his old home in Rochester, N. Y.

A matter of interest in the local trade during the fortnight was the announcement of the incorporation of the American Piano Company under the laws of New Jersey to represent the largest combination of piano manufacturers ever attempted in the country. The capital stock is $12,000,000, of which $6,000,000 is seven per cent cumulative preferred stock and $6,000,000 common. The company will represent a merger of Wm. Knabe & Son, Chickering & Son and the Foster-Armstrong Company, and in addition will control the sale of Haines, Marshall & Wendell, Brewster and J. B. Cook & Co. pianos, totaling an output of 18,000 annually, or about 8 per cent of the country's total output. It is claimed by the new company, however, that it will represent seventy per cent of the high grade pianos of the country.

Following the resignation of C. E. Kennedy as manager of the local sales office of Shepard & Morse Lumber Company of Boston, at 18 Broadway, city, which took effect July 1, announcement is made by the company that O. N. Shepard of the Boston office will assume charge of the New York selling department, with Charles B. Hudson of the New York office and John Whitcomb of the Burlington office as head of the New York clerical department. F. W. Naylor will continue to represent the company in New Jersey and Long Island, and Shirley Gale will look after the Hudson River valley and New York central trade.

Owen M. Bruner, well known Philadelphia wholesaler and chairman of the special membership committee of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, was in town last week en route home from an extensive Canadian trip in the interest of association membership, on which he was very successful. Quite a number of new members have been secured under his active work this year and it is his purpose to make several trips before the end of the year, as a result of which 1908 will probably see a regular increase in National Wholesale membership.

Clara Nellie Cloke of Palmyra, N. Y., was united in marriage at that place on June 15 to Harold Varvoe, who is associated with the J. C. Turner Lumber Company, 1133 Broadway, Manhattan. After a lengthy honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Varvoe will reside at 15 East Twenty-sixth street, Manhattan. Mr. Varvoe has been associated with the cypress trade for many years and is well known locally and in the other eastern markets.

The extensive retail lumber interests of Church E. Gates & Co., one of the oldest retail houses in the metropolitan district, headquarters 138th street and Mott avenue, Mott Haven, has been incorporated under the same style with a capital of $900,000, fully paid in, the new corporation to embrace all the retail interests of the old firm and the principals therein. In addition to embracing the extensive retail operations at Mott Haven, the company will take over the new property almost completed of the Oak Point Land & Improvement Company at Oak Point, L. I., which was undertaken by J. F. Steeves and the late H. H. Barnard, individually, and which when completed will embrace one of the biggest retail operations in the eastern states. The Mott Haven yards will be maintained and the new Oak Point yards will engage in business about January 1 next.

Magovern & Bowen, managers of the New York wholesale hardwood flooring warehouse of the Thomas Forman Company, Detroit, Mich., located at Fifty-eighth street and Eleventh avenue, have just acquired additional ground adjoining the warehouse, which will be added to immediately so as to increase the storage capacity to 1,500,000 feet of all grades of flooring. They are now carrying sixty-four different grades and sizes of oak and maple flooring and 105 grades at the Detroit warehouse, and the excellent facilities offered through the maintenance of these wholesale stocks for immediate shipment to the retail trade from the New York warehouse is being increasingly appreciated by the trade.

Budd & Co. have been incorporated in this city to manufacture store, office and bank furniture, with a capital of $5,000, by Wilhelmina Budd, William Budd and Jonas Ehrentzen.

The extensive coffin manufacturing operations of J. and J. W. Stolts and Messrs. Hornthal & Co. of Manhattan have just been merged under the style of the Stolts-Hornthal Casket Company, a New York state corporation. The main office will be established at 10 East Twenty-second street.

Grover C. Talbot has joined the selling staff of C. E. Page & Co., 1133 Broadway, and will assist in representing them in the New York state and metropolitan markets.

George D. Burgess of Russe & Burgess of Memphis, Tenn., the new treasurer of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, spent several days in town during the fortnight in the interest of business.

Beecher & Barr of Pottsville, Pa., the Tennessee Lumber Manufacturing Company, hardwood manufacturers of Sutherland, Tenn., and the Georgia-Carolina Lumber Company of Savannah, Ga., all of which are controlled by the same interests, have appointed Van W. Tyler, the well known wholesaler of 27 William street, Manhattan, to represent them in the metropolitan district, northern New York, New Jersey and New

England territory exclusively. This announcement is in line with the recent arrangements closed by Beecher & Barr in the matter of the exclusive distribution of the production of the firms mentioned and the extensive facilities represented therein in the matter of hardwoods, white pine, hemlock and yellow pine supplies and will be of much interest to the general eastern trade.

Isidor L. Cohen, who did business as the Mott Haven Lumber Company, 137th street and Fifth avenue, has made a settlement with his creditors at 40 cents on the dollar, and the court has dismissed the bankruptcy petition filed against him on April 3. He will continue the business under his own name.

The C. Von Struve Cigar Box Company, manufacturers of cigar boxes, 504 East Seventy-third street, assigned July 3 to L. Gloeckner. The business was started in August, 1904, and was incorporated on May 1, 1908, with a capital of $15,000.

Uptegrove & Beckwith report a slight improvement in business, inquiries coming in more lively of late. They regard the outlook very fair. Mr. Beckwith is looking after the firm's interest at their branch in Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Mann-Caven Lumber Company, Inc., 1 Madison avenue, is a recent incorporation under New York laws; capitalization, $50,000. The incorporators are O. J. Mann, R. A. Caven and C. H. Turner. They will handle hardwoods, spruce, hemlock, North Carolina and white pine.

Gouveneur E. Smith reports business, though only aggregating a fair volume of trading, coming only in spurts. However, he is hopeful of an early revival of good times.

The Indiana Quartered Oak Company is meeting conditions as they arise. It reports the number of inquiries increasing, but that orders are moving slowly. Willard Winslow of this concern is still confined to his home from the effect of an automobile accident last May, but is recovering slowly.

Hamilton H. Salmon & Co. admit that improvement in trading is slow, but they are optimistically inclined and believe that the day of revival is not far off.

The Lumber Insurance Company of New York and its allied companies, Adirondack Fire Insurance Company, New York and Toledo Fire and Marine Insurance Company, report business a little quiet of late as regards the retail lumber yard end, but among the wholesale yards there has been a decided increase in the amount of business written up. They regard the outlook as very encouraging.

W. S. Dunn & Co., mouldings, report business keeping up fairly well and that they are encouraged over the outlook. This firm is building up an extensive export business and reports improved foreign trading of late.

The old firm of Soble Brothers, which recently formed an incorporation, with a capital of $750,000, has not yet elected permanent officers. John J. Soble has been confined to his home for some time with rheumatism, but his friends will be glad to learn that he is improving rapidly. Harry I. Soble is spending most of his time at the mills in Honaker, Va., looking after the company's interests.

Uptegrove & Polhemus are not without orders any of the time and realize that to the hustler comes the business. They regard the outlook as promising.

C. W. Manning looks upon the present state of affairs as only natural after the recent financial panic, and having passed through many similar trade disturbances in the past, meets philosophically conditions as they arise. He reports trading spasmodic, but looks for a gradual improvement as the summer passes.

PHILADELPHIA

The Lumbermen's Exchange rooms, although officially closed, are far from deserted. One of the coolest quarters in the city, groups of lumbermen naturally gather here at the noon hour. Plans are rapidly being formulated for the fall outing, which excursions have proved so enjoyable. Recent visitors to the exchange rooms were Martin Hoben of Hoben & Curtis, New York; S. J. Gums, superintendent Otter Creek Lumber Company, Otter Creek, Fla., and F. S. Pyfer of B. B. Martin & Co., Lancaster, Pa.

The Hindle Lumber Company is better employed than discussing the lumber situation at this time. It reports business holding its own in spite of general conditions.

W. H. Lear reports a decided improvement in trading during the last fortnight and feels there has been a step forward in the ranks.

Watson Malone & Sons report a normal summer business, and says that trading is all that could be expected under present state of affairs. They are sanguine as to outlook and feel that a gradual general improvement in trading may now be expected. Edwin B. Malone will spend the summer on his farm in Bucks county.

The S. B. Vrooman Company, Ltd., is getting a fair business right along and is optimistic regarding the outlook. Samuel B. Vrooman left New York on July 2 for an extended tour of England and the continent, combining business with pleasure.

Lewis A. Thompson, uncle of Charles H. Thompson, the well known president and treasurer of Lewis Thompson & Co., Inc., was found dead in his bed on June 30.

The Monarch Lumber Company has its affairs now in good working order and is much pleased over results so far. It reports orders coming in satisfactorily.

The Philadelphia Veneer & Lumber Company, Inc., reports that its hardwood department has been fairly active, but the veneer line has slacked up somewhat. This concern now has as a representative in Jamestown, N. Y., F. R. Johnson, a salesman well known throughout that territory and who is already sending in some good orders. Francis Goodhue, Jr., secretary of the company, is on a four weeks' vacation at his home in Brattleboro, Vt.

Wistar, Underhill & Co. are always ready to back up the sign so conspicuously placed in their office, which reads, "No calamity howlers here." They are thorough optimists, and can well afford to be. Frederick S. Underhill wears the honors conferred on him during the last few months, as usual, unobtrusively. It is the united opinion, that the Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia, in making him their president, and the National Hardwood Lumber Association, in their choice of him for second vice-president's chair, have shown a wise discrimination and a full appreciation of Mr. Underhill as a man of the highest integrity, and an indefatigable worker in their behalf. This firm keeps its men on the jump, and in consequence gets a good share of business right along. T. N. Nixon, of this firm, is touring the Lehigh Valley section; H. E. Bates has just returned from a western trip, and James W. Anderson is on a trade hunt through New York City and northern New Jersey. Frederick S. Underhill will pass his vacation up the Perkiomen, camping out.

The Tomb Lumber Company states that it has no complaint to make over trading, inquiries are coming in and it is picking up some fair orders. W. N. Lawton of this house is on a selling trip through eastern Pennsylvania.

Daniel B. Curll has opened an office at 630 Real Estate Trust building, where he will conduct a wholesale hardwood business; he will also represent the Commonwealth Lumber Company, of Glen Ray, near Alderson, W. Va. Mr. Curll was formerly of Curll & Evans Lumber Company, and Curll & Lytle Lumber Company, both of Pittsburg, Pa. He is a thoroughly experienced lumberman, and well known to the trade.

Sheip & Vandegrift Company, Incorporated, manage to keep its plant fairly active. It reports business in cigar boxes and lumber picking up gradually, but the veneer line slightly off; however, it regards the outlook encouraging. Jerome H. Sheip recently returned from an extended trip to the company's various plants in the South, and reports them all moving along satisfactorily.

J. Wistar Evans, formerly vice-president of Philadelphia Veneer & Lumber Company, is now in business for himself. His office for the time being will be at his residence, 734 Church lane, Germantown, where he will conduct a wholesale hardwood business.

Among the recent visitors to the local trade were: Jacob Eisenberger, Evergreen, N. C.; Hon. Samuel Horter, Norristown, Pa.; James J. Wilson of Wilson & Stokes Lumber Company, Trenton, N. J.; G. E. Boyd, Lebanon, Va.; Joseph C. Jones, Conshohocken, Pa.; J. B. Purcell, assistant manager, Welch Lumber Company, Welch, W. Va.; Samuel E. Barr, New York; W. H. Aemes, manager flooring department, M. B. Farrin Lumber Company, Cincinnati, O.; Edgar Burgess, manager New York branch, Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company, Cincinnati, O.; and E. A. Harrington of W. L. Clement Lumber Company, Greensboro, N. C.

It is announced that widespread forest fires have raged in Elk county, New York, recently, causing considerable loss in timber.

The entire plant, including real estate, of the Neafie & Levy Ship & Engine Building Company, will be sold on July 28, by Auctioneers Samuel T. Freeman & Co., by order of the receiver, Howard E. Cornell. The entire property will be sold subject to irredeemable ground rents of $101.06 per annum and a mortgage of $277,000. A deposit of $10,000 will be required on the day of the sale, and the balance in thirty days after confirmation by the United States court.

Juniata township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, recently reported the cutting of a monster rock oak tree. Its dimensions, after it was cut down and peeled, were: Circumference of the butt, 12 feet and 7 inches, or a diameter of about 4 feet; diameter at the end of the last log, or 62 feet from the butt, 22 inches; no limbs grew on this tree within 60 feet of the ground. The logs were measured and the amount of lumber obtained was 2,190 feet, board measure. From the limbs can be made 12 cross ties, and the bark will amount to from 1½ to 1¾ cords.

The will of the late Samuel Williams of Thos. Williams, Jr., & Co., was offered for probate at Norristown, Pa. The estate is estimated at $50,000 and upwards. Mr. Williams requested that his stock in the lumber firm in Philadelphia be not sold, but divided among his widow and children.

John F. Holloway, individually and trading as the Holloway Lumber Company, was discharged as a voluntary bankrupt on July 1.

The Woodwork Supply Company, Reynoldsville, Pa., obtained a charter under Pennsylvania laws, on June 25, authorized capital, $6,000.

The Economy Furniture Company, Scranton, Pa., was incorporated under Pennsylvania laws on July 1; capitalization, $45,000.

The Virginia Hardwood Lumber Company, York, Pa., was chartered under Pennsylvania laws on July 2; capitalization, $5,000.

On July 2 creditors filed a petition to have Frank F. Rambo of this city adjudged an involuntary bankrupt. The names of the creditors and their claims are: Condon-Lane Boom & Lumber Company, $504.39; S. B. Vrooman Company, Limited, $497.43; J. S. Keut Company, $325.00.

The furniture manufacturers of Philadelphia are making extensive preparations for a fur-

niture exposition to be held at the Second Regiment Armory, from July 13 until August 1. It will surprise many to know that in Philadelphia alone there are eighty-nine factories devoted exclusively to the manufacture of furniture, beds and bedding.

BALTIMORE

James H. Cranwell, a wholesale hardwood lumber dealer with offices in the United States Fidelity and Guaranty building, was adjudged a bankrupt in the United States district court on June 26 upon his own application, filed through Robert E. France, attorney. Pending the selection of a trustee in bankruptcy, Charles Lee Merriken and Charles E. Cockey were appointed receivers, their bond being fixed at $40,000 each. According to the schedule filed with Mr. Cranwell's petition, he has liabilities of $324,814 and assets of $165,922. Banks in this city and out of town are his principal creditors, largely on promissory notes. Mr. Cranwell blames the disastrous effect of the times upon the lumber trade, heavy losses in the ordinary course of business, slow collections and other developments growing out of the financial stringency as the causes for his embarrassment. He was also actuated in applying for the benefits of the bankruptcy act by a desire to conserve the interests of all creditors and to prevent a wasting of assets. He says the notes and bills which other people ought to pay were paper received in the ordinary course of business from creditors and discounted by the banks. This paper, of course, should be met by the makers. He adds that if care is used in the winding up of affairs and sacrifices are avoided, he will pay dollar for dollar and come out with a fair equity. It is his intention to continue in the wholesale business, and to that end he has already made a trip to Pennsylvania and other adjacent territory. Mr. Cranwell has been engaged in the hardwood trade for many years. Some six or seven years ago he also organized the J. H. Cranwell Lumber Company, which acquired a large tract of timber land in Southeastern Tennessee and erected a sawmill. The venture did not prove profitable and about eight months ago Mr. Cranwell withdrew. With regard to Mr. Cranwell's individual standing there have been disquieting rumors afloat for some time past, and the failure did not come as a surprise. It was known that he found himself in difficulties and this fact made it all the harder for him to straighten out his entanglements.

The meeting of the Transportation Committee of the National Lumber Exporters Association called for June 24 was largely attended and various important matters were considered. The gathering took place in the committee room of the Chamber of Commerce, Chairman Harvey M. Dickson of Nortolk presiding. Those present included W. E. Weakley, traffic manager of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company; Richard W. Price of Price & Heald, Baltimore; H. L. Bowman of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company, Baltimore; John L. Alcock, president of the association, Baltimore; A. P. Nevin, attorney of the National Association of Manufacturers, New York; C. M. Baldwin of Swift & Co., New York; Secretary E. M. Terry, Baltimore, and J. O. Elmer, assistant secretary, New Orleans. One of the principal matters taken up was that of uniform ocean bills of lading, just as the bills of lading on railroads have been made uniform. It is not the intention of the lumbermen to go ahead on their own account. They will endeavor to get the co-operation of other shippers of freight, so as to make the movement as strong as possible. It was decided to form a temporary committee consisting of representatives of the various associations of shippers which have written favoring the idea. The members from the National Association are Harvey M. Dickson and Secretary E. M. Terry. A meeting was subpoenaed favoring further steps to ascertain the views of shippers. If a sufficient number of favorable replies is received a joint meeting of representatives of the various organizations is to be called to formulate a plan of action. A proposition was received from an insurance company which is willing to insure shippers against shortages and damage from causes other than ordinary sea perils, covering the shipments of members. The membership will be canvassed to ascertain how it is impressed with the proposition. Various other matters were also taken up. Assistant Secretary Elmer afterward went to New York to stay the balance of the week conferring with the members of the association and taking in the sights.

W. H. Hallum of Sioux City, Iowa, has been made manager of the big factory of the Baltimore Sash & Door Company in South Baltimore, succeeding W. H. Waltz, who retired to look after his other interests. Mr. Hallum, who is 50 years old, has been active in the sash and lumber business in Iowa for many years.

M. S. Baer of the hardwood firm of R. P. Baer & Co. was on a trip to Philadelphia, New York and other eastern markets about ten days ago and reports that business in Philadelphia and especially in Brooklyn showed considerable improvement. He found the builders quite active and calling for lumber in materially augmented volume, and he learned that a much better feeling prevailed at nearly all points, though the two cities mentioned seemed to lead in the improvement. His brother, R. P. Baer, has also met with considerable success abroad. He is traveling in Great Britain and on the continent, and he secured a number of orders in Bristol and elsewhere, though the situation still left much to be desired in the foreign market.

The R. E. Wood Lumber Company is getting its operations at the Eagle Creek mill in Swain county, North Carolina, fairly well under way, and the output is being steadily increased. Reports from there show that the quality of the white oak turned out is better than that on any other tract ever worked by the company, excelling even the lumber produced in West Virginia, which was previously regarded as holding the record. The company has a large tract in Swain county and the supply of timber there will last for years. All of it is virgin timber.

Just what will be done with the inspection rules adopted at the annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, in so far as the Baltimore Lumber Exchange is concerned, seems still to be a matter of doubt. Though John L. Alcock, who attended the Milwaukee meeting as a representative of the Exchange, has expressed himself as prepared to recommend approval of the rules, considerable opposition appears to exist in the Exchange. Some of the members contend that the new rules do not go far enough, and that nothing short of the restoration of the 1905 rules will meet the situation. The matter is expected to come up at the next monthly meeting of the managing committee, when the sentiment of the Exchange may be expected to manifest itself with sufficient distinctness to indicate the future course of the local organization.

PITTSBURG

The Newell Brothers Lumber Company is handling a nice lot of hardwood from its West Virginia plant and has lately secured some good business in the East. The company is doing very little in the jobbing line, but is confining its operations to disposing of its own product.

J. M. Hastings is at Jacksonville, W. Va., looking over the operation of the J. M. Hastings Lumber Company, of which he is president. Oak and hickory are the leading products at this camp.

Bemis & Yosburgh have kept their force of salesmen busy all summer and with the extensive advertising which they have been doing are pushing right into the trade in a way that means lots of orders for them this fall and winter. They note little change in general conditions, but look for marked improvement soon.

J. L. Lytle, president of the J. L. Lytle Lumber Company, reports that his company is securing a nice lot of lumber from its West Virginia connections and is having fair success in selling it. Mr. Lytle is spending this week in northern Ohio and western Pennsylvania among the retailers.

"Trade in mixed carload lots is decidedly better. Prices are firm and the manufacturing business is looking up." This is a summary of conditions from the W. E. Terhune Lumber Company, which is kept busy at its spacious offices in the House Building.

A. F. Johnson, who is managing the export business of the W. E. McMillen Company, Inc., at Baltimore, is losing no time in making midsummer shipments. The company loaded over fifty cars of oak in June, nearly all of which was intended for the export trade, and has shipped some fine stock from its mill at Williamsport, Pa.

The Mead & Speer Company reports conditions slightly improved in the hardwood market and looks for a readjustment of prices when the fall trade fairly sets in. Unless present indications are deceiving the amount of lumber sold for manufacturing and general building operations will be larger in September and October than in any former months of the year to date.

The Pennsylvania railroad has ordered all of its box cars to be repaired in time for the fall shipping season. Its purchases of lumber will have to be very large for the next few weeks to enable the company to carry this work forward quickly, and wholesalers are feeling good as a result.

The Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association held its annual picnic at Ross Grove on the Allegheny river June 27. Sport was provided for 114 persons, and the cartoons of the ball games, fat and lean races, etc., show that the event was anything but prosaic.

The American Lumber & Manufacturing Company reports the hardwood business much improved. As J. N. Woollett, general manager, says: "Things are beginning to brighten up. There is more call for building lumber, especially from large contracting concerns, and the yards are starting to fill in their stocks."

The L. L. Satler Lumber Company is running its mill at Blackstone, Va., to cut on current orders, and is not branching out any with the new trade. Mr. Satler is convinced that business is improving and that by September 1 things will be about normal again.

The A. M. Turner Lumber Company also reports that the demand for bridge timber is considerably increasing. The company is fairly busy and notes a slight tendency to higher prices on a few lines.

The Germain Company, which has been operating as a wholesale lumber agency in Pittsburg for several years, has applied for a state charter. The members of the company will be Louis Germain, Jr., Albert Germain and Louis Germain, Sr., who have been with the firm since its start here.

The West Virginia Lumber Company is sending in quite a lot of lumber from northern Pennsylvania in barges and boats which it makes there and delivers at Pittsburg. This saves the company a large item in freight bills and its extra time except for loading.

The C. P. Caughey Lumber Company reports white oak scarce and good timbers hard to get. Manager S. A. Seaman has had some difficulty in getting enough stock to fill his orders for river and harbor work this summer and is keeping several mills busy supplying them.

A. M. Kinney has closed down his mills in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and will not resume until trade begins to improve. He has both mobile and stationary steam and log to very recently has had a good supply of orders.

William R. Cornelius seems to find business when he goes after it hard, and with his fine West Virginia connections has been piling up a good lot of orders considering the season. He is optimistic on futures and sees no reason why there is not money to be made in speculating in lumber.

The Clay-Schoppe Lumber Company has been pounding away at its operations in southern Pennsylvania, but shut down for a few days over the Fourth. Manager W. A. Clay is spending a short time in the city and reports a general increase in railroad business.

The H. Curll Lumber Company contends that poplar is strong in the hardwood market, both in point of demand and prices actually secured for it. The company is getting its West Virginia prices shaped up well and will be one of the heaviest manufacturers in that district this fall.

BUFFALO

G. Elias & Bro. are among those who speak of trade as doing better with them, a little stir being noticed in all of the many branches they carry. They have not yet brought up any yellow pine by canal, but are active in the lake trade.

F. W. Vetter is able to report some good white ash orders of late, but does not call business very good as a rule. He is carrying a good assortment of hardwoods, with white ash and oak leading, and maple well represented.

Dynamiters wrecked the Lehigh Valley railroad tracks just back of the yard of I. N. Stewart & Bro. on June 30, but they are not suspected of the job. The firm is active in the cherry trade, which has been pretty good this season.

The Hugh McLean interests are running four of their sawmills, the two in Canada and all but that in Memphis in the Southwest, where logs have given out. The demand for most woods is as good as the times will warrant.

President Beyer of the Pascola Lumber Company has not yet found a lumber yard site in Buffalo, but he is keeping the Missouri mills going and the stock moving, with the yard not so much a necessity as some other things are.

The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company has already sold quite an amount of the big lot of hardwood stock that came up from Mississippi, but is carrying a fine assortment in their yard here, as the demand ought to spring up in the fall.

Scatcherd & Son are very actively engaged in their sawmills at Memphis. They waited till they had a big lot of logs before starting up and now they appear to be going through them at a good rate. Sales are not very active.

The Standard Hardwood Lumber Company is looking to the furniture expositions for lumber outlets and is running the table mill about as usual, with a fair amount of orders ahead and a good fall business in prospect.

T. Sullivan & Co. will now drop right back into the Pacific coast fir trade, as the freight rate is settled and there is plenty of need of that lumber here, for it is already reported that the mills are meeting the 5-cent rate advance.

O. E. Yeager is still getting oak and some other lumber out of Ohio, but tries not to bring it here, as he has a good assortment and shipment direct means a better show of profit. Not much stock is coming up from Kentucky just now.

The yard of A. Miller is good to look at, for it always has a good lot of stock, being so well supplied now that not much effort needs to be made to get more right away, though the fall trade is likely to carry it off at a good rate.

The work of the lumber exchanges for the season is about over and the annual picnic is set down for July 14th at the Canoe Club up the Canadian shore of the lake, a new stopping-off place for the lumbermen. There will be a concatenation before long and then the Hoo-Hoo will take themselves and their wives down the river for a good day off.

CLEVELAND

Workmen have completed the installation of the exhibit of hardwoods of the Martin-Barriss Lumber Company, in the main room of the Builders' Exchange, in the Chamber of Commerce building. Since its completion a day or two ago it has attracted general admiration. The exhibit occupies a space about ten by fifteen feet in size. The floor has been laid with plank teakwood from Burma. This makes a rather expensive flooring, but it is very attractive after it has been laid and polished. The exhibit is set in panels, four large ones, two at each end, with the smaller ones banked up in the center. There are some splendid pieces of hardwoods, most of them imported. There are specimens of African, Mexican and Cuban mahoganies, brown English quartered oak and white mahogany. There are also samples of Circassian walnut and satinwood. It is expected that the exhibit will well repay the Martin-Barriss company, for the woods are shown up in a very convincing manner.

The Guy & Ralph Gray Lumber Company has established uptown offices on the sixth floor of the American Trust building, which faces the Public Square. The company will continue the offices which have been operated in connection with the yards at 2183 West Third street.

R. H. Jenks of the Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company is in Duluth, having made the trip by way of the steamer Northland, stopping off at Mackinac island en route. He is combining business with pleasure.

One of the interesting displays of the great N. E. A. convention, held in Cleveland from June 29 to July 3, was the exhibit of the King Furniture Company, which is manufacturing a fine line of hardwood desks. One of the new things the company has been booming is an individual chemical desk. Each desk is a laboratory in itself. The body of the desk is paneled and all exposed parts are made of selected white oak. The drawers are dovetailed, while the top is "built up" of thirty-one strips of hard white maple dovetailed together and protected with a chemical proof black finish.

F. T. Peitch of the Advance Lumber Company spent the first few days of this month in New York City on business. Mr. Peitch reports business with the Advance company quite active.

Mrs. F. W. Gilchrist, wife of the well-known lumberman, who was operated upon for cancer in a Cleveland hospital several weeks ago, passed through the operation successfully and is well on the way to recovery.

The $2,000,000 Hippodrome building is to be finished at once, creditors having agreed to waive their claims for two years. The great theater has been finished, but the interiors of the twelve-story office building facing Euclid avenue and the seven-story structure facing Prospect avenue were not finished for lack of funds. An immense amount of hardwood will be required for the work and dealers are hot on the trail, as the promoters of the great enterprise have announced that the structure will be whipped into shape at once.

George Meier, president of the Oconee Lumber Company, with a large preserve and mill in Georgia, reports that the cut of oak at present is very heavy. A good deal of it will be quartered. A good cut of ash and hickory is also reported. Although both these are far from active the company proposes to get a good stock on hand for the time when they do come into demand again.

Following the disastrous fire of a few weeks ago the Lake Erie Lumber Company, with office and yard on Hamilton avenue N. E. near Marquette avenue, is making extensive repairs. Both the stable and main lumber shed were destroyed by the flames and are being renewed. The lumber shed will be 130 by 64 feet in size and two stories in height. The hardwood dry kiln, which was badly damaged, is being repaired and a section of the office building which was scorched is being put in shape again. A railroad track will run the length of the main lumber shed. The loss of the company was fully covered by insurance.

SAGINAW VALLEY

The lumber industry is not characterized at present by any noteworthy features. Mills are being operated steadily and lumber is being piled up. Some lumber is being sold right along, but the movement in June was scarcely as large as in May. For instance, C. A. Bigelow of the Kneeland, Bigelow & Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow plants says during May he sold and shipped 3,000,000 feet in car lots. In the first half of June the movement was a little better than in May, but in the last half of the month business fell off some. Both mills of this concern are operated right along, one day and night and the other ten hours a day. The Kneeland-Bigelow Company is operating only one camp, looking after logs in the woods that have been decked for shipment to the mill. The company has logs enough skidded at the railroad to run the mill into September. Frank Buell is loading and shipping logs to the Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow mill.

S. L. Eastman states that the flooring business dropped off some during the latter part of June, being apparently affected by momentary weakness. He is confident that it is only a midsummer lull and of short duration. This refers largely to the domestic trade. Local plants quite generally have foreign contracts which enable them to do business without closing down. Foreign business has been good until recently, but just now the inquiry is slower.

The Bay City Board of Trade paid a visit to the extensive plant of W. D. Young & Co. recently. This plant, it will be remembered, was totally wiped out by fire September 2, last, while Walter D. Young, the guiding genius of the concern, was in Europe. Shortly thereafter arrangements were perfected and the site is occupied today with a plant in every particular comparable with the one destroyed. It is within bounds to say that it is perhaps the finest plant of the kind in the world. It is modern and up-to-date in every essential. Power is generated from a 1,000-horsepower Corliss engine for the flooring plant and a 300-horsepower Bates-Corliss engine furnishes power for the sawmill, which has a capacity of 75,000 feet of lumber a day. This will shortly be doubled by the installation of another band saw outfit. The flooring plant has a capacity of 50,000 feet daily. Nothing is wasted at this plant that can be utilized. Thirty-six cords of refuse wood are turned over every day to the I. E. Dupont de Nemours wood alcohol plant, located adjacent to the Young plant, which is converted into wood alcohol, charcoal and acetate of lime. One carload of firewood is shipped every day to Chicago. The plant is now running 300 hands. The sawmill is operated day and night and the flooring plant full time days. Mr. Young has a rare faculty of getting business. The market enjoyed by this company bears the globe 'round. Last week cars were loaded at Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg, Dresden, Rotterdam and an order for 500,000 feet was shipped into Los Angeles. B. P. Whedon is the strong right arm of the concern and gives the practical operation of the plant as well as the bookkeeping end of it close attention. In a word, he is chief of staff, and a very efficient one at that.

The Richardson Lumber Company at Alpena began running a night crew the present week.

The Roman Lumber Company, operating a small mill at Romanville, Gladwin county, has shut down for the season, closing out up all its

stock. The mill cuts about 1,000,000 feet of mixed hardwood.

No changes are noted in hardwood prices. Dealers say that while something is doing, trade just now is rather dull, but all feel that as soon as the mid-summer is over business will rouse itself with a vim.

INDIANAPOLIS

The Udell Works, manufacturers of woodenware specialties, have resumed operations after a shut down of several weeks with a full force of 250 men.

C. R. Balke of the Balke-Krauss Company, hardwood dealers, has been elected secretary of the Indianapolis Builders' Exchange for the ensuing year.

The Central States Lumber Company, Pythian Building, has been reorganized with $10,000 capital. O. A. Jose, O. E. Barker, L. W. Humston and J. T. Shimer are the new directors.

J. R. Hicks, engineer, and Otto Nelson, yard foreman, of the West New York Street plant of the Capital Lumber Company, have invented a smoke consumer that is being thoroughly tested at the plant.

William Waterman, Danville, Ill., has purchased the West Lebanon and Williamsport yards of the recently organized Warren County Lumber Company and will take possession at once.

On July 1, J. C. Ballew, a well known lumber inspector of Evansville, was married in that city to Miss Eula C. Hoskins, a well known young society woman of that city. They will reside in Evansville.

B. Walter & Co., Wabash, have incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing furniture in that city. They have $25,000 capital stock, with F. B. Walter, E. E. Walter and C. Rish as directors.

Hoo-Hoo of the city have completed plans for a twelve-room cottage to be erected at the Summer Mission for Sick Children, north of the city, to cost about $2,500. Fifteen children can be cared for in it during the summer months, while during the winter four widowed mothers and their children will be provided with homes.

The Indiana Board of Forestry has declined to allow the Standard Oil Company to drill for oil on the state forestry reservation near Henryville. One-eighth of the oil obtained was promised the board.

Charles Peabody, inspector for the Capital Lumber Company, shot himself at his home in this city a few days ago. He was despondent because of ill health and his inability to support his wife and seven children as he thought he should.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bachmann sailed July 7 from New York city for Germany, where they will remain during the summer. Mr. Bachmann is president of the F. M. Bachmann Company, lumber dealers and veneer manufacturers.

Jordan D. Williams, for several years located in the State Life Building, moved a few days ago into a suite of offices in the new I. O. O. F. building at Pennsylvania and Washington streets.

The American Box Ball Company is building a dry house at its plant at Draper and Van Buren streets. It will cost about $1,000 and will be ready for use within a few days.

C. O. Roberts of the Adams-Carr Company, this city, spent several days in Chicago recently on business.

C. B. M. Houghton and E. H. Greer of the Greer-Houghton Lumber Company have returned after an extended trip through the South. They were gone thirty days, visiting Alabama, Florida and Mississippi points.

The two yards of the Walnut Lumber Company and the National Veneer and Lumber Company will not be consolidated until most of the stock at the former yard has been disposed of. This will not likely be until early in the fall.

President Louis Buddenbaum of the Indianapolis Lumberman's Club is trying to arrange a summer meeting and banquet of that organization for the purpose of talking over present trade conditions, including prices. Usually the club does not meet during June, July and August.

Henry Maley, one of the best known hardwood lumbermen in the country, died at his home in Edinburg on the night of July 6 after a short illness from kidney trouble. Mr. Maley was president of the Henry Maley Lumber Company, operating large band mills in Edinburg, Jasper and Evansville and at Yazoo City, Miss. He was also interested in the firm of Young & Cutsinger at Evansville. Mr. Maley was sixty-seven years old and is survived by three sons and three daughters.

MILWAUKEE

United States Senator Isaac Stephenson of Marinette, one of the best known lumbermen in the West, has announced his candidacy for re-election, and his associates and friends in the lumber world are enthusiastically endorsing him. Mr. Stephenson is 79 years old, but the early days he spent in the woods of northern Wisconsin and Michigan have, apparently, given him a lease on life beyond the ordinary, and his friends say that the "Tall Pine of the North Woods" will see "four score and ten." The senatorial fight in Wisconsin will be more than usually interesting because another prominent lumberman of Wisconsin, William H. Hatton, who also owns timber and mills in Alabama and Mississippi, is a leading candidate for these honors. Mr. Hatten was state senator until two years ago, and he gained fame for his progressive legislation. With Senator La Follette he was a framer of the railroad and public utilities commission law. Another candidate is Samuel A. Cook of Neenah, a former congressman and one of the best-known paper mill owners in the West. Both of the lumbermen have wide support and until the primary election the fight will be anybody's.

The Menasha Wood Split Pulley Works, Menasha, suffered a loss of $1,000 by fire recently, but the company is not inconvenienced to any appreciable extent.

Charles Freyberg, president of the C. B. Freyberg Lumber Company and the Citizens' State bank, Sheboygan, died from heart disease at the age of 74. He was a pioneer lumberman and manufacturer. He was president of the Sheboygan Novelty Company.

The Wisark Lumber Company of Janesville, composed of Wisconsin and Arkansas capital, as the name indicates, has increased its capital stock from $100,000 to $200,000. John M. Whitehead of Janesville is president.

Pendleton, Gilkey & Co. of Oconto suffered a loss of $75,000 by fire recently. The blaze was confined to the cedar post yards.

The Gilkey-Anson Company of Wausau is rushing work at the sawmill to clear the river of hardwood logs before they are lost by sinking.

Rhinelander friends of "Cash" Smith, formerly a leading lumberman of that city, later a sawmill owner at Munising, Mich., learn with gratification of his success in the Georgia forests. He lost heavily in his ventures at Rhinelander and Munising, it is said.

The recent storm in Wisconsin badly damaged a number of lumber establishments. The Collar-Stange mill at Merrill suffered damage through the collapse of a tall chimney. The damage is $1,000.

G. F. Sanborn, A. H. Smith and A. G. Miller of Ashland have incorporated the Sanborn Timber Company, Limited. The capital stock is $300,000.

Keller & Mariner, sawmill owners of Prairie du Chien, were among the sufferers in the recent Wisconsin-Minnesota-Iowa storm. They suffered $2,000 damage through the destruction of logs and mill.

A shaper guard for woodworking machinery has been invented by H. P. Opgenorth of Sheboygan, an employe of the M. Winter Lumber Company, interior finishers. The danger to operators is reduced to a minimum. A number installed in the Winter plant have proven successful.

Much confusion has resulted in the vicinity of Stephenson, Mich., from the recent order of the Michigan supreme court regarding the ownership of "deadhead" or sunken logs. The "harvesting" of these logs has formed a veritable industry there. The court said that the timber still belongs to the original owners, whose consent must be gained before the logs can be raised. However, as there have been dozens of different drives on the rivers year by year, and each lost some logs, the conditions are regarded as impossible to fulfill. Millions of feet of good logs are under water and may be lost forever.

The Wright Lumber Company's ancient factory at Merrill, a landmark, has been razed. The factory was closed several years ago and the building, old and dilapidated, was of no use.

O. C. Little of Menasha, inventor of the sliding furniture shoe being manufactured there by the Onward Manufacturing Company, has made arrangements to build a factory at Berlin, sixty miles from London, Ont. It will be a branch of the Onward company.

There has been some misapprehension of the part the G. W. Jones Lumber Company of Appleton, Wis., played in the trial of Fred Heiden, Jr., on the charge of bribery. Heiden was found guilty. The lumber company sold lumber to Milwaukee county for the chair factory at the house of correction, and Heiden, then inspector, held up the Jones bill, a just and legal account. He forced the lumber company to pay him $150 to put his O. K. on the bill. The impression had gone abroad from reports of the trial that the claim was fraudulent.

BRISTOL

The Virginia Hardwood Lumber Company, recently organized at Tazewell, Va., is preparing for the extensive development of a large tract of timber just acquired in Russell and Tazewell counties. This will mean the installation of a number of mills.

J. A. Wilkinson is overhauling a number of circular portable mills at his shops in Bristol, and preparing to ship them to the woods. Mr. Wilkinson has his band mill and woodworking plant in Bristol in operation and is now erecting a large building in which he will carry on a retail lumber business on a big scale. He has also installed a large commissary for the benefit of his employes.

Building operations in this section are contributing to what activity there is in the lumber business. It is reported that the Clinchfield Coal corporation, a large concern owned by Thomas F. Ryan and George L. Carter, which is making preparations for the development of upwards of a half million acres of coal lands in southwest Virginia, will probably be in the market for a very large amount of lumber for building purposes. Over $2,500,000 will be spent in preparing for developing the property.

George E. Davis & Co. report very slight improvement in business. The company operates four mills at Shawsville, Va., on the Norfolk & Western Railway, and has made contracts covering a large part of its output.

A riot occurred in the lumber town of Damascus, Va., last week, when a band of masked men sought to drive away a force of Italian laborers imported by the Damascus Lumber Company. The purpose of the mob was to prevent the foreign laborers from competing with them. They attacked the town in truly frontier style, though they did not succeed in scaring off the foreigners, and the Damascus Lumber Company and the county authorities are taking steps to indict all who participated.

"Business is not nearly as bad as it might be," said E. L. Warren, a Bristol wholesale hardwood lumberman, this week. "It is generally believed that the coming fall and winter will see much better business."

Bird M. Robinson of New York was a recent visitor in Bristol. Mr. Robinson is interested in the Little River Lumber Company, which has a large number of mills along the new Tennessee railroad through White, Scott and other Tennessee counties, and which is developing a large tract of timber land in that section.

The consummation of the plan to take over the Virginia & Southwestern Railway and subsidiary lines, the Black Mountain and the Holston River railroads, was accomplished last week, when new officers were elected, being the same as those of the Southern. The road is a very important lumber carrying line. J. H. McCue is made general manager, while W. W. Finley succeeds Henry K. McHarg as president and Fairfax Harrison is the successor of John E. Newton as vice-president and general manager. J. H. McCue will be in active charge of the properties. The stock in the road was purchased more than a year ago by the Southern.

The Tug River Lumber Company will put its band mill in Wise county, Virginia, in operation about August 1, when a new five-mile line of railroad it is constructing at that operation will be completed.

J. Mortimer, Jr., superintendent of all of the operations of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company of Columbus, and R. D. Loftis, the latter in charge of the company operations in this section and at Hampton, Carter county, Tennessee, were in Bristol this week on business. The mills of the Ritter company are all running and no let-up is expected. Shipments have been fairly heavy and conditions are regarded as very good.

CINCINNATI

Edward Roberts, head of E. Roberts & Co., lumber dealers, died at his residence, 2345 High land avenue, East Walnut Hills, last week after a lingering illness. Mr. Roberts was a pioneer lumber merchant of the Queen City, having been connected with the business for over half a century. Although 77 years old he was active in business almost up to the time of his death. Mr. Roberts is survived by five sons, who will assume charge of the business.

The figures just issued by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce covering receipts and shipments of lumber for the month of June show that the receipts by far exceeded those of the month previous, as did the shipments. Receipts of lumber here during the month of June aggregated 6,209 cars, as compared with last month of 5,104, and for the same month of the year previous, 8,685. Shipments last month were 4,065 cars, as compared with 3,594 for May and for the same time of the year previous of 6,149 cars.

The regular weekly meeting of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club scheduled for June 27 was postponed owing to the annual outing of the club, and the next meeting will be held at the Business Men's Club July 11. Several minor points are to be attended to, among them the application of several firms for membership. Several outstanding committees will also report.

"The past few weeks have been very good for us," said Thomas J. Moffett of the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company recently. "Our mail-order business has shown a healthy increase, and the domestic trade has also stiffened up some. The market at the present time, I think, is better than it has been at any period this year, and that is saying a great deal considering the time of the year. Usually this season is quiet, but this year we are able to get some of the trade that we usually received several months previous. All our mills are busy, and I think they will be run for several months to come. The nomination of William H. Taft has helped the situation considerably."

J. E. Tuthill of the E. L. Edwards concern is very optimistic over the situation here and speaks freely on what trade will be within the next six months. He is of the opinion that the best six months of the year are yet to come, and thus far his observations have panned out. The latter part of June usually brings on a halt to the demand for all grades of lumber, but this year was an exception, and instead the demand increased, which alone gives evidence of further improvement.

Fred W. Mowbray of Mowbray & Robinson is receiving congratulations from his many friends upon the arrival of an heir to the Mowbray estate. The newcomer is a girl and adds much joy to the happy family.

William S. Sterrett of the Sterrett Lumber Company has been elected secretary of the Cincinnati Mutual Fire Insurance Company of this city. Sterrett is a pretty busy man these days, as he is also secretary of the Lumbermen's Club, besides of course having his regular lumber business to attend to.

The Sunshine League, which was launched the early part of June to try to get the business men of the Queen City to re-employ as many men as possible on July 1, has met with much success, as fully 3,000 men were re-employed on that day. Many furniture factories were among the number, while the J. A. Fay & Egan Company helped along to the extent of several hundred men. Senator Foraker spoke on the floor of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce July 1 and complimented the work of the Sunshine League, and also dwelt upon politics.

Burglars forced open a window in the Western Lumber Company's office on West Eighth street last month and took some of the office fixtures, but little cash. They scattered the contents of the desks over the floor and caused a great deal of work for the clerks.

J. Ruben Boske, office manager of the Hinckley Lumber Company, and Miss Loretta Benzinger of Covington will be married August 5 in Covington. The couple will spend several weeks on the lakes on their honeymoon. Boske has been with the Hinckley company for several years and is highly valuable.

Clifford P. Egan, son of Thomas P. Egan of the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, woodworking machine manufacturers, has been admitted to membership to the Cincinnati Advertisers' Club.

Chester F. Korn of the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company has returned from a business trip to the South, where he visited the mill of the company.

The McFarland Lumber Company of Mansfield, O., with a capital stock of $10,000, was incorporated last week by G. O. McFarland, R. C., M. E., D. O. and A. L. McFarland.

Harry Freiberg of the Freiberg Lumber Company was successfully operated on the latter part of June for appendicitis. He is again back in harness.

George M. Morgan of the Nicola, Stone & Meyers Company states that in his opinion a change in the situation will not be manifest until the first of September, and then an improvement will be perceptible. Things at the present time are about the same as for several weeks past.

The creditors' meeting of the Wilborg & Hanna Company will be held in the office of Referee Greve July 9, when a further discussion of the proposed offer of 40 cents on the dollar will be heard. This meeting is expected to bring out many arguments.

EVANSVILLE

It was with deep regret that the lumber trade here learned of the death of Henry Maley at his home in Edinburg, Ind., on July 6. His death was a surprise to his many friends here, as he was in this city a short time ago in the best of health and spirits.

The bandmill and filing-room of the H. Herrmann Manufacturing Company were destroyed by fire of unknown origin here on the night of June 29, entailing a loss of about $15,000. The loss was covered by insurance. The mill had not been operated for some time. The large dimension mills of the company located near the sawmill were saved by the good work of the fire department. They are being operated full time.

G. D. Glover of R. Glover & Sons, the well-known lumber and stave manufacturers of Shawneetown, Ill., passed through this city this week in his big touring car en route to Shawneetown from Vincennes, where he had been with his family.

A cablegram was received from Queenstown, Ireland, from Nathan Thayer of Thompson, Thayer & McCowen, this being Mr. Thayer's first stop in the tour of Europe which he is making.

Plans for the new Furniture Exchange Building, which have been under way for some time, are about finished now and the contract will probably be let in a short time. The building when completed will cost over $100,000.

The large sawmill of Maley, Young & Cutsinger at Jasper, Ind., was destroyed by fire there on the night of June 27, causing a loss of $9,000, covered by insurance. The large dimension mill and lumber yard located near the mill were not damaged. The mill had resumed operation only a week before the fire, after a shut-down of several weeks, and had a nice stock of logs on hand ready to be sawed. The firm has not decided at this time as to its course in rebuilding the mill.

James Williams and wife of Fort Branch, Ind., were found guilty of arson in the Gibson County Circuit Court at Princeton, Ind. Williams will be sent to the state reformatory at Jeffersonville and his wife goes to the women's reformatory at Indianapolis. The charge against the couple was attempting to burn the Greer-Wilkinson lumber plant at Fort Branch.

C. W. Talge of the Evansville Veneer Company returned recently from the Northwest, where he had been on a business trip for several weeks. Gilbert Heidt of the same company says business is picking up; in fact, the improvement is very evident with them, especially the demand for rotary-cut veneer.

ST. LOUIS

The Lumbermen's Club of St. Louis held its last meeting, previous to the summer closing, at Delmar Garden on June 23. It was purely a social gathering and the lady friends of the members were the guests of the club. A dinner was given at the restaurant connected with the garden at 6:30, followed by a visit to the theater where summer opera is given. About one hundred members and guests were present. Immediately after the dinner and before the visit to the theater a social session was held. J. A. Freeman, president of the club, called the assemblage to order and after expressing the wish that these present enjoy themselves, he suggested that resolutions of respect on the death of Mrs. George E. Hibbard, who died June 22, would be most appropriate and as a motion to that effect was made and passed, Mr. Freeman named W. A. Bousack, W. E. Barnes and Julius Seidel to draw up the resolutions, which were adopted and ordered spread upon the minutes and a copy of them sent to Mr. Hibbard.

The month-end report of the St. Louis Building Commissioner shows the total amount of building in June was $72,774 less than during the same month in 1907. The total building operations last month were $1,942,736, against $2,015,510 for June of last year.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts and shipments of last year and this, as reported by the Merchants' Exchange:

RECEIPTS.

	1907. Railroad. Cars.	River. Feet.
January	9,721	52,000
February	11,832	103,000
March	14,331	127,000
April	15,351	189,000
May	16,827	250,000
June	13,611	272,000
Totals	81,573	1,093,000
	1908.	
January	8,218	8,000
February	8,419	143,000
March	8,880	142,000
April	9,802	152,000
May	9,803	355,000
June	9,677	63,000
Totals	54,680	863,000

SHIPMENTS.

	1907. Railroad. Cars.	River. Feet.
January	6,396	.....
February	6,948	17,000
March	9,361	75,000
April	10,223	164,000
May	10,607	342,000
June	9,297	356,000
Totals	52,828	954,000
	1908.	
January	6,512	.....
February	6,531	.....
March	7,585	90,000
April	7,597	140,000
May	7,752	76,000
June	7,308	33,000
Totals	43,285	339,000

This shows a falling off of 26,893 cars in receipts by river for the first six months this year, as compared with the first six months last year, and a falling off of 230,000 feet in the receipts of lumber by river this year. It shows a falling off in shipments of lumber of 9,543 cars by railroad and by river of 615,000 feet.

The following is the amount of lumber measured and inspected by the Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis during the month of June, 1908:

	Feet.
Quartered red oak	8,994
Quartered white oak	55,360
Plain red oak	5,692
Plain white oak	26,662
Cottonwood	17,278
Cypress	218,054
Cedar	8,127
Poplar	720
Gum	16,132
Ash	15,566
Yellow pine	11,390
Total	386,954

George F. Cottrill and wife left for Atlantic City early in July for a two weeks' visit. They will then go to Asbury Park, N. J., for a longer stay.

J. S. Garetson, president of the Garetson-Greason Lumber Company, recently left for Old Mexico to be absent for several weeks. His family are at Chautauqua, N. Y., for the summer. When Mr. Garetson returns from Old Mexico he will join them for the balance of the summer.

The chief inspector of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, F. P. Southgate, was a recent visitor in St. Louis. He is making his quarterly tour of the cities in which the association has inspectors. He was in St. Louis for several days.

Mrs. Laura Hensiek, wife of William H. Hensiek, of the Wilson-Reheis-Rolfes Lumber Company, died recently. Besides the husband she leaves two small children.

G. W. Allport, manager of the lumber department of the Ozark Cooperage and Lumber Company, is the father of a handsome baby girl. His friends are showering congratulations upon him.

The Independent Lumber Company of this city has gone out of business.

Business is considerably better than it was a week or two ago, according to Theodore Plummer, president of the Plummer lumber company. While it is not yet what it ought to be at this season of the year, it is beginning to look more encouraging. Several good orders have been received, Mr. Plummer says, and as he will not accept orders unless satisfactory prices are obtained, it can safely be said that good prices were obtained for the orders booked.

E. H. Luehrmann, vice-president of the Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company, reports business as having started up right well this month. June sales held their own in comparison with the same month last year. Prices are better, Mr. Luehrmann says, on all items of hardwood.

Inquiries and orders are coming in better than they were a month ago, is the report made by Charles Thomas of the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company. Prices are much better than they have been, owing to the scarcity of a great many items on the list.

L. M. Borgess, secretary of the Steele & Hibbard Lumber Company, spent the first week of this month in the city. He had been up in the Northwest on a selling trip and came home to spend the Fourth. He has now gone out on another selling trip. He says business has been fairly good, with prices showing improvement.

After being ill for several weeks, E. W. Blumer, sales manager of the Lothman Cypress Company, is at his desk again. He reports that they have been doing as well as could be expected with the cypress market as quiet as it has been. He has faith in the future, however, and looks for better conditions before very long.

W. A. Bonsack of the Bonsack Lumber Company says the lumber market has been very quiet, but is improving. Many items on the hardwood list are quite scarce and they are bringing good prices.

A. G. Wetmore, president of the Southern Hardwood Lumber Company of Memphis, Tenn., was in St. Louis a few days ago on his way north on business. He spent the time here with his selling agents, the F. C. Moore Lumber Company, and placed some little business. He stopped over again on his way home on the 3d of July. Mr. Wetmore says that business is quiet. His export trade, though, has held up much better than the trade in this country. Advices received by him from Europe are to the effect that the foreign market is glutted with lumber because the lumbermen of this country have been sending over so much lumber for foreign dealers to sell.

"Gus" Bush, secretary of the Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis, was called to Memphis, Tenn., the first of July because of the serious illness of his mother.

Mrs. Caroline M. Hibbard, wife of George E. Hibbard, vice-president and general manager of the Steele & Hibbard Lumber Company, died Monday morning, June 22, after an illness of two years. The funeral took place from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. J. Adams. Mrs. Hibbard was the daughter of the late Tracy Turner, a prominent St. Louis business man before and during the civil war, and of Harriet Dukes Turner, whose father, William Dukes, was a well-known St. Louis contractor. Mrs. Hibbard had been married about twenty-two years and was a woman of much beauty and of a disposition that won her many friends.

MEMPHIS

Lumber interests are much encouraged over the fact that railroad shops, which have been running on short time or were closed down altogether, are resuming operations with full force and on regular schedule. The railroads found it necessary to economize during the period of financial stringency and the dullness of business which followed and the fact that they found themselves handling an increase in business sufficient to justify them in restoring the forces which were temporarily laid off is accepted as a most favorable feature.

The Illinois Central has announced officially that it has put to work about 5,000 additional men since July 1. The company has also increased its force at some of its northern plants. The St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt) Railway Company has reopened its shops at Pine Bluff. These were cut down to very limited hours and the force was greatly reduced. The Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain system is gradually increasing the number of employes at the shops at Argenta and other points on the system, and information received here from Meridian, Miss., indicates that the shops of the New Orleans & Northeastern have resumed on full time after a shut down of some duration. Another encouraging feature is that the Southern Railway Company has restored the cut of 10 per cent in wages of its employes which covered about four months. This became effective July 1.

Still another encouraging factor is to be noted in the reopening of offices by the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain system, which found it necessary to cut down operating expenses and closed some of the smaller offices. Furthermore, this road is increasing the number of freight cars in use and it is announced that the Illinois Central is distributing 15,000 empties which have been idle for some time in order that they may be available at proper points for the handling of traffic offering. The Southern Railway, Louisville & Nashville and all the other roads operating in the Central South show a large increase in the volume of business and, from a railroad standpoint, conditions look a great deal better than they have at any time since the suspension of work last fall. It may be noted in the same connection that much new railroad work which was abandoned at that time is being taken up again with a view to pushing to completion as rapidly as possible. This applies not only to the Central South, but practically to every other part of the country.

Another index to the improvement of business conditions may be found in the splendid statement made by banks in Little Rock, Memphis, Atlanta, Birmingham, Nashville and other points. There is not a banking institution in Memphis which has not already declared or proposes to declare quarterly or semi-annual dividends. Similar reports come from the other points mentioned. Furthermore, banks in Memphis have an average of about $140 for every man, woman and child on deposit, which is large enough to show that the confidence which was so badly impaired during the financial panic has been entirely restored. The total deposits in Memphis banks are about $27,000,000, and this compares most favorably with other years at this date.

Lee Wilson & Co. are completing their veneer mill at Wilson, Ark., and making rapid progress on the planing mill. The latter will be completed and ready for operation in about ninety days. The concern has announced its intention of shutting down its big band mill at Wilson July 15 for an indefinite period. It is expected that the company will not operate this plant nor the veneer and planing mills within ninety days after that date unless the market should show material improvement in the meantime.

Russe & Burgess, among the more important hardwood manufacturers and exporters in this market, have announced their intention of closing down their band mill in Memphis within the next fortnight. They have about 2,000,000 feet of timber yet to saw, but in view of the fact that they are not doing any logging they prefer to close down during the summer and saw the remainder of this timber next fall.

The Illinois Central and Southern railway have abandoned operation of the Tennessee Central and this road has been turned over to its original owners. The two operating roads had an option which expired July 1 and both of them refused to exercise this. They said that the use of the road had not proved as profitable as they had anticipated and not enough so to justify them in continuing. The abandonment of this line has made it necessary for the Illinois Central to increase its force at Memphis. W. E. Downing will come to this city as assis-

tant general freight agent of the Illinois Central. He will continue to look after the territory between Hopkinsville, Ky., and Evansville, Ind., and will probably have other territory assigned him.

It is unofficially announced that the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic railroad contemplates the establishment of commercial offices in Memphis this fall, and color is given to the report by a visit to Memphis recently of J. J. Compton, general freight agent of the company. The road discussed the advisability of opening offices in Memphis May 1, but decided to hold off for a time until traffic conditions improved. It is now suggested that the plan will be carried out September 1.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Tight Barrel Stave Manufacturers' Association will be held in the assembly room of the Gayoso Hotel July 14. This announcement is made on the authority of E. H. Defebaugh, secretary of the organization. For a long while this association has held practically all of its meetings in Memphis. Thomas Robinson, of Junction City, Ark., is president. The general condition of trade will be one of the chief topics of discussion at the coming sessions.

Dispatches received here from Caddo Gap, Ark., indicate that rapid progress is being made in saving the timber blown down in that section in April. It is estimated that about 75,000,000 feet of timber was leveled by the storm. Several sawmills have been placed along the path of the cyclone and much of the timber will be converted into unmerchantable lumber. The white oak is being worked into staves.

Announcement is made that work will begin on the interurban line between Memphis and Lake View between now and August 1. It is reported that financial arrangements have already been completed and that the contracts will be let in a short time. The estimated cost is $620,000, including equipment. This is the first step in the building of the interurban line connecting Memphis with Clarksdale, Miss. The electric line, as surveyed, will divide the country between the Illinois Central and Yazoo and Mississippi Valley and will furnish splendid facilities for the development of the resources of that section, as it will operate cars for both passenger and freight traffic.

The falling off in the price of building material and the cheaper cost of labor have proven a stimulus to building, with the result that the showing for June is exceptionally favorable so far as Memphis is concerned. Total expenditures were $354,855, and the number of permits called for 248 buildings. Building Commissioner Newton states that he has investigated the matter and that he can promise the people of Memphis that there will be a very large increase in July over June. He states that a number of buildings have been projected and that the outlay will be very extensive. The newspapers in Memphis and at other points have taken up the slogan "build now," and it appears to be bringing results.

The George H. Temple Lumber Company has been launched in Memphis. Mr. Temple was connected for some time with John B. Ransom & Co. of Nashville, and later was with Richard F. Baer & Co. of Baltimore, with offices in Mobile. He has also been connected with a number of other lumber concerns in the south, including the Pettibone-Taylor Company. Mr. Temple engaged in business in Memphis with W. T. Powers under the firm name of the Powers-Temple Lumber Company. This recently liquidated and Mr. Temple has taken entire charge thereof. The company will manufacture, deal in and export hardwood lumber.

The Helena, Ark., Woodenware Company has made a notable extension of its business plans. It has put in a band mill and will add a hardwood department, manufacturing and carrying in stock a full line of hardwood lumber. Special attention will be given to cottonwood. The leading spirit in this enterprise is J. H. Baskette, who was for some years at the head of the Prewitt-Spurr Manufacturing Company.

Frank Conkling, who has been in charge of the southern operations of the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company of Cincinnati, with headquarters at Memphis, has removed to Glendora, Miss. Mr. Conkling does not know whether this change will be permanent, but for a while at least he will operate from Glendora, where the band mill of the company is located. It was necessary to make so many trips down to the mill that the management decided it would be well to stay at that point. Mr. Conkling has been prominently identified with the lumber interests of Memphis and is very popular with the fraternity, who regret to see him leave even for a short time.

John L. Kaul, president of the Kaul Lumber Company, whose plant at Collins, Ala., was burned some time ago with a loss of $175,000, announces that the mill will be rebuilt and that the plant will be in operation again by October 1. Early estimate placed the loss at $200,000, but Mr. Kaul states that this was entirely too high. The company was fully protected by insurance.

Lumbermen of this city are congratulating themselves upon the fact that the announcement made from Washington regarding the forthcoming conference of executive officers of southern railroads to consider advancing rates on commodities in the territory south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi will leave out two very important commodities, cotton and lumber. The roads in their attempted advances on hardwood lumber and yellow pine from points in this territory were not eminently successful, being recalled by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and this probably accounts for the fact that the roads will not attempt to interfere with the rates on lumber shipments.

Abraham J. Perry, one of the owners of the Oasis Lumber Company, which recently began business in Memphis, has been arrested upon capiases charging larceny. He gave bond, which was signed by J. P. Sullivan and G. W. Whiatt. Mr Perry is specifically charged in the bills of indictment with obtaining through fraudulent schemes 160,000 feet of lumber. C. L. Schoffner of Newport, Ark., is the prosecutor in one of the bills of indictment, which charges a theft of 85,000 feet of lumber, valued at $1,200. W. O Mitchell of Jonesboro, Ark., is the prosecutor in the second bill, which charges the theft of 75,000 feet, valued at $1,500. The prosecutors both allege the lumber was shipped by them under conditions which subsequently proved to be the reverse from what they had been led to believe by the defendant at the time shipments were made.

NEW ORLEANS

In spite of a vigorous protest from the timber holders of the state and an urgent petition from the financial interests of New Orleans, calling upon the legislature to vote against the measure, the state senate has passed the Wilson land bills No. 368 and 369, with the result that thousands of acres of timber lands in the state are now threatened with confiscation. In many instances these lands are held by eastern and northern investors who have put thousands of dollars into them and who will lose heavily unless they can prevent the successful operation of the measure. Besides establishing new minimum prices that must hereafter be paid for state lands, house bill No. 368 provides for the annulment of all applications now on file in the office of the register of state land office for entry or purchase of public lands from the state to which patent or certificate has not issued. It further stipulates: "That whenever the governor shall be satisfied from information received, that swamp lands of the state, not subject to tidal overflow, have been illegally and fraudulently entered by private persons or corporations and sold by the state for a price less than $1.25 per acre, or for a price authorized by law, but in a quantity in excess of 640 acres entered by any one person and sold by the state, he shall have the authority to order the institution of proceedings for the recovery of all such lands in excess of 640 acres, or the value of the timber taken therefrom, of damage thereto and waste therefrom." Thousands of acres of all kinds of lands are involved in this matter. The law practically amounts to the repudiation of certain land scrip which the opponents of the bill hold should be honored by the state. These lands alleged to have been fraudulently entered are now in the hands of third or fourth persons who are guiltless in so far as any fraudulent entries are concerned. These people, however, under the present circumstances will have to pay the bill.

B. S. Sacksionie of Paris, France, a prominent European lumberman, was here recently looking over the lumber situation with a view to arranging for some 1908 exports to his native land. In discussing the lumber situation generally Mr. Sacksionie took exception to the manner in which the American timber operators cut their lumber. "I notice great waste in the manner in which your forests are cut," he said. "The trees are sawed down and what is left of them is burned. In Europe the trees are pulled down instead of sawed and every bit of the trunk is used. There is a great deal of splendid timber in Louisiana and many different kinds which we do not have in Europe, and in fact know nothing about. I am looking into these different varieties in order to see what we can ship from here back to France." From New Orleans Mr. Sacksionie will go to Mexico and will return to France in the fall.

The Louisiana Furniture Company has been incorporated in this city to manufacture, buy and sell furniture and hardwood products. Its authorized capital is $25,000. These are the incorporators: W. Salaun, president; A. Phillips, vice-president; L. A. Le Blanc, secretary-treasurer.

Announcement is made from Monroe, La., that the Hardwood Manufacturing Company of Kentucky has bought for $104,000 the hardwood holdings of Henry Lipp, located along the D'Arbonne in Ouachita parish. The tract contains 10,121 acres of land covered with fine hardwood timber. A big hardwood mill will be built shortly to develop the land.

The Old River Lumber Company has been organized at Saulters Bluff, near Lake Charles, La., to do a general business in manufacturing and exporting lumber. It is capitalized at $10,000. J. E. Loxley is president, C. E. Loxley is vice-president and Frank Mace is secretary-treasurer.

The Kimberly-Wing Company has been incorporated at Jackson, Miss., with an authorized capital of $100,000, to manufacture woodenware utensils and implements from native woods. John F. Conant, William C. Wing and Daniel L. Kimberly of Neenah, Wis., and T. R. Foster of Vicksburg, Miss., are the incorporators.

The Wilson-Flowers Furniture Company has been incorporated at Crystal Springs, Miss., to manufacture furniture and hardwood products. W. W. Wilson, J. B. Flowers and others are the incorporators.

The Mendenhall Lumber Company has been incorporated at Mendenhall, Simpson county, Miss., with an authorized capital of $30,000. C. R. McLaughlin, H. E. Welsh and J. S. Harrison are the incorporators.

Local furniture men and manufacturers of hardwood products will in all probability be well represented at the big exhibition of home manufacturers that the New Orleans Progressive Union will hold here in September. Several hardwood lumber companies have already gone into the project and it is believed that an attractive display of hardwood products, all native manufacturers, will be made a part of the fair. Great interest is being manifested in the development of the plan.

NASHVILLE

One of the most important lumber sections in or near Nashville is that located just across Cumberland river in East Nashville along the bank of the Cumberland river. One after another here, in a long line reaching a mile or more up the river front, are such well-known concerns as the Standard Lumber and Box Company; Prewitt, Spurr Manufacturing Company; Love, Boyd & Co.; Standard Furniture Company; Davidson-Benedict Company; Nashville Tie and Cedar Company; Indiana Lumber Company; E. & N. Manufacturing Company, and many others. These concerns will, in the no distant future, be brought into more direct connection with the main business portion of Nashville by reason of the fact that the county is now engaged in erecting two immense bridges across Cumberland river. The Sparkman Street bridge, just south of Broad, will run right through the heart of this big lumber section and will afford quick service to the Tennessee Central and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway and Louisville & Nashville freight yards. The Jefferson Street bridge, which is lower down the river, will tap the Indiana Lumber Company's yards and likewise a number of companies along Front or Wall street on the west side of the river. These two bridges will cost together more than $1,000,000.

A special from McEwen, Tenn., announces the assignment there of L. D. Baker, who executed a deed of trust for the benefit of his creditors, naming J. J. Slanaker as trustee under the instrument. The liabilities are about $22,000 and the assets about $16,000. Mr. Baker was the owner of several large sawmills in and near McEwen and was engaged in the manufacture of lumber and cross-ties. The recent financial trouble and the accompanying decrease in the price of lumber were responsible for his assignment.

The many friends of Hamilton Love will learn with gladness that his little son, Hamilton, Jr., is now doing nicely. The little fellow, who is only five years of age, was recently stricken with typhoid fever, and for a while much uneasiness was manifested concerning his condition. However, he is believed to be practically out of danger now. His father is junior member of the firm of Love, Boyd & Co., one of Nashville's biggest lumber concerns.

A special from Florence, Ala., announces the incorporation there of the Richardson Consolidated Lumber Company, with a capital stock of $24,000. The company will do a wholesale and retail lumber and building material business and will have yards at Florence, Haleyville and Russellville, Ala. The company is in reality a consolidation of the Haleyville Lumber Company and the R. & H. Lumber Company of Russellville, Ala. The officers are: President, W. M. Richardson; vice-president, D. F. Hargett; secretary and treasurer, L. C. Redd; general manager, E. G. Prosser; sales manager, J. F. Richardson.

"I allus thought er sawmill was the bizziest place I knowed of," said a stranger of rural type in an uptown office the other day, "but, Mister, I jes wan' ter remark right here that I's been around some in my day and seen a passel o' queer things, but I'll be gosh durned ef you ain't got the all-firedest livelliest squirrel in that air cage ever I seed in all my life before." The country man had stood for some moments looking intently at an electric buzzer before he said a word, and had even started to put his fingers through the side of the cage to play with the "squirrel," when he was restrained from doing the latter, at least.

WAUSAU

The Frost Veneer and Seating Company's plant at Antigo, which was recently destroyed by fire at a loss of $50,000, will be rebuilt.

The Frome Manufacturing Company's plant and lumber yards at Howard's Grove, near Sheboygan, were destroyed by fire recently. Loss $14,000.

The Wausau Fixture and Furniture Company recently made about $8,000 worth of improvements in its plant, adding eight new machines for the manufacture of hardwood flooring, casings, doors, etc.

The Coller-Stange Company of Merrill recently suffered a $7,000 loss through a severe windstorm. A refuse burner was blown over onto the mill, knocking down the smoke stacks and about 675 feet of piping between the mill and the dry kiln, caving in the roof of the mill and causing more or less other damage. The tops were also blown off the company's lumber piles.

Officers of the company say that the Mason-Donaldson Lumber Company's mill, which was recently destroyed at Donaldson, will be rebuilt without delay.

The D. L. Greely sawmill at McCord was destroyed by fire recently; loss $20,000; no insurance. About $200 worth of lumber was burned also. The fire is thought to be the work of incendiaries. The site and stock of lumber has been sold to Emerson Brothers of Prentice at receiver's sale for $5,000. Mr. Greely's creditors will receive about 50 cents on the dollar.

The annual meeting of the Coye Furniture Company of Stevens Point was held recently and the following directors elected: D. E. Frost, F. A. Southwick, A. R. Week, W. B. Buckingham, W. W. Gregory, W. H. and C. M. Coye. At a subsequent meeting the following officers were elected: President, D. E. Frost; vice-president, F. A. Southwick; treasurer, W. H. Coye; secretary, W. S. Young. Reports of the secretary and treasurer show a falling off in business the past year of only 16 per cent, notwithstanding the strenuous times through which it has passed. No additions or expensive improvements are planned for the coming year.

The Foster-Latimer Lumber Company of Meilen recently entertained about thirty lumbermen from the Twin Cities and elsewhere who are its patrons. The delegation arrived in a special car and was tendered a trout breakfast at a hotel. The guests were then taken on board the company's logging railroad train out to the camps, where an elaborate dinner was served. The afternoon was spent in inspecting the mill property, etc. In the evening a six-course dinner was served at a hotel. The guests were very much impressed with the company's hospitality and with what they saw.

Frank O. De Saix has closed out his piano manufacturing business in Chicago, where he has been located for the past eight years. He has gone to Antigo, Wis., where he is engaged in a like enterprise under the firm name of De Saix & Beckman.

A Foster City operator has been given a contract to take 10,000,000 feet of sunken logs out of the Menominee river. It is estimated that there are hundreds of millions of feet of such timber in that river.

TOLEDO

A new and novel question has been raised in the suit brought by the Toledo Storage and Loan Company against Adam Schauss, receiver for the Keiper Brothers' furniture concern, lately thrown into bankruptcy. The plaintiff claims to have purchased the entire stock and paid the cash therefor to Carl Keiper, and asks that it be given possession of the stock which it has bought and paid for. The creditors claim that under a new law of the state of Ohio a sale of an entire stock of goods cannot legally be made until seven days' written notice thereof has been filed with the recorder of the county, and that said notice was never filed, and that the sale was therefore illegal and the title to the goods did not pass to the purchaser. The plaintiff admits the state law, but contends that it is not applicable to the federal courts, where the present action is now pending. Bankruptcy Referee Fordyce Belford has taken the matter under advisement. The proposition is a new one and is being watched with interest.

A change was recently made in the stock of the Compressed Preserving Wood Tie Company of Toledo. The concern now has $25,000 of preferred stock drawing 6 per cent dividends and a common stock amounting to $75,000.

The hearing of the complaint of the Ohio shippers against the railroads of the state for the establishment of a seventh class of rates for low-priced commodities, including lumber and most all kinds of forest products, which was to have been held a few days ago before the Ohio Railroad Commission, has been postponed until some time this fall. An exact date was not fixed for the hearing.

There has been a change in the name of the Toledo Remodeling Furniture Company, which for three years has been engaged in the manufacture of store and office fixtures, interior finish, mantels, etc. On July 1 it assumed the name of the Ette Furniture Company. There was no change in the personnel of the concern.

T. E. Coleman, who owns and operates a saw and planing mill at Findlay, O., recently purchased a fine tract of hardwood timber from G. W. Montgomery, near that city. The timber will be worked up into building materials.

The Pennsylvania Railway Company and several other railroads doing business in Ohio have entered extensively into the plan of raising trees for crossties. The company this spring planted 625,000 young trees, making a total of 2,425,000 trees now owned by this one railway company.

CHARLOTTE

Indicative of the improvement in conditions affecting hardwood manufacturers of North Carolina is the fact that during the past fortnight several large manufactories have found it profitable to resume operations after a suspension of several months, due to the general depression in business. The Oak Furniture Company, extensive manufacturers of furniture at North Wilkesboro, has just resumed operations full time and the Forest Furniture Company of North Wilkesboro has also resumed operations after a short close-down. Manufacturers in High Point, Lexington, North Wilkesboro and other manufacturing centers report business active again and that trade is opening up satisfactorily.

The Piedmont Buggy Company of Monroe, N. C., has just manufactured what is said to be the first automobile made in the South. It is a buggy equipped with a 10-horsepower gasoline engine and can go thirty miles an hour. The manufacture of the auto-buggy by this concern is considered as significant of the opening up of a new industry in the South, where raw material is easily accessible.

MINNEAPOLIS

Building permits for the Twin Cities continue to average up pretty close to last year, which was a record breaker, indicating that this particular spot is no dead one in the lumber market. The Minneapolis record for June was $576,120, and St. Paul's was $807,542. Last year in June the Minneapolis total was $1,002,025 and St. Paul's was $562,972. The two cities together show an increase, and on the six months' record they are not far behind last year. Minneapolis showing $4,366,625 to $5,059,610 last year and St. Paul $2,975,139 to $3,416,015.

E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company has returned from a four weeks' business trip to southern points, where their chief interests are located. He says the production of southern oak mills has been considerably curtailed by the high water troubles, which have attacked their properties four separate times, necessitating a shut down each time. Mr. Smith

and family have gone to their summer home at Annandale, Minn., to recuperate.

A. S. Bliss of the Payson Smith Lumber Company went to Chicago with his young daughter on July 4 and spent the holiday there with friends.

I. P. Lennan of I. P. Lennan & Co. says there is evidently a stronger tone all around to the hardwood market and prices are holding up well. Stocks of northern hardwoods are light and the southern supply has been limited. The manufacturers have been calling for stock only as they absolutely required it, and this has kept down the volume of transactions, but a fair amount of hardwood has been going into consumption and there is sure to be a better trade in the fall on that account.

The railroad committee of the Northwestern Hardwood Lumbermen's Association has not been active this summer in the matter of railroad overweight claims, and has had no satisfactory adjustment yet with the railroad officials. A meeting on the subject will be held in the near future and the grievance of the hardwood men will be taken up with a determination to get something near justice.

NORFOLK

The weather in this immediate section has been excessively hot, accompanied with excessive humidity, during the past two weeks, although so far as has been learned no drawbacks have been experienced in milling operations because of this, the majority of the laborers employed being negroes, who are by nature prepared for hot weather. With the wholesalers in the city every opportunity has been availed of to attend the seaside resorts and get relief from the oppressive weather.

Frank Betts of C. M. Betts & Co., Philadelphia, was a visitor to the city June 30 on business.

A. R. Turnbull of the Rowland Lumber Company left for New York City last week, accompanied by his sister and father, R. W. Turnbull, president of the Rowland company. Mr. Turnbull will be gone about a week or ten days.

There is a strong rumor afloat that the Virginia railroad, which has been nearly completed, its financial end being managed by H. H. Rogers of Standard Oil fame, and which taps fertile West Virginia hardwood and pine timber lands hitherto undeveloped, transporting them to Norfolk for export, will purchase the Kanawha & Michigan and the Toledo & Ohio Central railroads, to be used as their western outlet, these roads connecting the Virginia road with the Great Lakes. The activities of the management of this road are being watched with much interest by local hardwood men, its completion meaning great things for this city's future as a hardwood exporting port.

Lyman S. Stone of St. Louis was in the city during the past ten days on business.

Building operations in this city have been extensive of late, although contrary to expectations, last year being exposition year and the reaction being expected during 1908. For the month of June permits to the amount of $206,-

One of the most spectacular and disastrous 000 were granted.

fires which has been witnessed in this city in recent years was that which destroyed the plant of the Farmers' Manufacturing Company, located on the outskirts of this city, the latter part of last month, resulting in a monetary loss of about $125,000, of which amount only about $40,000 was covered by insurance. This factory manufactures barrels, hoops and crates, and in the making of these consumed a large amount of gum, this wood being the principal one used. An especially unfortunate feature of the conflagration was the loss of a machine on which the East brothers, operators of the establishment, had spent years in perfecting, and the loss of which is irreparable.

The Illinois building on the Jamestown Exposition grounds has been purchased by W. H. Wales, Jr., president of the Atlantic Creosoting & Wood Preserving Company. Several other lumbermen have invested in similar buildings at the grounds.

In order to more economically administer their company's affairs R. F. Baer & Co., operating in hardwoods, have formed the Virginia Hardwood Company, with headquarters at Tazewell, Va., and the North Carolina Hardwood Company, the latter being at Asheville, N. C. The same officers will direct the affairs of both concerns. They are R. P. Baer, president; O. M. Thayer of Mobile, Ala., vice-president, and M. S. Baer, secretary and treasurer. It is announced that there will be no change in the firm policy and that Mr. Thayer will continue in active charge of the mills in Mobile.

S. S. Mann of Mann & Parker, Baltimore, dealers in hardwood lumber, is spending a few days at his concern's mill at Robins Neck, S. C. The operation there is being run on full time, and they claim to be disposing of a maximum production at fair prices.

A dispatch from Christiansburg, Va., dated June 27 states that Schultz Bros. & Morgan, organized by Schultz Bros., Old Colony Building, Chicago, are constructing sawmills at Little River with a capacity of 20,000 feet of hardwoods per day. R. H. Morgan will be in charge of the plant, and the main office address is Christiansburg.

CADILLAC

David Wolf of Wolf Bros., Grand Rapids, is visiting F. A. Diggins.

D. B. Kelley and family have returned from a week's automobile trip, taking in Charlevoix, Petoskey, etc.

A disastrous fire destroyed Kalkaska's business district recently, the main street of the town being practically wiped out of existence. The fire originated in the basement of T. D. Hobbs Racket Dry Goods Store from some unknown cause. Forty-four firms and residences were burned out, including the electric light plant and Bell telephone exchange. The estimated loss is $125,000, with but slight insurance.

It is the prevailing opinion here that the business situation is improving. Generally orders are coming in slowly, but on the whole more business has been done by a number of firms during the past month than for several months before. Reports indicate good crops which, if they materialize, will have a great influence in stimulating trade. Again it seems that after the nomination of candidates at Denver this week much of the uncertainty will cease and gradually business will resume normal conditions.

Ground has been broken for the turpentine plant which is promised to give employment to 200 men.

The Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association is figuring on holding its annual meeting the last week in July. Mackinac Island will probably be the meeting place this year.

ASHLAND

J. W. Kitchen of Vansant, Kitchen & Co. of this city was on a business trip last week to Detroit, Cleveland and other cities.

C. W. Peters of H. C. Creith & Co. of Columbus was a business caller in the city this week, looking after the interests of this company. Mr. Peters advises good receipts of orders and feels confident that the demand for lumber will soon increase materially and prices come back to what they should be. Mr. Peters will call on several manufacturers in Kentucky and West Virginia before returning to Columbus.

R. G. Page, secretary of the Licking River Lumber Company, has returned from a business trip through Ohio and Michigan. He reports receipt of orders during the past week for bill oak, mostly for eastern markets.

Ashley Ward, one of the leading timbermen of Paintsville, Ky., was a business caller in the city this week. Mr. Ward brought down several rafts of timber last week in the rise of the Big Sandy and while here was advised that he had sold all of his timber and was returning to Paintsville. Mr. Ward advises that the timber operations in his vicinity are very quiet at this time; the demand for timber is not what it should be and prices are considerably less than the timber can be sold for, so the operations have discontinued for the present time.

Whisler & Scearcy of Ironton, Ohio, have closed their mill at that place for an indefinite length of time. They will continue to operate their mill in West Virginia and expect to continue operating there for some months.

W. A. Cool of W. A. Cool & Son, Cleveland, was a recent business visitor in this city. He will visit several of the lumber centers in Kentucky and West Virginia before returning to Cleveland.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

CHICAGO

Within the last fortnight the RECORD office has had calls from fully twenty-five hardwood lumbermen and lumber salesmen, and without exception everyone made a very cheerful report on the local market situation. One salesman announces his orders for the previous week amounted to forty-one cars. Another says his sales for the last two weeks in Chicago and vicinity have been more than for the previous two months, and everyone reports an improved situation. Undeniably the market has materially strengthened during the fortnight and there is a considerable renewal of buying on the part of furniture manufacturers as well as railroads and car builders. Everyone believes that the situation will show further improvement as the season advances and that the year will close with remarkable strength.

As is well known, stocks in the hands of wholesale consumers are very light. Stocks in the hands of jobbers are only from fifty to seventy-five per cent as large as a year ago, and notwithstanding the comparatively dull trade of the last six or eight months, lumber in the hands of manufacturers is rather light in quantity and more or less broken in assortment.

BOSTON

The market for hardwoods still lacks that snap necessary to make activity, yet there is a slight and steady gain for the better. Some large consumers who have been practically out of the market for several months are now interested in quotations on good sized blocks and important trading is near at hand. Prices as a whole are held with more firmness and on a little higher level. There are still some manufacturers who are forced to sell their product in order to take care of notes coming due. Manufacturers of veneers are operating their plants from four to six days a week. Demand for veneers is fair. Good figures in mahogany are selling at full asking prices. Piano manufacturers are doing more than for several months and the furniture plants in some places have larger orders.

The demand for quartered oak is fair and prices are firm. Offerings of good lumber are

not large and dealers predict a strong market as soon as demand becomes normal. Plain oak is in quiet call, but sales are reported at better prices than have been obtainable of late. Mahogany is in moderate call. Very little demand for elm and birch is being received in this market. Dealers report more inquiry for hickory, with offerings small. Cypress can still be purchased at low prices.

NEW YORK

The hardwood market at New York continues of the hand to mouth order, there being very little change in the movement of lumber or demand either one way or the other. Indeed, the trade has pretty much settled down to taking things as they come, not looking for any material change between now and the latter part of the year. It is freely admitted that there are ample hardwood stocks offering in all grades for current needs, but any sudden or material change in the demand for hardwoods between now and the latter part of the year will immediately force a sharp rising market by reason of the fact that so many mills have suspended operation at the manufacturing end, and the average buyer and consumer has let his stock run down to the minimum. Such a condition leaves simply a floating stock in the hands of the wholesale or mill trade, which, while ample for the present limited needs of the market, would be quickly absorbed with any change in demand. This is a point which should be fully appreciated by the manufacturing trade and those having any amount of hardwoods for distribution as an incentive to refrain from sacrificing any good stock at today's prices or forcing the present market. Present buying is purely of the hand to mouth order and there is no stimulation evidenced by any sacrifice in prices, and for the most part it must be stated that with the increasing appreciation of actual conditions the tendency to sacrifice prices or crowd the market is growing less, with the result that prices throughout the list are very firm in line with such business as is offering.

PHILADELPHIA

There are many who cling to the opinion that the turning point in trade may be expected only when the presidential nominations are complete and the various platforms decided upon, others of a more logical turn do not look for any substantial change in affairs until there is a complete restoration of confidence in financial centers, which will take, they reason, a much longer period to effect. However, in spite of the various prognostications, optimism generally prevails. The conservative element in the hardwood trade neither anticipate nor desire a boom in trading, which condition usually forces values to prohibitive heights and creates an unhealthy situation. They predict, judging from past experiences, a gradual increase in demand and a comparative advance in prices. Though the building work in this territory for June has fallen far below that of the same month of last year there has been an increase over that of May, and the class of structures is such as to employ more hardwood finish. It is generally understood that there is considerable work of the better grade on the boards awaiting capital to push it along.

Stocks in the hands of the yardmen and consumers are below normal, and purchases are made for absolute needs only, with the request for immediate delivery. Mill stocks are well controlled, and seasoned stock of all grades is anything but plentiful, and there is no sign of action to increase the amount. Values in the better class of hardwoods still hold steady, while in lower grades there is considerable fluctuation, [illegible] ranging high and low, with [illegible] supply, demand and the other hardwood varying. Veneers are off on account of substitutes bearing the legitimate brands being placed on the market. Cigar box lumber is slightly more active. The furniture factories of eastern Pennsylvania are feeling the effect of the depression in the general trade; sash and door mills, flooring manufactories, office fixtures and indoor finish works are fairly busy. Box factories are still running on reduced time, and the much deplored practice of price cutting is still persisted in.

BALTIMORE

While no important changes have taken place in the hardwood trade, a very much better feeling prevails among dealers as well as manufacturers. Not so long ago the period of recovery was put at a distance remote date, but now the opinion prevails that a marked improvement may take place the latter part of this year, and that from now on a slow but continuous advance toward better conditions may be looked for. Just what has given rise to this feeling of optimism would be rather difficult to point out. It may be accepted as certain, however, that the clearing up of the political situation had as much to do with it as anything else. In other mercantile and industrial lines men have taken heart and are going ahead with so much energy that the lumbermen have found themselves almost against their will obliged to follow suit. Certain it is that the tone of the trade is far more hopeful despite the fact that no one appears to be getting much higher prices for his lumber or receiving a very material increase in the number of orders. The mills have been holding down to such an extent that the available supplies have reached a low ebb. Many of the biggest plants have not yet resumed operations, having remained idle for several months. With the big consumers getting ready to enter the market once more, there is some likelihood of a positive shortage. The range of values has been kept up quite well all along, and comparatively little room for improvement remains in this direction.

The restoration of the domestic trade to normal proportions may also be expected to have a good effect abroad, and stop the demoralization there by cutting off further shipments. Within the past six months it was easy enough to urge the discontinuance of forwarding on consignment, but the big mills with heavy accumulations felt that they had to have an outlet, and as long as the foreign brokers were willing to make advances on stocks the export movement kept up. Recently the brakes have been put down somewhat and this, together with the improved outlook on this side of the Atlantic, ought to prove helpful to the exporters.

PITTSBURG

Contrary to the usual state of affairs, midsummer is bringing an increase in lumber sales. Some attribute it to politics, some to the fact that the big industries are nearly starved for lumber, and others to the fact that financial matters are getting easier and that legitimate business is now prepared to go ahead with projects which were held up several months ago. More requisitions are coming in, and, what is still more to the point, more inquiries are developing into orders. Railroads are entering the market; so also are the coal mining companies and the big industrial corporations. None of these is buying heavily, but the sum total of their purchases is enough to justify the belief that from this time forward there will be stronger buying. Aside from these different lines of purchasing there is a marked improvement in the demand for ordinary building lumber. The city of Pittsburg itself is not contributing its share of this business by any means. Comprehensive [illegible] are going up here, but outside the city house-building operations are coming on to the boards in constantly increasing numbers, especially miners' houses. Trade with the manufacturing plants has not been brisk during the past month, but it is sufficient to keep down the stocks and to hold prices fairly firm at present levels.

Demand is less spotted than it was in June. The best grades of oak, especially white oak, are excellent sellers, and it would not be strange if the price advanced before September 1. Many mills are cutting stock to order, and where they have choice lumber they are able to get good prices for it. The medium grades of oak and chestnut are moving slowly and competition is keen all along this line. Poplar keeps its place at the head of the hardwood columns in so far as buying popularity is concerned. Spruce has been less active for a few weeks, although shipments are much larger than they were earlier in the spring. Hickory, maple and ash bring good figures when sold to the manufacturers. The stocks are small and no large orders are being taken.

BUFFALO

A morning spent in visiting the east side hardwood dealers brings out no very inspiring news as to the amount of business going on. The rule is that all lumber sells slow and some of it very slow. Only one or two of the offices reported any late improvement in sales and some of them could not be persuaded by any means that it was better with them now than it was a month ago. One dealer had gone fishing and taken with him a downtown associate, the word given out being that they were not especially needed and might as well be away as at home.

This is the literal and extreme sizing up of the case, though when it comes to be analyzed it does not need to mean very much. It is midsummer. The trade has not been large with the yards at any time this year. It has been very spotted, as most of the dealers report. Some weeks it would really look as if the long looked for return to full business was in sight and then it would all drop off again and there would be weeks before the revival. But this is always so when a trade is recovering from a panic. It is not the time of year for increase in any business except excursions and soda water and there is no reason why this year should be an exception. We must wait. It is a sound trade, every bit of it, and it will come out all right.

The woods themselves are doing about as before. Some dealers are doing a little better with white ash and others are selling maple somewhat faster than they were. All agree that quartered oak and poplar are very scarce and that oak of all sorts and cuts would soon give out if the demand should become large, for the mills have not tried to pile lumber up much. It might not be safe to do that. So the plan for the most part is to run the mills slower this summer than has been the rule, with the idea that they can be started up at any time fast enough to take care of all the logs that are to be had, for logs are pretty scarce.

There is no stir yet in chestnut and birch, but these woods are good property, just as elm and basswood proved to be. The extra expensive woods, cherry, walnut and mahogany, are pretty fair sellers, for in some instances the car shops are doing a little more buying than they were

NASHVILLE

Things look a little better in the local hardwood market just now. Reports from distributing centers are encouraging. Good crop reports have helped to give a healthful tone to the lumber business as the crop situation, especially in the South, is reflected very quickly

in all lines of industry. Hardwood prices are holding up unusually well for the summer season. In fact, it is said that a gradual improvement of conditions is expected throughout the month of July. It is expected that quite a number of mills and factories that have been shut down for months will resume operations in the no distant future. There is quite a lot of building going on in and around Nashville just now and the demand for hardwood flooring, interior finishing of chestnut, oak, cherry and beech is quite active. Quartered oak continues to be the leader in the local market.

CLEVELAND

Price cutting has been reported among the hardwood concerns during the last two or three weeks. While more building has appeared and conditions are gradually but surely becoming normal, there is still a wild race for orders.

Poplar leads in the woods called for, with oak a close second. Quartered oak is becoming quite scarce and is active. There is not much call for the other list of hardwoods, with the exception of maple flooring, which is in good demand.

Considerable optimism exists among the trade as to the outlook. It is admitted on all sides that the month of June has seen a distinct improvement in conditions, which, however, do not begin to approach the volume of business done a year ago.

COLUMBUS

The lumber trade in Columbus at this time is decidedly quiet, but in the month of June it was much better than in May, and the present dullness is largely due to inventory time, which is now on.

Trade in hardwoods was active during the first two weeks of June, but in the latter part of the month there was considerable falling off, due to the fact that retail dealers refused to buy much until they had taken an invoice of stock on hand. The present lull, however, is regarded as only temporary, and after the middle of July it is believed that business will resume a more active scale. The building permits taken out during the past two weeks show that there will be a good demand for hardwoods in the near future. Work is being resumed on the new Federal building at State and Third streets and the excavation is about complete for the new Lazarus block; a large corporation is figuring on erecting a fine structure at Spring and Fourth streets, and work on the skyscraper to be built at High and Gay streets will probably begin in the near future. Work on the Tracy Wells building and several others will be rushed during the fall months. The building situation in Columbus is fairly satisfactory and from present indications an immense amount of lumber will be required in this city later in the year.

Local lumbermen are now more confident regarding the future than they have been at any time since the October panic. They are encouraged over the favorable reports coming from other lines of trade and the large number of men that have been put to work during the past week in different shops and factories throughout the country. Another good feature of the situation is the fact that people contemplating building of any kind seem to be convinced that material will never be cheaper than it is now. The latter condition is reflected in the increased number of building permits that have been taken out since the middle of June.

General trade in Columbus seems to be on the mend, even in the face of the hot period of the year. Bank clearings show improvement, and for the month of June the total was nearly up to that for the corresponding month a year ago.

That the bottom level of the market for hardwoods has been reached seems to be the general opinion of Columbus lumber dealers. The hardwoods, especially, show strength and in some cases an advancing tendency. This being inventory time, the supplies are light, which is decidedly in favor of a higher market within a short time. First and second poplars are the strongest item on the list. In some cases gum and cottonwood have been substituted for poplar, because of the prevailing high prices of the latter.

The oaks are decidedly scarce and, relative to the future of the market for poplar, local dealers are very optimistic. The market is in good position and will give a good account of itself when business conditions become normal.

INDIANAPOLIS

The local hardwood market showed increased activity during the last two weeks following a slight temporary depression, probably due to the recent decrease in building operations. The present improvement is due to an increased demand for hardwoods from local and state furniture factories and other woodworking plants.

All grades of oak remain firm, with an excellent demand. Other hardwoods are still a trifle weak, although there has been no break in prices. On the whole conditions are very satisfactory for the season of the year, although they are not equal to those that prevailed during the same period last year.

MILWAUKEE

Little change has taken place in the Milwaukee hardwood market during the past fortnight. The improved trade has been holding its own and prices are being well maintained, although there has been no decided gain in any one wood. There is a feeling of optimism among the leading dealers and there is every indication that prices will be higher during the summer, as prospects for a growing trade are bright at this time. Reports from dealers about the state say that building demand is gaining now that better weather prevails. It is felt that with increased building in the rural districts the hardwood trade in general will take an upward turn.

Poplar is in steady demand and there is a marked tendency toward advance in prices. Stocks in quartered and plain oak are low as usual and prices are firm. Basswood is holding its own and the demand in this line has showed considerable improvement. Ash and hickory are being well maintained because of the fact that there has been a growing demand from the implement manufacturers in the city. Crop prospects in Wisconsin were never better and the result has been that implement manufacturers are running their plants at full capacity. The hickory supply in Milwaukee is never equal to the demand and many dealers are much concerned as to the future in this wood. Demand for maple flooring has fallen off somewhat during the past week, due to the advance in building that is under way in the city. Box manufacturers of the city are reporting that business is on the gain, and the result has been the placing of better orders from this line.

BRISTOL

There has been little change in the market here, except that more inquiries are being received and, in the opinion of most of the lumbermen, there is a slightly better tone to trade. Stocks are getting low and there is a general feeling prevalent that prices will be better during the coming fall. While the demand is now somewhat restricted, there is a fair volume of business being done, with excellent prospects for a continued increase during the remainder of the summer, fall and winter. The hardwood men are now more optimistic than before and grow [illegible] by the fact that they are making extensive improvements and planning to take care of a large business.

The export market is said to be considerably off, due to the large consignments to foreign markets. However, it is believed that matters abroad will soon be adjusted and conditions will improve. Poplar is certainly holding its own, while the demand for oak, with the exception of quartered oak and special bill stock, is weak. Walnut and chestnut have fair call.

CINCINNATI

That the hardwood situation has improved is evident by the figures just completed by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, concerning lumber receipts and shipments during the past month. These figures show a handsome increase over those of the month previous, and only a small decrease over that of the year previous. The demand locally for hardwoods is the best this year, and dealers are of the opinion that the best six months of the year are yet to come. The latter part of June, which is usually the beginning of the dull season, proved altogether different this year, and instead of being a drag on the market has developed increased activity, and there seems every reason to believe that the market has seen its darkest clouds and that sunshine is due in the very near future.

The demand for poplar is as good as ever, and while the shipments of that stock are not as heavy as they were some time ago, this is perhaps explained through the firm prices being asked by dealers. Quartered oak, plain white and red oak have all recorded increases in demand, and prices on them have been held firm. Other hardwoods are holding their own.

EVANSVILLE

The market for hardwood remains about the same in this territory. Some manufacturers report a slightly increased demand; however, prices remain about the same. This is usually the dull season with the lumber trade as well as other lines of business, and a great many of the furniture factories are looking forward to the semi-annual sales which are held about the middle of this month and are not trying to do much buying until after this date. In view of these facts it is not surprising that the lumber business does not show any very marked improvement. The scarcity of good logs is more noticeable now than at any time this year.

ST. LOUIS

The hardwood lumber situation is becoming better all the time. Prices have stiffened considerably and there is little or no cutting in prices. The most called for item on the hardwood list is plain sawed red and white oak, and it is being called for freely. Quarter-sawed plain white oak is also quite strong and very scarce. Quartered red is not moving as well as it should, although there is not a great deal of it in the market. Gum and cottonwood, lower grades, are in good supply and are only in fair demand after being quiet for some time. The box factories have recently, however, been moving it more freely than they did. Poplar and ash are being called for freely. Thick ash is most in demand, however. It is getting rather scarce. As all items on the hardwood list, or nearly all of them, are getting pretty scarce at the producing centers, the supply is becoming exhausted and those who have a fairly good supply on hand will be benefited. Manufacturers have a light supply on hand, particularly upper grades. Cypress conditions are getting better but slowly. Inquiries are coming in fairly well and the pros[illegible] look [illegible] in it with this item.

ASHLAND

The month of July is starting in with an increased amount of inquiries and orders over any prior month this year. Lumbermen in this vicinity feel much encouraged over present conditions and outlook. Prices are more firm and the demand more regular. Poplar and quartered oak seem to be in the front rank as to demand and firm prices. The buying of the yard men and furniture factories is certain to increase, as they have been out of the market for so long and have been buying so sparingly that their stocks are badly depleted, and they must soon seek the market for present and future supplies.

MEMPHIS

Demand for hardwood lumber is quiet and there is every indication of it remaining so. The trade seems indisposed to buy except to cover pressing requirements, and the smallness of orders is one of the striking features of the situation. The trade usually expects only moderate activity at this time of the year, and, with the general depression which has prevailed in lumber circles during the past few months, it is believed by some members of the lumber fraternity here that this summer will offer even more limited opportunities. However, the feeling is one of confidence regarding the future and there is a striking disposition on the part of both manufacturers and wholesalers to look forward to a good business at the beginning of fall.

The best demand at the moment is for the higher grades of plain and quarter-sawed oak. Offerings are very light and satisfactory prices are obtainable for this class of material. The lower grades are slow of sale. Cottonwood is being offered at low prices in some quarters. It is reported that log run is selling at about the lowest price of the year. Manufacturers believe that it is wiser to carry present stocks than to dispose thereof, cut their timber and take chances of replacing these holdings, and there is little attempt to dispose of dry stock at the prevailing level. The gum situation shows no material improvement. The demand is light and the volume of business small. Some of the trade hold to the view that the low price of the year has been seen on gum and that any change must be for the better. The demand for both ash and cypress is exceptionally light and there is very little stock of either description moving. Poplar is sustained as to prices, but there is little for sale and the volume of business is naturally restricted.

The export situation shows no improvement and advices received here by prominent exporters from their brokers on the other side do not hold out hope of any change for the better in the near future. In discussing the situation they declare there is so much consigned stock as to make it practically impossible to do business. Prices are so demoralized that it is out of the question to send lumber abroad and dispose of it at a level that will yield even a fair margin of profit. As a matter of fact, exporters have about come to the conclusion that they will be unable to do much in the foreign market until there has been sufficient demand to remove from the market the consigned stock which has proven such a depressing factor.

MINNEAPOLIS

There has been some increase in the orders enjoyed by local wholesalers in the past two or three weeks. They do not expect much business during the next month, but generally figure that fall demand will start somewhat earlier than usual, from the fact that many of the large users of hardwood have put off their orders and have only a small amount of stock on hand. The sash and door factories have been in the market more lately, and some furniture demand is also noted. Country trade is still quiet and almost confined to mixed cars. There is a stronger feeling in plain oak and while the market here is still $45 to $46, some are putting up their price to $48 and expect to get it eventually, though not just yet. They prefer to stay out for a while in order to get their price when the market advances. There are no snaps in the hardwood market now. Basswood prices are fully up to those of last year. Birch is inclined to become firmer also.

The flooring demand continues good and is about the only feature of outside trade. Maple and birch are the leaders, and city consumption of flooring as strong as ever, as a good share of the building operations at present is residence building. Railroad demand continues to be quiet, but some indications would show that there will be a revival in the call for car stock before long.

TOLEDO

If there has been any change in the hardwood situation it is that there is even less activity than there was some time ago. There has been no increase in the factory consumption and the buildings are of such a character that they require but little hardwood finish. Considerable oak flooring is moving, and there is some movement of oak timbers. It is hauled hereon wagons, where it is being worked up as ordered at the local mills. Poplar is also in fair demand for building purposes and is holding quite strong. There has been a fair supply of incoming shipments from down along the Ohio river, but it has all found a good market, and with few exceptions there has been no cutting of poplar prices. Very few hardwoods have held firm recently. Oak, ash, elm and hickory have been in good demand at the agricultural implement plants and vehicle works, where there has been a shortage of output, and orders have been rushing day and night recently in an effort to catch up. The box plants are also doing a good business and have received a number of large water shipments of mixed hardwoods for local consumption. Dealers still expect that there will be a general picking up in the building trades before the season is over. It is said that the factories will increase their output a little later on, and everyone is living in hope of some good business in the near future.

NORFOLK

In discussing conditions with the wholesalers and manufacturers here it would be inferred that the general state of trade is rather quiet and that there is somewhat less than the usual summer business being done. It seems also quite the general feeling that during the past two weeks prices have been more steady than during the month preceding, although this is not to be accepted as indicative of higher values, but merely of an absence of the fluctuations which have been apparent since the inauguration of the late panic. Contrary to expectations, during the last few days of the month exportations increased in volume sufficient to exceed those of the preceding month and place June on a better footing than the same month of 1907 by a safe margin. This was particularly surprising in view of the damage done the foreign market by the consignment evil, and in view of the quiet state of trading during the month just past it is considered quite extraordinary.

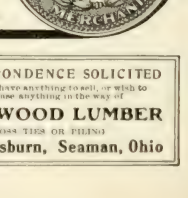
The consensus of opinion among the hardwood trade here is that the month just past has been, all things considered, a satisfactory one. While profits have not been nearly as great as during preceding years, the hardwood interests must expect to suffer along with others, and when questioned regarding the outlook for future trade the general expression now seems to be of a more hopeful trend, and according to many there are improvements reasonably to be prophesied as regards values during the remainder of the summer's trading.

LIVERPOOL

Trade shows no signs of recovery and we have only a gloomy outlook to show shippers. Prices still show a weak tendency, though the import has been less heavy during the past fortnight. Stocks are, however, excessively heavy and we look forward with decreasing demand to still lower prices. We advise shippers to lower their prices for contract goods which are too high in comparison with goods now being sold on consignment.

Canary whitewood is particularly weak, especially in lower grades, and log timber is practically unsalable. The stock of logs is much too heavy and shippers should take care not to ship without definite orders. Wagon oak is being shipped in all kinds of unsalable lengths and we hear of prices which cannot possibly even pay the freight. Some good parcels of white oak logs of prime quality would come to a fair market. Ash logs are weaker, though some wood of large size with fair proportion 14 feet and up would find buyers at reasonable prices. Hickory logs are somewhat weaker, but good prime wood will bring fair values. Small second growth ash logs are unsalable at any price and planks of even the best quality are not finding any sale. Three mahogany sales are to be held this week and we anticipate rather lower prices than at last sale. The wood offered is of very good quality and there is much stock which will suit American buyers. Purchase should be made well ahead while values continue low, as the next few months will surely see a small advance at any rate. The mahogany trade here is much firmer than it has been and we have heard of several fairly large purchases from English consumers.

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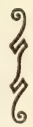
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¶ Reaches more manufacturers, jobbers and consumers of Hardwood Lumber than all the remainder of the lumber trade press combined.

¶ Prints more hardwood news than all the remainder of the lumber trade press combined.

¶ Is not only the only hardwood paper, but the best lumber paper printed.

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Name of concern	**Kinds and sizes of dimension stock**
Name of buyer	**Kinds and thicknesses of veneers**
Line manufactured	**Kinds, thicknesses and sizes of panels.**

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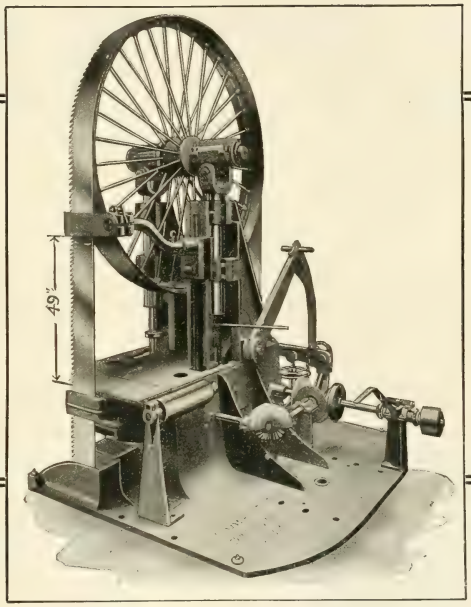
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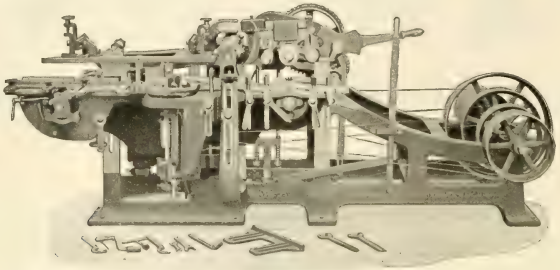
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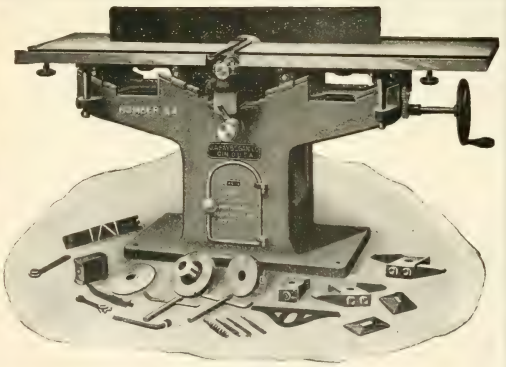
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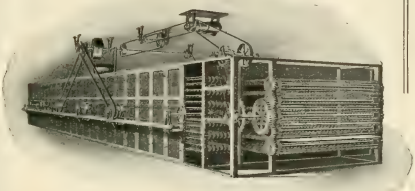
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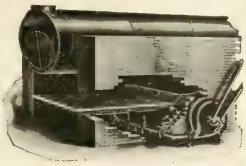
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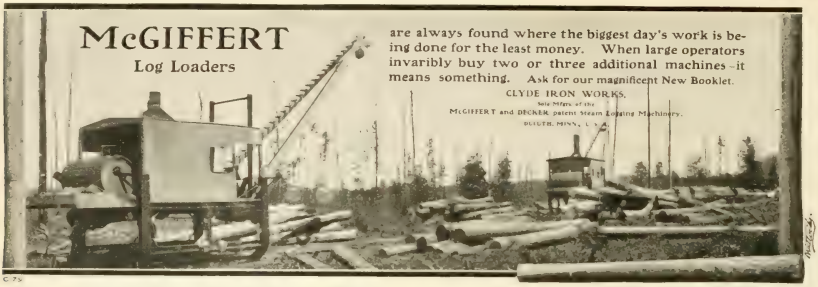
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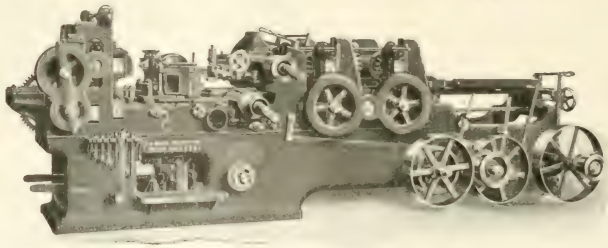
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The Machine that turns out Polished Flooring at a Feed of over 100 Lineal Ft. per minute



The Woods No. 24 C was designed with a single purpose in view—to produce the highest quality of flooring at the fastest speed. It is made to stand up to its work under the worst conditions with all kinds of hardwoods. The stock is held firmly, guided truly and worked as fast as the operator can conveniently handle it. Sanding, scraping or further finishing would detract from rather than add to its grading. The 24 C will work 8 in. or 15 in. wide by 6 in. thick.

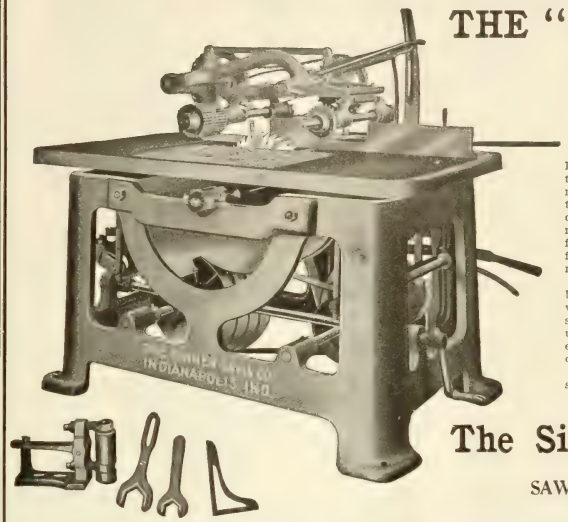
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THE "HOOSIER" SELF-FEED RIP SAW

The cut shows a front view of our Hoosier Self Feed Rip Sawing Machine; it has a square raising table, easily operated by a crank in front of the machine and is always firmly locked, at any point, thus preventing any jarring or falling down and doing away with all clamp bolts and screws. The machine has our patent feeding device, with two feed shafts, one in front of the saw with a thin star feed wheel and one in the rear with a corrugated roll, the advantage of which can be readily seen.

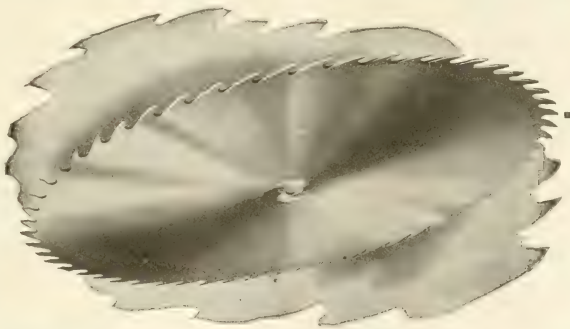
This machine will rip stock 6 inches thick and by using the saw on the outer end of the mandril will take in stock 17½ inches between guide and saw. It can be used with a gang of saws by the use of spacing collars on the mandril. It has no equal in the rapid production of slats, cleats and dimension material of all kinds. Price $175.00.

We also build the machine with a movable saw, at a slightly higher price.

Write for Full Description.

The Sinker-Davis Co.

Manufacturers of
SAW MILL MACHINERY
Indianapolis, Ind.



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ATKINS ALWAYS AHEAD

IT MEANS MONEY TO YOU. BETTER LUMBER AND MORE OF IT

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS

THE STURDY—TRUSTY—QUALITY LINE OF THE WORLD

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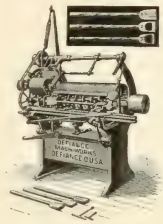
Canadian Factory
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THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

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NEW ORLEANS NEW YORK PORTLAND, ORE. SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE



"D" HANDLE LATHE
Capacity 2500 Per Day.

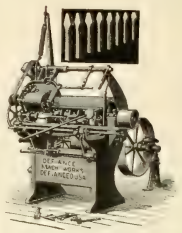
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WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

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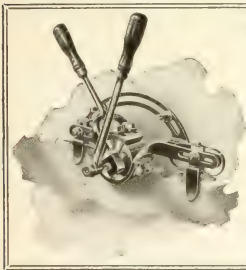
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AUTOMOBILE SPOKE LATHE
Capacity 2500 Per Day.



The WHITE Saw Swages ARE BEST

Our Catalogue "B" fully describes and ILLUSTRATES them all. We will be pleased to send you one.

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EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

We Manufacture All Kinds of High-Grade Circular Saw

Shingle Saws
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Edger Saws
Bolting Saws
Concave Saws
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Gang Saws
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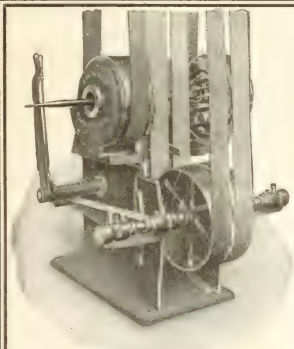


Also Dealers in Saw Swages and General Saw Mill Supplies

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Special attention given to Saw Repairing

Michigan Saw Co. 101 to 109 Germania Avenue **Saginaw, Mich.**
W. H. PRESSER & SONS, Proprietors



The Nash Automatic Sander

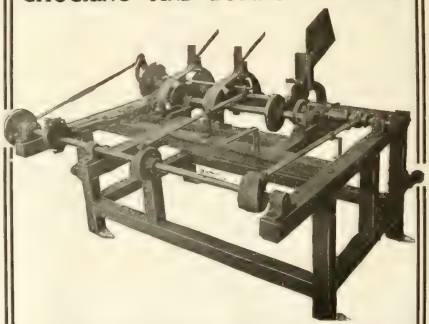
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A wonderful labor-saving machine
Pays for itself in a short time
For particulars address

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Broom, Hoe, Rake, Fork and Shovel Handles, Chair Stock, Dowel Rods, Curtain Poles, Shade Rollers, Whip Stocks, Canes, Veneered Columns, Ten Pins, &c

Broom Handle
CHUCKING AND BORING MACHINE



It rounds end of handle and bores small hole in other end automatically at same time. Capacity, 45,000 handles in ten hours. All the operator has to do is to keep the handles fed to the machine. Used by the largest producers. Write for details and price.

CADILLAC MACHINE CO.
Makers of Handle Makers Tools. CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

EXPERIENCE TEACHES That you can get BEST values by dealing direct with the manufacturer. Ask us for prices on any part of 10,000,000 feet of Dry Tennessee Red Cedar, Hickory, Quartered and Plain Red and White Oak, Chestnut, Poplar and Ash. We are keen to sell.

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W. J. CUDE LAND @ LUMBER COMPANY 1013-1014 Stahlman Bldg NASHVILLE, TENN.

July Stock Sheet We offer for quick shipment the following dry stock:

POPLAR
150,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s
90,000 ft. 4/4 Saps and Selects.
600,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common.
100,000 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common.
8,000 ft. 4/4 18-inch and up 1s and 2s & Panel.
7,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common.
5,000 ft. 5/4 No. 2 Common.
10,000 ft. 6/4 Saps and Selects.
8,000 ft. 6/4 18-inch & up 1s & 2s & Panel.
40,000 ft. 8-to-12 inch Box Bds.
50,000 ft. 13-to-17-inch Box Bds.

CHESTNUT
150,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s.
50,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common.
50,000 ft. 4/4 S. W. and Cull.
10,000 ft. 5/4 S. W. and Cull.
14,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common.
15,000 ft. 6/4 S. W. and Cull.
35,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common.
8,000 ft. 8/4 S. W. and Cull.

10,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common.
12,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Common Elm.

ASH, ELM AND CYPRESS
21,000 ft. 4/4 Log Run Tupelo.
15,000 ft. 8/4 C. & B. Elm.
12,000 ft. 5/4 C. & B. Ash.
12,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Ash.
49,000 ft. 4/4 Log Run Cypress.

PLAIN OAK
100,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s White.
50,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s Red.
300,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common White.
300,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red.
460,000 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common R. & W.
30,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common R. & W.
25,000 ft. 5/4 No. 2 Common R. & W.
40,000 ft. 6/4 1s and 2s R. & W.

45,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common R. & W.
50,000 ft. 6/4 No. 2 Common R. & W.
13,000 ft. 8/4 1s and 2s R. & W.
15,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common R. & W.
15,000 ft. 8/4 No. 2 Common R. & W.
25,000 ft. 4/4 Sound Wormy.

GUM
50,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s Sap.
120,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Sap.
100,000 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common Sap.
12,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red.
50,000 ft. 6/4 1s and 2s Sap.
25,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Sap.
12,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Red.
40,000 ft. 6/4 No. 2 Common Sap.
50,000 ft. 8 to 12-inch Box Bds.
20,000 ft. 13 to 17-inch Box Bds.
25,000 ft. 18-inch and up 1s & 2s & Panel.

This lumber is on sticks at our yards, and can be loaded promptly on receipt of orders. All inquiries answered promptly.

J. B. RANSOM, PRESIDENT. A. B. RANSOM, SECY. AND TREAS.

JOHN B. RANSOM & COMPANY

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Oak, Ash, Poplar, Hickory, Gum, Sycamore, Walnut, Cherry, Elm, Cedar Posts.

Hardwoods

Poplar, Gum, and Lynn Siding. Turned Poplar Columns. Dressed Stock, etc.

Lumber of all kinds is being cut every day at our city and country mills and with stock constantly coming in from many other points, we are likely to have supplies meeting your wants.

For material difficult to secure write us. We can supply you, if anyone can. Write for specimen copy of our monthly Stock and Price List. Can we place your name on our mailing list?

J. B. RANSOM, Pres. McEWEN RANSOM, Secy. R. T. WILSON, Treas.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

MARKET PRICE ON CAR LOTS. Less than car lot orders shipped promptly.

"ACORN BRAND"

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"The Product de Luxe"

We especially invite inquiries for Flooring, Oak and Poplar lumber and other Hardwoods in mixed cars.

Delivered Anywhere **NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE**

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Hardwood Lumber, Mahogany and Oak Veneers

Special Prices on the Following Next Week

5	Cars	4/4	FAS.	White and Red Oak.		
6	"	4/4	No. 1	"	"	"
2	"	4/4	No. 2	"	"	"
1	"	4/4	No. 3	"	"	"
4	"	8/4	FAS.	"	"	"
3	"	8/4	No. 1	"	"	"
1	"	8/4	No. 2	"	"	"
1	"	4/4	FAS.	Red Gum.		
5	"	4/4		Sap.	"	
2	"	4/4	Red	Com.	"	
2	"	4/4	No. 1	Gum.	"	
2	"	4/4	Gum	Box Boards.		

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DIMENSION LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER

H. C. CREITH & CO.

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Can quote special prices on
300,000 feet 4-4 Furniture Oak.
100,000 feet 6-4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.
50,000 feet 4-4 Log Run Birch.

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Cherry, Ash, Poplar, Red Oak, White Oak, Beech, Basswood, Birch and Maple.

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BASSWOOD AND BIRCH
GOOD GRADES

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QUICK DISPATCH

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Oak, Poplar, Chestnut and Basswood Our Specialties. We Solicit Your Inquiries and Orders.
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Have for sale at all times desirable stocks of all kinds of West Virginia Hardwoods.
SPECIALLY: Sound Wormy Chestnut—Common and Better Chestnut—Common and Better Oak and Common Oak.
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J. S. Walker Lumber Co.
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West Virginia Hardwoods
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We offer for sale the following:
200 M ft. 4/4" 1's and 2's Plain Oak.
300 M ft. 4/4" No. 1 Common Plain Oak.
150 M ft. 4/4" No. 2 Common Plain Oak.
100 M ft. 4/4" No. 1 Common, Saps and Selects Poplar (50% S&S)
150 M ft. 4/4" S. W. Chestnut.
50 M ft. 6/4" S. W. Chestnut.
75 M ft. 4, 6/4" Common and Better Chestnut.
6 M ft. 4/4" Log Run Ash.
6 M ft. 6/4" Log Run Ash.
This stock is band sawed, dry, good widths and lengths. Send us your inquiries.

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WE WANT TO BUY

Hickory Axles, Oak Wagon Reaches, Tongues and Bolsters

WE WILL BUY IN STRAIGHT OR MIXED CARS.
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50M 4-4 Maple, L. R. M. C. O.
200M 8-4 " " " " "
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PROMPT SHIPMENTS. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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HARDWOODS

MINE LUMBER a Specialty.

For Sale Now
800,000 ft. 4 and 8-4 Oak
For Shipment on Grade
4 and 6-4 S. W. Chestnut
4-4 Log Run Ash

Stock List

3,000 ft. 4/4 Firsts and Seconds Red Birch, dry.
2,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Birch, dry.
4,000 ft. 4/4 Firsts and Seconds White Birch, dry.
4,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common White Birch, dry.
2 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common and Better White Birch, dry.
2 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
1 Car 6/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
2 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
1 Car 8/4 No. 2 Common and Better Oak, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 2 Common White and Red Oak mixed, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 1 Common White and Red Oak mixed, dry.
5 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.
3 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.
3 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.

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FAUST BROS. LUMBER CO.

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Poplar and Oak

We want to move at once

1 car 1 inch 1st and 2nd Quarter Sawed White Oak.
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1 car 1 inch Clear Quarter Sawed White Oak Strips.
1 car 1 inch Log Run Beech.
5 cars 1 inch to 2 inch Mill Cull Gum.

Please write us for delivered prices.

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Long White Oak Timbers up to 55 Feet
Oak, Gum and Hickory Yard Stock

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We make a specialty of **Basswood and Birch**

Let us quote you especially on **Red Birch**

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QUARTERED OAK

POPLAR, GUM, WHITE PINE AND

YELLOW PINE

And Everything in Lumber

Mead & Speer Company

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Oak, Poplar and Hardwoods
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Hardwoods, Hemlock, Pine, Cottonwood and Gum. All Grades for Quick Shipment. Kindly send in your inquiries.

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Largest and best assorted stock of Dry Hardwoods in Western Pennsylvania.

Maple and Oak Flooring a Specialty

Stock-List of Dry Hardwoods at Dunlevie, W. Va.

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80000 ft. 4-4 Common Hard Maple.
60000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Hard Maple.
40000 ft. 4-4 Log Run Soft Maple, mill cull out.
5000 ft. 4-4 x 12 in. and wider, Common and better Oak.
1000 ft. 4-4 Common Oak.
95000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Oak.
108000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Oak.
8000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Oak, DIS.
5000 ft. 4-4 Common Birch.
1500 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Birch.
121000 ft. 4-4 Log Run Birch, Mill Cull-Out.
10000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Birch.
5200 ft. 4-4 Log Run Ash, Mill Culls Out.
14000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Poplar.
1000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Basswood.
4000 ft. 4-4 1st and 2nd Cherry.
4000 ft. 4-4 Common Cherry.
5000 ft. 4-4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.
15000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Chestnut, DIS
100000 ft. 4-4 Hardwood Mill Culls.
8000 ft. 4-4 Hardwood Mill Culls, DIS
10000 ft. 4-4 Hardwood Mill Culls, DIS and Resawed.
7000 ft. 5-4 Common Maple.
8000 ft. 5-4 Shipping Cull Maple.
1000 ft. 6-4 Shipping Cull Maple.

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Pittsburg - - Pennsylvania

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We do what you can't do.
We measure your stumpage correctly.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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PLANING MILL FACILITIES
MILLS MOBILE, ALA.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.
14,000,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber
YARDS AT BENTON, ARK.-NEW ORLEANS, LA.-ST. LOUIS, MO.-DICKSON, TENN.

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MANUFACTURERS

OF THE U. S.

BUILT-UP PANELS FOR FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS

We can furnish you 2, 3, or 5-Ply Panels in Quartered Oak, Mahogany, Plain Oak, Ash, Elm, Birch, Maple or Basswood, and guarantee same in every respect. We use high-grade Glue in our work, and our Veneers are thoroughly dry and our Machinery up-to-date.

We manufacture high-class Panels for Commode and Dresser tops, Commode and Dresser end Panels, Drawer bottoms, glass backs, case backs, foot and head board panels for beds, etc.

If you wish to buy Panels that are **Right and Will Stay Right,** give us a chance to figure with you and submit samples and prices.

THE CORHAM BROS. CO.
MT. PLEASANT, MICH.

We do not claim to be lower in price, but we do claim our PANELS are cheaper in the long run as they will not come to pieces after they are in the furniture

Do you see the point
Submit your wants and let us make you happy

Phila. Veneer & Lumber Co.

OFFICE 817 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MILLS KNOXVILLE, TENN.

4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Chestnut. All grades.
4-4 Plain Oak. All grades.
4-4 Bass. Sell log run. M. C. O.
Sliced and Sawed Quartered Oak Veneers.

Can make prompt shipments having two railroads in our yard.

PARK FALLS MANUFACTURING CO.

Park Falls, Wis.
Manufacturers of Rotary Cut Veneer and Thin Lumber, from Birch, Basswood, Elm and Maple Logs.
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Paducah, Ky.
VENEERS
Red Gum Yellow Poplar Cross Banding Center Stock

The Cadillac Veneer Company

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TWO, THREE AND FIVE PLY
PANELS
AND ROTARY CUT STOCK
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Birch - Rock Elm - Basswood

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MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOODS
Lumber Cut to Order for Future Delivery
Inquiries Answered Promptly.

We want to contract
FIVE CARS OAK SQUARES
Size, 1¼x2½—2x2½. Lengths, 24" to 48".
The Pratt-Worthington Co.
Crofton, Kentucky.

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RICE VENEER & LUMBER CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Big Stock Ready for Immediate Shipment
300,000 feet Bird's-Eye Maple Veneers
75,000 feet Circassian Walnut Veneers
430,000 feet Mahogany Veneers
325,000 feet Quartered Oak Veneers
500,000 feet Mahogany Lumber, all thicknesses
Large stocks of Crotches, Curly Birch and Figured Walnut
CAN SHIP IMMEDIATELY
Rotary Cut Birch, Poplar, Oak, Ash, Etc.

Great Lakes Veneer Co.
ROTARY CUT
VENEERS
AND THIN LUMBER
MUNISING MICHIGAN

ST. LOUIS BASKET & BOX CO.
Panels, Backing, Bottoms
One, Two, Three and Five Ply. Any thickness.
Crossbanding, Core Stock and Veneer Wrapping.
We can give you the service you are looking for.
IT PAYS TO ENQUIRE. WE ARE FROM MISSOURI AND CAN SHOW YOU
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Underwood Veneer Co.
WAUSAU, WIS.
VENEERS PANELS
We are the pioneers in the manufacture of Veneers and Built-up Wood and the largest producers of Native Wood Veneers in the State.
Owing to our long experience our grade is of the highest quality.
Three and five ply Panels a specialty.
Send us your specifications.

BIRD'S EYE MAPLE
Our Specialty
3,000,000 Feet — For 1908 — 3,000,000 Feet
At Reasonable Prices
MADE AND DRIED RIGHT AND WHITE
Samples Furnished on Application
MAHOGANY QUARTER SAWED OAK FIGURED WOODS
Let Us Quote You Prices
HENRY S. HOLDEN VENEER CO.
STATION A. - - GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

WHO believes the jobber or wholesaler makes lower prices than the manufacturer?
WHICH is likely to supply the stock that is always up to grade?
WHY not send your inquiries to us—*manufacturers* of MAHOGANY lumber and veneers?
MARKLEY & MILLER
CHICAGO

THE POWELL LUMBER CO
6"x6" up to 24"x24" **TIMBERS** 10' to 70'
OAK, YELLOW PINE, DOUGLAS FIR
A Full Line of Hardwood Lumber
COLUMBUS, OHIO

D. K. Miers & Company
Sawed and Rotary Cut
VENEERS
AND
PANELS
Quarter Sawed Oak a Specialty
American Trust Building, CHICAGO

F. A. NOLAN
Wholesale Dealer in
SOFT AND HARDWOOD LUMBER, PACIFIC COAST PRODUCTS, CAR STOCK AND PILING
NEW YORK LIFE BLDG. ST. PAUL, MINN.

MEMPHIS

LARGEST HARDWOOD MANUFACTURING CENTER IN THE WORLD

SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO. (Inc.)
625-26 Memphis Trust Bldg.,
Memphis, Tenn.
Specialty: Thin Plain and Quartered Oak and Gum

Bennett Hardwood Lumber Company Memphis, Tenn.
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
GUM
In thicknesses of 3-8", 1-2" 5-8", 3-4".

EXPORT AND DOMESTIC
Band-Sawed Hardwoods, Oak, Ash, Cottonwood Poplar, Tupelo and Red Gum
SPECIALTY: THIN OAK and GUM
G. A. FARBER Tennessee Trust Building MEMPHIS, TENN.

Florence Pump & Lumber Co.
(Incorporated)
Main Factory and Office Memphis, Tenn. Saw Mills: Memphis, Tenn. Mobile, Ala.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HARDWOOD LUMBER
Colonial Columns, Veranda Columns, Balusters, Spindles, Siding, Flooring, Ceiling, Mouldings, Trim, Finish, etc. All Kinds Rough and Dressed Lumber. Send us your orders for Bay Poplar; 1,000,000 feet bone dry and ready for market in all thicknesses and grades.

LEE WILSON & CO.
Wholesale Hardwood Lumber.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
We have in stock ready for shipment:
Cottonwood, 4/4 & 5/4, All Grades.
Gum 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Oak, Plain Red & White, 4/4 to 16/4, All Grades.
Oak, Quartered Red & White, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Sycamore, Plain Sawn, 4/4 to 6/4, Log Run.
Maple, 4/4 & 5/4, Log Run
Tupelo Gum, 4/4, Log Run.
Ash, 4/4 to 16/4, All Grades.
Poplar, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Elm, 4/4 to 12/4, Log Run.
Walnut, 4/4, All Grades.
Cypress, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
We cater to the factory trade especially.
Write us your wants; we answer all inquiries promptly.
Band Mills: Wilson, Ark.; Armorel, Ark.; Marked Tree Ark

J. W. Thompson Lumber Co.
Manufacturers and dealers in
Southern Hardwoods
MEMPHIS, TENN.
We have following Hardwoods in various thicknesses and grades ready for shipment—DRY 1st and 2nd:

Ash	750,000 ft.	Pl. White Oak .	300,000 ft.
Qtd. White Oak .	100,000 ft.	" Red Oak . .	600,000 ft.
" Red Oak .	150,000 ft.	Cypress	500,000 ft.

S. C. MAJOR LUMBER COMPANY
WHOLESALE
Southern Hardwoods
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Geo. C. Brown & Co.
NASHVILLE, TENN.
Manufacturers and Shippers of **HARDWOODS**
Branch Office and Yards: Memphis, Tenn.

HYDE LUMBER COMPANY
Wholesale dealers in Oak, Ash, Cypress, Gum, Cottonwood and Elm. Main office, South Bend, Ind. Office and Yards, North Memphis.
MEMPHIS - - TENN.

J. M. CARD LUMBER COMPANY
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Exporters
OAK—POPLAR—ASH—GUM—DIMENSION STOCK AND OTHER HARDWOOD LUMBER

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ROBERTSON-FOOSHE LUMBER COMPANY
Manufacturers and dealers in high grade HARD WOOD LUMBER. We make a specialty of mixed cars rough or surfaced.
Office and Yards: N. SECOND ST. & I. C. R. R., MEMPHIS, TENN.

LOEVENHART & CO.
Nashville, Tenn.
POPLAR, ASH, OAK, CHESTNUT
LET US QUOTE YOU
Straight or mixed cars. We are not brokers.

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

O. L. RAYMOND, MARINETTE, WISCONSIN

NORTHERN HARDWOODS

Prompt Shipments High-Grade Stock Right Prices

Ingram Lumber Co.
WAUSAU, WIS.

ASH BIRCH
ELM MAPLE
HEMLOCK PINE
BASSWOOD

WRITE US FOR PRICES

RIB LAKE LUMBER CO.

HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF
DRY BIRCH—ASH—ELM
MAPLE AND BASSWOOD

Write Us a Letter

Rib Lake = Wisconsin

"ROBBINS"
Rock Maple Flooring

When you buy Clear from us you get all the white the lumber will produce, as we do not make a grade of Clear White Let us send you samples and prices

ROBBINS LUMBER COMPANY
RHINELANDER, WIS.

SAWYER GOODMAN CO.

MARINETTE, WIS.

Mixed Cars of Hardwood, Basswood, White Pine and Hemlock, Cedar Shingles and Posts.

We make a specialty of White Pine Beveled Siding and White Pine Finish and Shop and Pattern Lumber

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering Red Birch in thicknesses, 1" to 2½" common and better, also Maple, Birch and one quarter sawed

RED OAK FLOORING

Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Soo" Line.

C. P. CROSBY

DEALER IN

Wisconsin Hardwood Lumber

The Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Hard Maple in the State. Full line of Birch, Ash, Rock and Soft Elm, Basswood, etc. Birch and Elm crating cut to size and length.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

A. F. ANDERSON, CADILLAC MICHIGAN

Specialist in winter sawed, end-piled, under shed, clear

White Hard Maple

4/4 to 8/4 in. thickness.

Good Stock. All Michigan Hardwoods.

GIBBS, HALL & ALLEN CO.

611 and 612 Murray Building
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

8/4 No. 2 Common and Better Beech
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Birch
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Basswood
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Soft Elm
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Maple
4/4 1sts and 2nds Maple
4/4 to 8/4 White Maple on grades
Thick Birch and Maple on grades

DRY PROMPT SHIPMENT

Sicklesteel Lumber Co.

Wholesale Hardwoods
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Dimension chair and furniture stock. Special dimension bills cut to order. Oak bill stuff and large timbers in Oak furnished promptly.

WRITE US TODAY

Sanford & Treadway

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HARDWOODS
Ash, Basswood, Birch, Soft Elm, Rock Elm, Oak, Chestnut, Poplar.

New Haven, Conn. Menominee, Mich.

Scheurman Lumber Co.

LIMITED
HARDWOOD HEMLOCK LUMBER

Saginaw :: :: *Michigan*

EXCELLENT DRY STOCK
MICHIGAN HARDWOODS
THE CHARLES DREGGE LUMBER CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

THE MANISTEE PLANING MILL CO.

Manufacturers
Maple Flooring

Our product is equal to the best that modern machinery can produce.
Try a sample car of our $\frac{3}{8}$ in. and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and you will be convinced that we can serve you to the best advantage.

Manistee, - - - *Michigan*

Michigan Maple

J. S. GOLDIE
Cadillac, :: Michigan.
Arkansas Yellow Pine.
Michigan Hardwood and Hemlock.
Correspondence Solicited Especially on White Maple.

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE
BIRCH, BEECH AND BASSWOOD **LUMBER**

Shipments By Rail or Cargo
BOYNE CITY LUMBER CO.
Sales Dept. W. H. White Co., Majestic Bldg., DETROIT, MICH

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MANUFACTURERS OF

OAK AND GUM

We make a specialty of Bridge and Car Material. Can ship mixed cars of Pine and Hardwood—Manufactured exclusively by our own mills.

LICKING RIVER LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS
FOR SALE
150,000 ft. 2" Poplar
600,000 ft. 2" Plain White Oak
27,000 ft. Oak wagon tracks
ASHLAND, KY. Band Sawed Lumber
OAK TIMBERS
Rough or Dressed

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

BRIGGS & COOPER CO. LTD.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

OUR SPECIALTIES

ELM	ASH	BIRCH
OAK	BEECH	GUM
MAPLE	POPLAR	BASSWOOD
	COTTONWOOD	

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN — MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

"Chief Brand" Maple and Beech Flooring

in 3/4, 5/8 and 13-16 and 1 1-16 inch Maple in all standard widths and grades, will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone.

WRITE US, WE CAN INTEREST YOU

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

OUR SLOW METHOD Of Air Seasoning and Kiln Drying

I X L POLISHED

ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

Enables us to offer you an excellent and superior product—One which has stood the test 20 years.

WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES AND BOOKLET

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.

Hermansville, Michigan

SALLING, HANSON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

J. S. WEIDMAN

MANUFACTURER OF

Hemlock and Hardwoods

WEIDMAN, MICHIGAN



ESTABLISHED 1883

THE CYPRESS LUMBER CO.

APALACHICOLA, FLA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CYPRESS ASH COTTONWOOD **LUMBER** POPLAR SWEET GUM YELLOW PINE

18-in Cypress Shingles, Cypress Tanks, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Moulding and Interior Finish.

MILLS AND OFFICE: Apalachicola, Fla.

BOSTON OFFICE: 88 Broad Street

McCormick-Hay Lumber Co.

Hardwood Lumber

Yards { Saginaw, W. S., Mich. / Little Rock, Ark.

Office: **Saginaw, W. S., Mich.**

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.

SAGINAW BRAND

MAPLE FLOORING

SAGINAW, MICH.

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THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD



A floor to adore

For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing.

Our Booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it—also prices—and is free.

The T. Wilce Company

22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

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Hardwood
Lumber

Office and Yard:
65 W. Twenty-second St. CHICAGO

JOHN C. SPRY

Buys and Sells

TIMBER LANDS

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Phone: Main 3772 CHICAGO

Wanted, a Good Tract of COTTONWOOD TIMBER

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

The John Gillespie Lumber Co.

Lumber and Seward Streets

NORTHERN HARDWOODS

FOR SALE NOW
300 M. Ft. 4-4 Log Run Birch.
100 M. Ft. 6-4 Log Run Basswood.

Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oak, Ash, Gum, Cottonwood, Wagon Stock and Other Hardwoods

In the market for round lots of Hardwood and Wagon Stock. Write us before selling.

Fisher Building, CHICAGO

P. G. DODGE LUMBER CO.

CHICAGO

WE WANT TO MOVE

100,000 feet 5-4 Common and Better Red Oak
100,000 " 6-4 " " " " "
50,000 " 4-4 Sap Poplar.

MILLS AND YARDS IN TENNESSEE

McCauley-Saunders Lumber Co.

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BAND SAWED
LOUISIANA GULF COAST **RED CYPRESS**

Products Exclusively

Telephone Harrison 4930 1703 Fisher Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

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Is the lumber we wish to move this month to make room for more of the same kind on the way.

2 Cars 1 " 1st and 2nds
1 Car 1¼" " "
1½ Cars 1½" " "
4 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
1½ Cars 1¼" No. 1 Common
1 Car 1½" " "
6 Cars 1", 1¼" and 1½" No. 2 Common.

Maisey & Dion

22nd and Loomis Sts. Chicago

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THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

THE K. AND P. LUMBER CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Buys and Sells: Walnut, Oak, Poplar, Chestnut

The Wm. H. Perry Lumber Co.
HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS
Oak, Chestnut, Poplar, Ash, Hickory, Etc.
ALSO YELLOW PINE AND OAK TIMBERS
Mills in Tennessee and Alabama — Offices, 1821 Gilbert Ave., CINCINNATI

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON
SPECIALISTS IN
OAK—ASH—POPLAR
ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR
ROUND LOTS OR MILL CUTS
OFFICE AND YARDS
SIXTH ST., BELOW HARRIET — CINCINNATI

WANTED
POPLAR and GUM
SEND LIST OF DRY STOCK. WILL CONTRACT FOR MILL CUTS.
KENTUCKY LUMBER COMPANY
CINCINNATI, OHIO

BENNETT & WITTE
Manufacturers of Lumber
Oak—Ash—Elm—Gum—Cypress and Cottonwood
Branch: MEMPHIS, TENN. — Main Office: CINCINNATI, O.
We have a stock and ship Straight Grades
Domestic and Export

The Bayou Land & Lumber Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Hardwood Lumber and Timber Lands
Your Correspondence Solicited.

DO NOT SEND US ANY ORDERS FOR DRY GOODS
WHAT WE HANDLE IS
DRY HARDWOODS
FOR DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS
The Ferd. Brenner Lumber Co.
514 First National Bank Building, CINCINNATI, OHIO

"BUY GUM"
We are in the market to buy Dry Gum Lumber in any quantity, from a single car load to a million feet. Will take all grades and thicknesses. We receive lumber at shipping point, pay cash and are liberal in inspection.

THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY
General Office, Yards, Planing Mills, Dry Kilns, Cincinnati, Ohio
Purchasing Office, Randolph Building, Memphis, Tenn.
Cypress Red Gum Oak

THE MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.
Always in the Market for
BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
CINCINNATI, : : : OHIO

The General Lumber Co.
Manufacturers
Yellow Pine, White Pine
Hemlock and Hardwoods
COLUMBUS, OHIO

INDIANA

WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

For choice lots of hardwoods.
Walnut our specialty.
Inspection at Mill Points.

The Walnut Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

C. I. Hoyt & Co. PEKIN INDIANA

July Stock Sheet

1 car 4-4 1 and 2 Plain Red Oak.
3 cars 4-4 mill cull Oak
1 car 4-4 Poplar, panel and No 1, 18 to 23 inches
1 car 4-4 Poplar, panel and No. 1, 24 and up
3 cars 8-4 Poplar, No. 2 common and better
1 car 4-4 Poplar, Box Boards, 13 and up
1 car 4-4 Chestnut, No. 1 common and better
2 cars 4-4 Log Run Ash
1 car Oak dimension stock 1¼x1½, 16-28-30 and 32

THIS STOCK IN GOOD SHIPPING CONDITION. WRITE US

Black Walnut & Plain Oak

C. J. FRANK LOGANSPORT, IND.

WANTED for CASH

1" Qtd. White Oak
4" White Ash
Will contract for mill cuts in Oak or Ash, green or dry

C. C. SHAFER
SOUTH BEND, IND.

Three Mills in Indiana

FORT WAYNE INDIANAPOLIS LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

HARDWOOD SPECIALTIES
Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - - - INDIANA

JULY STOCK SHEET

J. V. STIMSON, Huntingburg, Ind.

J. V. STIMSON & CO., Owensboro, Ky.

Plain White Oak,	5/8 to 12/4	thick	
" Red	"	4/4 to 8/4	"
Qtd. White	"	3/8 to 8/4	"
" Red	"	4/4 to 8/4	"
Red Gum,	4/4 thick, all grades.		

Elm, Hickory, Ash, Cherry, Poplar, Maple and Cottonwood, bone dry. Write us any time.

D'Heur & Swain Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

GREER-WILKINSON LUMBER CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

DRY STOCK, JULY 1st.

38,000 ft. 4/4,	Quartered	white	oak
760,000 ft. 4/4,	Plain	"	"
320,000 ft. 4/4,	"	red	"
50,000 ft. 5/4,	"	"	"
36,000 ft. 6/4,	"	"	"
1,200,000 ft. 4/4,	Sap gum		
340,000 ft. 4/4,	Red	"	
38,000 ft. 5/4,	"	"	

All Band-sawn, Four to Eight Months Old.

BUFFALO

THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Ash
White and Brown

Basswood

Birch
Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm
Soft and Rock

Gum
Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple
Hard and Soft

Red Oak
Plain and Quarry

White Oak
Plain and Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood
Poplar

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HARDWOODS ONLY

Yard, 1555 SENECA STREET — Office, 886 ELLICOTT SQUARE

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT

1075 CLINTON STREET

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Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK

892 ELK STREET

PASCOLA LUMBER CO.

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOOD LUMBER

Frank A. Beyer, Pres.
A. E. Davenport, Secy. — 1051 ELLICOTT SQUARE

T. SULLIVAN & COMPANY

Specialties: BROWN ASH, BIRCH, PACIFIC COAST FIR AND SPRUCE

50 ARTHUR STREET

ORSON E. YEAGER

Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

902 ELK STREET

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

We want to buy for cash:
Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

P. O. Box 312, MEMPHIS, TENN. — 940 SENECA STREET.

FRANK W. VETTER

Dealer in all kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER.

1142 SENECA STREET

G. ELIAS & BROTHER

BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY

Our Specialty: QUARTERED WHITE OAK

940 ELK STREET

ANTHONY MILLER

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

[illegible] STREET

Vansant, Kitchen & Company

MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
SPECIALTY

Ashland, Kentucky

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN HARDWOOD COMPANY GUIRL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers **OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM AND CYPRESS**

MAIN OFFICE: 720 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Three Band Mills { Memphis, Tenn. / Chancy, Miss. / Stover, Miss.

Our Specialties { Well Manufactured Stock / Good Grades / Prompt Shipments

GILCHRIST-FORDNEY CO.

Everything in Mississippi Long Leaf Yellow Pine

Mills: Laurel, Miss. SALES OFFICE 1406 TENNESSEE TRUST BLDG. **MEMPHIS, TENN.**

YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED POPLAR LUMBER

DRY ALL GRADES 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4 Bevel Siding, Lath & Squares SPECIALTY, WIDE STOCK

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Hardwood Record

Thirteenth Year. Semi-monthly. | CHICAGO, JULY 25, 1908. | Subscription $2. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

LARGEST VENEER PLANT IN THE WORLD

C. L. WILLEY

MANUFACTURER OF

Mahogany, Veneer

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office, Factory and Yards: **1225 Robey St.,**

BAND MILLS MEMPHIS, TENN. (Telephone) Canal 930 **Chicago**

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The Davidson-Benedict Company

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Everything in

Southern Hardwoods

POPLAR, CHESTNUT, ASH, OAK

(Plain and Quartered.) Straight or Mixed Cars.

DRESSED POPLAR ANY WAY YOU WANT IT.

YOU GET WHAT YOU BUY FROM US. ASK FOR OUR DELIVERED PRICES. ANY RAILROAD POINT.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO.

2 Kilby St., BOSTON

Would like to talk to you about their large stock of Plain and Quartered

WHITE OAK

TENNESSEE RED CEDAR, THIN POPLAR AND POPLAR SIDING

ASK US WHAT WE CAN DO FOR YOU.

"The Best Lumber"

CHERRY RIVER BOOM & LUMBER CO.

SCRANTON, PA.

West Virginia Hardwoods

A Very Substantial Cash Saving for Every Policy-Holder

The stock companies specializing in lumber insurance are—

Lumber Insurance Co. of New York
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COMBINED ASSETS OVER $1,000,000

For particulars address "Headquarters for Lumber Insurance" Lumber Insurers General Agency, Underwriting Managers, 84 William St., New York

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J. GIBSON McILVAIN & COMPANY

1420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Suggestion for August

In addition to the lumber in our Philadelphia yards, shown in the following list, we show in **McIlvain's Lumber News** for August several million feet of well-seasoned-ready-for-immediate-shipment lumber at forty other shipping points. ANSWER—Get your name on the **"News"** mailing list and receive a copy each month. The initial cost is a one cent postal, after that it is FREE.

"ANYTHING DOING JUST NOW?"

Ash.....225,750 ft. All grades.
Chestnut....250,125 " 4/4 to 16/4, 1 and 2, Common and Better, and Cull.
Cherry.....114,260 " 5/8 to 8/4, 1 and 2, Reject and Cull.
Hemlock....265,020 " Sizes and Flooring.
Maple.....150,000 " 2" White, 1 and 2, Common and Cull.
W. Oak.....125,215 " 1 and 2, Common, Cull and Bill sizes.
R. Oak.....625,250 " 2" 1 and 2, Common, Log Run and Cull.
Qtd. W. Oak. 50,250 " 2" 1 and 2, Common, Cull, Strips and Flooring.
Qtd. R. Oak.. 45,150 " 1 and 2, Common and Better.

CLOSE PRICES

ON THE FOLLOWING:

13 M 1¼" No. 1 common and better Basswood.

17 M 1½" 1sts and 2nds Basswood.

20 M 2" No. 1 and 2 common Basswood.

20 M 1x4-1x5 No. 1 and 2 Birch strips.

150 M 1" No. 1 common Birch.

30 M 2½" 1sts and 2nds and No. 1 common Rock Elm, 14' and 16'.

75 M 2" Sound common D.

G. W. Jones Lumber Co.

Appleton, Wis.

W. D. YOUNG & CO.

MANUFACTURERS

FINEST MAPLE FLOORING

KILN DRIED, HOLLOW BACKED
MATCHED OR JOINTED
POLISHED AND BUNDLED

Hard Maple, Beech and Birch Lumber

1 TO 6 INCHES THICK WRITE FOR PRICES

BAY CITY :: MICHIGAN

CADILLAC

CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK

MICHIGAN MAPLE

DRY HARD MAPLE

750,000 feet 4/4 Firsts and Seconds
1,500,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 and 2 Common

This lumber was manufactured during the fore part of 1907 and is now thoroughly seasoned.

It is a superior lot, good widths, and the lengths run from 60% to 70% 14 and 16 feet.

A more definite description, with prices, will be furnished upon request.

COBBS & MITCHELL
(INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

W. W. CUMMER, President — W. L. SAUNDERS, Vice-President — F. A. DIGGINS, Sec'y & Treas.

CUMMER-DIGGINS CO.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

Manufacturers of

"CUMMER" BRAND
MAPLE and BEECH

FLOORING

Also have a few car loads of dry Northern Michigan

GRAY ELM

130 M-ft. 4-4 No. 2 Com. and Bet.
19 " 5-4 " " "
18 " 6-4 " " "
91 " 4-4 No. 3 Common

WRITE US ABOUT IT

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14, 4, 16/4
GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
BASSWOOD—4/4
BIRCH—4/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

We Offer For Sale

3 cars 4-4 Soft Elm, No. 2 Com. and Better. Dry.
1 car 6-4 Beech, No. 3 Com. Dry.
7,000 ft. 4-4 Birds Eye Maple, guaranteed 75% 1sts and 2nds.
5 cars 4-4 x 6-inch Maple, No. 3.

Michigan Trees and Mitchells Products

¶ Under this title we have made a booklet to show by illustrations the principal varieties of trees in our forests, to describe the character and uses of the different woods, and to explain our products and the form in which they are offered to the trade. We want to send you a free copy of the book and also our dry stock list of Michigan hardwoods.

Please Write Us

Mitchell Brothers Company
Cadillac, Mich.

BREON LUMBER CO.

Williamsport, Pa.

Manufacturers of

HARDWOODS

WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE, CYPRESS AND POPLAR

List of Lumber on Hand at Gilfoyle, Pa.

58,000 ft. 2 x 4 to 2 x 12 x 10 to 12 Beech and Maple.
49,000 ft. 2 x 4 to 2 x 12 x 14 Beech and Maple.
60,000 ft. 2 x 4 to 2 x 12 x 16 Beech and Maple.
22,000 ft. 2 x 4 to 2 x 12 x 18 Beech and Maple.
20,000 ft. 2 x 4 to 2 x 12 x 20 Beech and Maple.
30,000 ft. 4-4 Soft Maple, Log Run.
35,000 ft. 4-4 Soft Maple No. 2 and 3 Common.
6,000 ft. 4-4 Birch, Log Run.
10,000 ft. 12-4 Hard and Soft Maple, No. 1 Common and Better.
4,000 ft. 2 x 6 x 12 Hemlock.
25,000 ft. 6 x 6 and 6 x 8 Hardwood.

Quartered Oak Flooring

Manufactured for

HIGHEST CLASS of trade only.
Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring.
The name ***DWIGHT*** on flooring is a guarantee of its excellence.
DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the only suitable thin flooring to lay. Write for Sample.

DWIGHT LUMBER COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

W. H. Dawkins Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of Band Sawed

Yellow Poplar

We also handle HEMLOCK, OAK and CHESTNUT. ASHLAND, KY.

PAEPCKE-LEICHT LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTONWOOD
GUM AND OTHER HARDWOODS

Large stocks of well seasoned Lumber always carried at our yards and mills.

General Offices: 140 W. Chicago Ave., CHICAGO. Mills: Cairo, Ill., Marked Tree, Ark., Greenville, Miss., Arkansas City, Ark., Blytheville, Ark.

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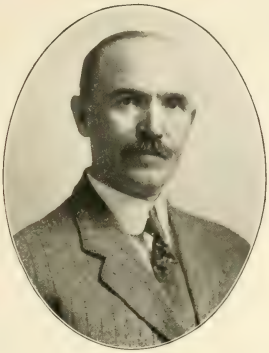
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OFFER

POPLAR

Bevel Siding. Drop Siding. as well as Wide Poplar

Always a Large Stock on Hand Prices are Yours for the Asking



O. B. LAW.

Now is the Time

to buy

Timber Lands

Have some good things in Oregon Yellow Fir---also Spruce and Hemlock. Never will they be offered so cheap again. Also Michigan, Kentucky and Virginia hardwoods. Selected tracts direct from owners. Write to-day.

O. B. LAW, 1010 Hartford Block, Chicago

WEST VIRGINIA YELLOW POPLAR
NORTH CAROLINA CORK WHITE PINE
AND HARDWOOD

DRY KILNS AND PLANING MILLS. ALL OUR MILLS RUN THE YEAR ROUND.
SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES AND ORDERS.

W.M.Ritter Lumber Co.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Saw and Ship 100,000,000 Feet Yearly

Philadelphia Office, 1402 Land Title & Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Anderson-Tully Co., Memphis, Tenn.

STOCK-LIST JULY 10, 1908

ASH.

11,000 feet 1 inch 1sts and 2nds.
15,400 " 3 " " " "
3,400 " 4 " " " "
20,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
9,000 " 2 " " 1 "
7,000 " 1 " " 2 "
30,000 " 1 " " 3 "

COTTONWOOD.

56,000 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds, 8 in. and up.
85,000 " 1 " " " 8 to 12 in.
22,000 " 1 " " " " 12 inch.
90,000 " 1 " " " " 13 in. and up.
45,000 " 1 " " " " 18 in. and up.
39,000 " 1½ " " " 8 to 12 in.
65,000 " 1½ " " " 12 inch
72,000 " 1½ " " " " 13 in. and up.
40,000 " 1 " " " 8 in. and up.
81,000 " 1 " Wagon Box Boards 8 to 12 in.
79,000 " 1 " " " " 13 to 17 in.
85,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
65,000 " 1½ " " 1 "
48,000 " 1 " " 1 "
80,000 " 1 " " 2 "
75,000 " 1½ " " 2 "
83,000 " 1½ " " 2 "

CYPRESS

31,500 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds.
22,000 " 4/4 " Select.
27,000 " 4/4 " No. 1 Shop.
30,000 " 8/4 " Log Run.
11,500 " 1 " Strips, 1 face clear & better
6,800 " 1 " " No. 1 Common.

ELM.

10,500 feet 8/4 in. Log Run.

MAPLE.

12,700 feet 1¼ inch Log-run.
61,000 " 2 " "

RED GUM.

32,600 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds.
44,700 " 4/4 " " " "
59,000 " 5/4 " " " "
17,000 " 6/4 " " " "
60,000 " 7/4 " " " "
12,000 " 1¼ " " "
15,300 " 1½ " " "
22,000 " 2 " " "
76,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
24,600 " 2 " " 1 "
9,300 " 1 " Strips, 1 face clear and better

SAP GUM.

32,000 feet 4/4 in. 1sts and 2nds, 6 in. and up.
28,000 feet 5/4 " " " " 6 " " "
16,400 " 6/4 " " " " 6 " " "
20,000 " 7/4 " " " " 15 " " "
27,000 " 8/4 " " " " 6 " " "
25,000 " 1 " " " " 16 in. to 20 in.
76,000 " 1 " " " " 6 in. to 12 in.
37,000 " 1 " " " " 8 in. to 12 in.
48,000 " 1 " " " " 14 in. to 15 in.
11,000 " 1½ " " " 22 in. boxes and up
39,000 " 1½ " " " 6 " " "
57,000 " 2 " " " 6 " " "
16,600 feet 4/4 inch No. 1 Common
44,000 " 5/4 " " "
11,000 " 1½ " " "
38,000 " 1½ " " "
11,500 " 2 " " "
72,000 " " No. 2 "
63,000 " Strips 1 face clear and better
90,000 " incl. Wagon Box Boards 13 to 20 inch

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

24,000 feet 1 inch 1sts and 2nds.
17,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

52,000 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds
46,000 " 4/4 " " " "
27,000 " 5/4 " " " "
86,000 " 1 " " " "
9,900 " 1¼ " " "
34,900 " 2 " " "
86,000 " 4/4 " No. 1 Common
28,000 " 5/4 " " "
75,000 " 1 " " "
11,300 " 1¼ " " "
17,000 " 1½ " " "
25,000 " 2 " " "

QUARTERED RED OAK.

9,760 feet 1 inch No. 1 Common

PLAIN RED OAK.

32,000 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds
67,000 " 4/4 " " "
26,000 " 5/4 " " "
40,000 " 6/4 " " "
100,000 " 1 " " "
67,000 " 1¼ " " "
18,000 " 1½ " " "
27,000 " 2 " " "
7,000 " 3 " " "
43,000 " 4/4 " No. 1 Common
44,000 " 5/4 " " "
7,000 " 6/4 " " "
86,000 " 1 4 " " "
26,000 " 5 4 " " "
29,000 " 6 4 " " "
36,000 " 8 4 " " "
13,000 " 3-4 " Coffin Boards 12" and up.
28,000 " 1 " " "
25,000 " 1 " 1sts and 2nds Wormy.
29,000 " 1 " No. 2 Common.
31,000 " 1 " 3 "

SYCAMORE.

17,300 feet 1sts and 2nds.

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D. G. COURTNEY

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Car and Railroad Timbers

Yellow Poplar Oak, Chestnut & Basswood

Oak Cooperage

CHARLESTON, - - - WEST VIRGINIA

Modern mills and perfect manufacture.

We make a specialty of getting out high grade Soft West Virginia Panel Poplar and are in position to ship either straight or mixed cars of lumber. We also get out a Sound Wormy grade of Chestnut, suitable for veneer purposes. We will load cars to suit the requirements of our customers. We seek the trade of wood-working factories who want a dependable lumber supply and fair treatment.

Write us for prices on Chestnut, all grades.

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FINEST FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWOODS.

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(HIGHLAND PARK) LOUISVILLE

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ANGUS McLEAN, Sec'y and Treas.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

CHOICE INDIANA WHITE OAK

A GOOD STOCK. PROMPT SHIPMENTS.

Personal supervision from timber purchase to delivery of your kind of Stock

NEW ALBANY, IND.
OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE

C. C. MENGEL & BRO. CO. Incorporated

Mahogany Lumber and Veneers **LOUISVILLE, KY.**



Loading a Mahogany Log at Mengel's Honduras Works.

LOUISVILLE

DISTRIBUTING CENTER FOR FAMOUS KENTUCKY HARDWOODS.

W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company

Louisville, Kentucky

Stock Piled at Louisville, Kentucky

Poplar.

102,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
22,000 " 1¼ " "
11,000 " 1½ " "
12,000 " 2 " "
42,000 " 3 " "
4,000 " 4 " "
120,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common
28,000 " 1¼ " No. 1 "
20,000 " 1½ " No. 1 "
23,000 " 2 " No. 1 "
28,000 " 1 " Select & Sap
21,000 " 1¼ " " "
14,000 " 1½ " " "
20,000 " 2 " " "
50,000 " 1 " Cull
25,000 " 1¼ " "
25,000 " 1½ " "
25,000 " 2 " "

Plain White Oak.

95,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
118,000 " 1¼ " "
152,000 " 1½ " "
142,000 " 2 " "
23,800 " 2½ " "
16,000 " 3 " "
127,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common
160,000 " 1¼ " No. 1 "
80,000 " 1½ " No. 1 "
150,000 " 2 " No. 1 "
42,000 " 3 " No. 1 "

Quartered White Oak.

150,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
18,000 " 1¼ " "
45,000 " 1½ " "
9,000 " 2 " "
148,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common
30,000 " 1¼ " No. 1 "
40,000 " 1½ " No. 1 "
22,000 " 2 " No. 1 "

Plain Red Oak.

155,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
150,000 " 1¼ " "
192,000 " 1½ " "
72,000 " 2 " "
18,000 " 2½ " "
16,000 " 3 " "
10,000 " 4 " Common & Better
185,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common
84,000 " 1¼ " No. 1 "
44,000 " 1½ " No. 1 "
47,000 " 2 " No. 1 "
18,000 " 2½ " No. 1 "
15,000 " 3 " No. 1

Quartered Red Oak.

9,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
2,000 " each 1¼, 1½ & 2 in. Com. & Better
15,000 " 1 in. No. 1 Common

Chestnut

30,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
40,000 " 1¼ " "
30,000 " 1½ " "
85,000 " 1 " Common
30,000 " 1¼ " "
30,000 " 1½ " "
30,000 " 1 " Sound Wormy.
15,000 " 1¼ " Cull
30,000 " 1½ " "

Hickory.

1 car 1 in. Common & Better

Ash.

20,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
3,000 " 1¼ " "
4,000 " 1½ " "
4,000 " 2 " "
20,000 " 2½ " "
20,000 " 3 " "
10,000 " 4 " "
65,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common
32,000 " 1¼ " No. 1 "
28,000 " 1½ " No. 1 "
3,000 " 2 " No. 1 "
50,000 " 1 " Cull
9,000 " 1¼ " "
19,000 " 1½ " "

Mixed Cars a Specialty

E. B. NORMAN, Pres. & Treas. R. CARNAHAN, V. Pres. & Sec'y. A. E. LANNING, Supt.

E. B. Norman & Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Band Mill Manufacturers of

Yellow Poplar and White Oak

We have Planers and Re-saws.
Can furnish mixed cars of stock exactly as wanted in

Poplar and Oak

Special For Sale

100,000 ft. 4-4 Common and Better Basswood.
10 Cars 4-4 1's and 2's Poplar.
1 Car 5-4 1's and 2's Poplar, 18" and up.
1 Car 12-4 1's and 2's Poplar.
20 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Poplar.
4 Cars 1" 1's and 2's Plain Oak.
9 Cars 1" Common Plain Oak.

Phones:—Cumberland, Main 178.—Home, 7107.

Shelby and Fulton Streets

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE

MATCHLESS HARDWOOD FLOORING, VENEERS AND PANELS.

MAHOGANY VENEER
OUR SPECIALTY

Also manufacturers of Cut and Sawed Quartered Oak, all kinds of Rotary Cut Veneer, Crossbanding and Hardwood Lumber

Kentucky Veneer Works, Incorporated, Louisville, Kentucky

Edward L. Davis Lumber Co.

SPECIALISTS IN

Quartered White Oak, Plain Red and White Oak, White Ash, Hickory and Dimension Stock

LOUISVILLE, - - KENTUCKY

Southern Lumber Company, Inc.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Oak, Poplar and Chestnut

For Prompt Shipment

400,000 ft. 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Plain Red and White Oak.
150,000 ft. 4-4 Chestnut.

Shipments direct from mill. Write for prices.

Main Office—312 Keller Bldg., LOUISVILLE, KY.

GAMBLE BROTHERS

MANUFACTURERS OF

Kiln Dried Dimension Lumber

Our Specialty is Poplar

Highland Park, Kentucky

Please mention this paper.

Dry Thick Stock Ready for Prompt Shipment

5M ft. 10/4 1st & 2d Qtd.W. Oak.
25M ft. 12/4 No. 1 Com. " " " "
25M ft. 12/4 1st & 2d Qtd. " "
5M ft. 10/4 No. 1 Com. " "
10M ft. 10/4 1st & 2d Pl. " "
25M ft. 12/4 1st & 2d Pl. " "
5M ft. 16/4 1st & 2d Pl. W. Oak
8M ft. 16/4 No. 1 Com. " " "
30M ft. 12/4 " " " " "
10M ft. 10/4 " " " " "
5M ft. 12/4 Com & Bet. Qtd. R. Oak
10M ft. 12/4 1st & 2d Pl. R. Oak.
7,000 feet 12/4, No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak.
25,000 feet 12/4 1st and 2nd Poplar, 7 to 22" } 50 to 60% 14 and 16'
15,000 feet 16/4 " " 7 to 30" } 50 to 60% 14 and 16'
20,000 feet 12/4, No. 1 Common Poplar. 14 and 16'
15,000 feet 16/4 " " " 14 and 16'

Our White Oak is close grain and suitable for tanks. Our Poplar is wide, soft and yellow. We carry a full assortment of dry Hardwood Lumber and Flooring. Send us your inquiries and orders.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Norman Lumber Co.
(INCORPORATED)

We Want to Move

50,000 feet 4/4 to 16/4 White Ash.
100,000 " 4/4 log run Chestnut.
50,000 " 6/4 " " Beech.
15,000 " 4/4 " " Cherry.
500,000 " 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 Plain Red and White Oak.
200,000 " 4/4 Quarter-Sawed White Oak.
100,000 " 3/4 " " Red Oak.
10,000 " 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 Poplar.
50,000 " 4/4 log run Black Walnut.

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SANITARY AND CLEAN

We Have For Immediate Shipment

1 car 13/16 x 2¼" face, Clear Plain White Oak Flooring.
1 car 13/16 x 2¼" face, Select Plain White Oak Flooring.

Kentucky Hardwood Flooring Co.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

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THE HARDWOOD CENTER OF THE EAST

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Manufacturers of
Poplar, White Pine, Hemlock and all kinds of Hardwoods

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Manufacturers of
Poplar and Hardwood Lumber
Oak a Specialty

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N. C. WHITE SAP PINE HEMLOCK SPRUCE OAK CHESTNUT
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Write us for prices on plain and quartered Oak, Cypress, Red Gum, Sap Gum, Hickory, Ash, Poplar, Chestnut, Maple, Birch, Beech, Basswood and Cottonwood.
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REAL ESTATE TRUST BUILDING
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Everything in Hardwoods

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BAND SAWED
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TOLEDO, OHIO
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF
POPLAR, OAK GUM AND ASH
OUR SPECIALTIES
Cypress, Bay Poplar and Yellow Pine
Shipments Direct from Mill Write for Prices

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Not only the ONYL HARDWOOD PAPER but the BEST LUMBER PAPER published

THE EAST

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CHEERY AND HEMLOCK

Dimension Stock and Hardwood Timbers

Mills and Office: Newton Falls, N. Y.

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We offer for prompt shipment:

2 cars 4/4 Chestnut No. 1 Com. 5 cars 4/4 Sap & Red Gum 1's & 2's
2 " 6/4 " No. 1 " 2 " 4/4 Poplar No. 1 Com.

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Southern and Pennsylvania Hardwoods—Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Maple and Birch

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Specialties: Quartered White Oak, Poplar.

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Tabasco Mahogany. African Mahogany. White Mahogany. Rosewood. Fancy Veneers of all kinds. Also Quartered Oak Veneers, Sawed and Sliced.

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"WHITE" ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

WORKMANSHIP UNEXCELLED
GRADING UNIFORM and RIGHT
PRICES WORTH YOUR CONSIDERATION

We manufacture our own timber, and every operation from stump to finish is under our personal supervision. Our saw mills and factory are located where the timber grows.

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The KNEELAND-BIGELOW CO.

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Annual Output:
20,000,000 ft. Hardwoods.
20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.
4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.
9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

Mills Run the Year Around.

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Oak, Poplar, Ash, Maple
Chestnut, Gum, Bass

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and

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SPECIAL STOCK CUT TO ORDER

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Stock cut to order. We make a specialty of Bridge and Car Material. Manufactured stocks by our own mills. Write us for prices.

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Walnut Plain and Poplar
Cherry Quartered Oak Chestnut

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Motor Drive Pays



THE NEW WAY
A Motor for Each Machine

A surprising amount of money has been saved in factories where the General Electric Company's motor drive has supplanted the old drive.

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General Electric Company

1073

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CARRIER LUMBER & MFG. CO.
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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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General Market Conditions.

The features in the hardwood trade of the last fortnight have been liberal buying on the part of the furniture trade of the middle West, and a considerable resumption of railroad business in the same section. The improved buying conditions in this section, while not putting the market back to normal condition, have all approximated that desideratum. In the East slowly improving conditions are reported from all trade centers, but even with this resumption the volume of business is only a modicum of what it should be to compare favorably with sections further west. The center of buying seems to be Chicago, although factories of southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio have all been participating in the buying movement. The policy of the furniture manufacturers in guaranteeing prices to December 1, 1908, has had a very stimulating effect on furniture sales, and those made thus early in the July season have already outstripped the entire movement in January.

Nothing but improved conditions can be expected from the present situation. The railroads are stripped of the lumber necessary to carry on even repair work on their freight cars, to say nothing about general betterment of their lines. The retail furniture men's stocks of goods have been reduced to the very minimum. Lumber in the hands of furniture manufacturers has been worked down to the foundations, and thus even moderate resumption means a cleaning out of practically all the dry stock in the hands of manufacturers. Therefore, with very light stocks in first hands there surely will be a scramble for hardwood lumber of all kinds before many weeks.

Specifically, the good end of poplar still ranges relatively the highest in price of any of the hardwoods, with quarter-sawn oak a close second. First and seconds plain oak is receiving a good deal of attention and commanding a fair price. The recent sales of common oak in the furniture trade will materially strengthen this grade. All the northern woods are doing fairly well, with basswood in the lead.

Undeniably the hardwood trade is over the "bad place in the road," and from now forward can look for very fair conditions.

Why Not Assist.

The howl which is continually coming from certain directions, notably Colorado, that the national forests of the United States are handled "at the expense of our western people through the imposition of taxes for lumber, grazing, rights of way, firewood and multitudinous special uses" would be supplemented by the strenuous objections of timber owners should this government attempt to put into practice such stringent regulations as does France toward private individuals. The handling of the national forests is, however, another matter, and there is certainly no reason why the very small proportion of the country's inhabitants who dwell near them should expect to avail themselves of facilities belonging to all. Forestry and Irrigation, in commenting upon this ridiculous attitude of some western districts if nearby residents are to be allowed to overrun the forests at their pleasure, says that consistency would require the same policy to be applied to our other properties. Our eighty million people own sundry battleships; why not permit certain individuals living near the waters where these vessels ride at anchor to use them gratuitously as private yachts? The eighty millions own an ocean cable in Alaskan waters; why not donate its free use to the few Indians and Americans who live near its termini? Surely this would be just as reasonable, and although it seems that the majority of the people are now waking up to the fact that there must be "something doing" very shortly if our forests are to be preserved and increased, there is always the few who not only do nothing to assist progress, but who drag back and complain rather than render even passive approval of the government's efforts.

A western forest commission recently sought information from France as to how that government has succeeded in inducing individuals to practice forestry, and the financial results of proper methods applied to poor lands. It found that France has adopted the only solution of the reforestry problem by exempting cleared lands upon summits and mountain sides, dunes and moors from all taxation for thirty years, and exempting also all other lands which individuals may replant to the extent of three-fourths of the ordinary tax rate during a like period. In addition, the government gives every possible aid to private persons, based upon the importance of the work proposed or accomplished, such subventions being in the form of seeds, plants, labor, etc.

It supplements exemption, however, by strict regulations and assumes considerable authority over existing forests privately owned. For instance, certain legislation declares that no private property owner may exercise the right to uproot trees or clear wooded lands except after having declared such intention at the Under-Prefecture, at least four months in advance, during which time the administration may signify to such proprietor its opposition, if any, to the proposed work. Before signification of such opposition an inspector examines the condition and situation of the wood and prepares a detailed report, which is presented to the party at interest, with an invitation to refute the opposition. The prefect then gives his opinion upon the opposition, which is forwarded to the forest agent of the district in which the timber is located, and to the owner of the wood; it is also transmitted to the minister of finance, who pronounces ad-

ministratively. If within six months the decision of the minister is not signified to the owner of the land, clearing may be undertaken.

Opposition on the part of the state, to the clearing of private forest lands, may be made when woods are concerned whose preservation is recognized as necessary; for the maintenance of soil upon mountains and slopes; for insuring the existence of springs and watercourses; for the protection of dunes and slopes against the erosions of the sea and the invasion of sand; for the defense of national territory on the frontier, and for the public health. Violations of these regulations may cause the offending land owner to be fined as high as $275 for every one and one-half acres of land cleared, and he must, if so ordered, set out to re-establish the clearings by plantations within three years. If he disregards this likewise, the state will do the work at his expense.

Decadence of Wholesale Hardwood Yards.

Conditions surrounding the trade in building woods and hardwoods are essentially different. A very large portion of the yellow pine, white pine, hemlock and Pacific coast woods is handled through the medium of thousands of retail lumber yards scattered all over the country. There is scarcely a community of five hundred people that has not at least one lumber yard, and towns of ten thousand often have three or four.

The yard business in the hardwood trade is confined to large commercial centers—notably those that have big manufacturing and woodworking industries. Naturally the largest hardwood jobbing city in the United States is Chicago, as in that city many million dollars worth of furniture, interior finish and other products consuming immense quantities of hardwoods are manufactured. Even in the city of Chicago, however, it is noticeable that there is a gradual diminution in the number of hardwood lumber yards, and those that still exist are carrying lighter stocks than ever before in their history. Every year the extinction of half a dozen hardwood yards is noticed. This is not only true of Chicago, for even in the large eastern cities there is a gradual thinning out of stocks held for local use by wholesale and retail yards.

This relinquishment of the combined wholesale and retail hardwood yard trade is being brought about by the growing non-profitable features of the business. Increased handling cost has entered very largely into this, for by reason of it profits have been scaled down below the point of safety. It is especially noticeable in the east, where the eight-hour labor day prevails almost universally, that the average hardwood yard man says business has grown to be unprofitable. In the heyday of hardwood lumber yards in commercial centers very few manufacturers sold the consuming trade direct, but with the evolution of business nearly every large manufacturer today maintains a sales organization and sells a large portion of his lumber direct to that trade.

There is always going to be room in all the commercial centers for the lumber merchant carrying a well assorted stock of lumber, but his business is being gradually reduced to wagon trade and quick delivery. When all the cost of re-handling lumber through local yards is taken into account, including labor, waste, shrinkage, etc., very few dealers can figure a handling cost of less than $5 a thousand. This is a tremendous handicap for the yard man, and if the evolution continues as it has for the last few years it is doubtful if nearly so many wholesale yards as are now maintained can be continued on a profitable basis.

Trade ethics in the sale of hardwoods vary in different localities. A good many large eastern jobbers still confine their trade to retail yards, to a comparatively limited number of large manufacturing concerns, and to the railroad trade. On the contrary, the average hardwood manufacturer, wherever he may be located, is perfectly willing and glad to accept orders from any wholesale consumer of hardwood lumber, and, in fact, from any one who will buy lumber in car lots. This evolution of trade ethics will probably never prevail in the softwood trade, as the manufacturer of yellow pine and like commodities thinks it is much safer to do business with a competent retailer than to attempt to sell his lumber direct to the consuming trade.

SKIDDING THE LOG

(See Supplement Drawing by Thomas J. Nicholl.)

In the wake of the log is torn, black earth;
A clew to the great forests tragic tale
Where the battle royal makes strong men quail
And stills, for a moment, the woodsmen's mirth.
Reluctantly dragged from its forest home,
The huge trunk lurches and plunges to stay;
Upturning the white leaf mold in the fray
And bringing the scent of the heavy loam.
Woe to the teamster unless he be swift
And strong and brave in the wild forest fight.
Woe to the steeds that are straining to lift,
And fall 'neath the rolling log's swerving might.
Inanimate nature's indemnity
Is paid with men's lives to the fallen tree.

LAURA RAITZ LAW.

Buy Now.

In the issue of June 25 the HARDWOOD RECORD made a careful analysis of present and prospective hardwood conditions, which was largely repeated in its issue of July 10. The summing up of all evidence obtainable from every consuming section of the country enabled this publication to emphasize the fact that a resumption of lumber buying was at hand; that stocks held by jobbers and remanufacturers of hardwood lumber were extremely low; and that prices had reached their very lowest stage.

The advice following "Buy, Now" was perhaps unnecessary, but still is worth repeating, for if users of hardwoods want to take advantage of the best market they will ever face, now is the time to buy lumber. The important orders that have been placed during the last month by many of the large jobbers and manufacturers make it self-evident that the best wisdom of the best men in the trade is in harmony with the views expressed by the RECORD.

Unfortunately for the jobbing trade, during this period of depression there has been little opportunity to buy large blocks of lumber at a price that would show much speculative profit on the present market, but such purchases as have been made will in a short time show a reasonable margin on sale. As a matter of fact, the hardwood lumber business is pretty nearly down to solid trading, with very little of the speculative features embraced in it. Unfortunately also margins are constantly growing narrower and the day of fancy prices in hardwood re-handling are probably over for all time.

Michigan Hardwood Men to Meet.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association will be called within a few days, probably at Mackinac Island. At this meeting the secretary will lay before the association a complete statistical report showing the stocks of both hardwood and hemlock lumber sold and unsold in the state of Michigan, as well as a close estimate of the lumber output for the year.



SKIDDING THE LOGS

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

The Family Reading-Table.

Father's busy reading of "The Graft That's All About";
Mother's wondering when the next magazine comes out;
Aunty hasn't finished with "The Lifting of the Lid,"
Little Johnny's busy with "The Life of Captain Kidd."

Grandma's underneath the lamp with "Cities and Their Loot."

Sister reads a poem titled "Justice Gagged and Mute."
Far off in a corner with a book sits little Tim: "The James Boys in Missouri" is quite good enough for him.

Uncle reads a paper on "Corruption in the State,"
Brother reads a torrid screed on "Weakness of the Great,"

Grandpa has a pamphlet on "The Economic Stench,"
Nephew is engrossed with "The Debasement of the Bench."

Sizzle 'em and frizzle 'em and serve 'em piping hot.
What's a reputation? They are guilty, like as not;
Dust on "Pilgrim's Progress," for it isn't much account.

Has a Motive.

The man who robs Peter to pay Paul usually intends to strike Paul for a larger loan later on.

Needn't Worry.

The girl who is in love with herself seldom has rivals.

Pretty Loud.

"Do you believe that money talks?"

"You bet I do. I no sooner get my hands on a dollar than it says 'Good-by!'"

His View.

"If you are kind and polite to your playmates, Johnny, what will be the result?"

"They'll think they can lick me."

Safer.

"Don't you believe in love at first sight?"

"At first sight, yes; but sometimes you take another look."

Cheap Shelter.

A little philanthropy covers a lot of fraud.

Doubly So.

"Do you believe that Rockefeller's money is tainted?"

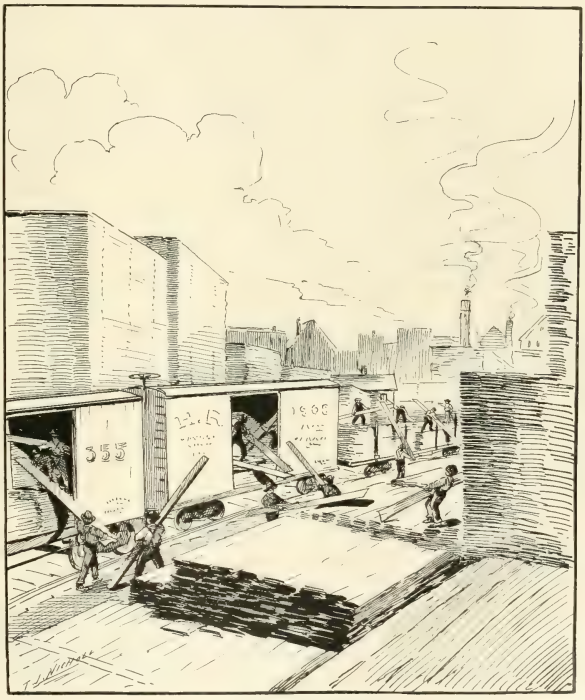
"You bet I do—'taint yours and 'taint mine."

A Popular Variety.

Dog Fancier—Yes; I have all kinds of dogs here; did you wish to purchase any particular breed?

Old Lady (who reads the papers)—Oh, anything that's fashionable; let me see an ocean greyhound!

Begins to Look Like Old Times.



Hardwood is Moving.

Self-Explanatory.

Wife (after waiting up until 3 a. m.)—Will you kindly tell me what this means, sir?"

Husband—Zush like a woman—can't un'shtan' shompin' zats perfectly plain."

Remember.

Better safe than sorry.

If You Don't Want Much.

Lady—No, really, I'm not a bit hungry.

Escort—Well, then we'd better just order the ten course table d'hote.

In The Profession.

Crocodile—I understand you have signed with a circus for this year.

Elephant—Yes; but there's a hitch in the contract yet—I'm holding out for Predigested Peanuts.

As Men See It.

Some girls are terribly particular about whom they marry—until someone asks them.

Rare.

The fellow who can inherit one fortune, and marry another, and not be absolutely extinguished is a wonder.

Simple Enough.

Physiologists say that the older a man gets the smaller his brain becomes. This explains why young men know everything and old men nothing.—Boston Courier.

The Jonah.

He meant well, but he didn't know.
Oh, words of deep pathetic woe!
He caught a hornet wandering by;
He thought it was a butterfly.
Live wires he would boldly test,
Because they looked just like the rest;
He'd trust a mule and walk behind,
Because its look was meek and kind;
A toadstool he would pluck with care,
With mushrooms growing everywhere!
Fate always played him curious tricks,
He had a passion for gold bricks.
And yet his heart was very kind;
Exceeding active was his mind.
And still his troubles seemed to grow;
He meant well, but he didn't know.

Love Is Blind but Not Deaf.

She smiles—my darling smiles and all
The world is filled with light.
She laughs—'tis like the bird's sweet call
In meadows fair and bright.
She weeps—the world is cold and gray
Rain clouds shut out the view.
She sings—I softly steal close
And wait till she gets through.
—Boston Transcript.

Some Important Foreign Woods.

ARTICLE III.

Ohia.

The building of a hardwood mill is, generally speaking, an ordinary proposition to those engaged in that line of work. However, the writer last winter accepted an offer to install a plant for a hardwood concern in the Hawaiian Islands, with the expectation of profiting not only from the work, but from gaining the unusual experience to be had in a foreign country, and of becoming acquainted with requirements for the successful operation of a mill running on a "new" and "coming" foreign lumber material.

At most of the mills in Honolulu in which hardwood is used the native ohia timber is the principal lumber for building and car making purposes; while the koa, which is a very beautiful species of mahogany, is used almost exclusively for finishing and furniture. It was for the purpose of manufacturing this ohia timber into railroad ties that I made the trip. This wood is somewhat harder and tougher than our American white oak and as evidence of its strength as a tie material I might mention that in a wreck, which occurred on the Hilo railroad in which two cars jumped the track and ran for several hundred feet, the redwood ties were splintered and broken and the ohia ties remained intact, two only of them being torn from the spikes. This spike-retaining quality is one of their chief features, while the ties are as durable as cypress when laid, many of them having been on the ground from sixteen to eighteen years are still perfectly sound.

The timber, as far as commercial uses are concerned, is practically a new thing, and is a very superior material for cross-tie purposes; what the future holds in store for it has to be learned, as it has not yet been put to any practical uses other than for ties for the plantation roads on the islands. In regard to its lasting qualities, the fact that ties made of this wood will last from sixteen to eighteen years in a climate that is so excessively moist as is that of Hawaii speaks very highly for this wood. In addition to this lasting quality, the wood has the element of strength to a degree not possessed by others by from ten to fifteen per cent, and its future looks very promising on that account alone. There will be many other uses to which it can be put, among which will be hardwood flooring, as the ohia takes a fine finish, is easily worked and has very few knots or defects in the outer portion of the tree. For framing purposes the only objection that can be offered is its extreme hardness when dry, and its nail-resisting qualities, which, in flooring, would have to be overcome by deep boring for the nail holes.

The timber is exceptionally heavy, as some of the hewed ties we got out for our own road weighed as much as 280 pounds for a 6x8 8-foot tie, which, with an allowance for the over-size would make the weight as much as seven pounds to the foot. This wood will dry out to 4,300 pounds to the thousand feet. Present contracts for the output will require the sawing of 2,500 ties a day, to cut which we are erecting a mill equipped with a double circular outfit and a mammoth edger for making ties from the 6-foot flitch direct from the circulars, the mills being used for flitching only, while a special trimmer has been designed to take care of the ties and cut them off to lengths, and a transfer carries them direct to the cars.

Fortunately for this enterprise there is no question of a car shortage to face, as the haul in the Islands is short, and a special engine will take care of the product as made. The most interesting part of this operation to an American millman is the logging. These trees grow on top of a lava formation called Poi-Hoi-Hoi, in soil not over two feet deep, and, instead of being cut down, the trees are caught by a cable and pulled over to the ground, with all the roots attached. The tree is then cut into log lengths and hauled to the mill site with "donkey" engines. Part of this method will be retained, but a new system of logging is being installed that will increase the efficiency of the engines many times. At present all the time is consumed in hauling the wire rope around to the trees, while with the new cable system the engine will do this work much faster.

The land on which this timber is now growing is to be planted in sugar cane, and the object in pulling the trees is to clear the land of the roots, which are piled as the trees are removed. As the underbrush is from six to twenty feet high, it may be imagined what a forest fire this will make when this brush and limbs are burned off, which will be done as soon as the firewood has been cut out from the tops left after the logging has been completed.

There are other uses to which this ohia timber can be put, one of which is the manufacture of telegraph and telephone pins, some of which have been made here and were found superior to any other wood. But, like so many experiments, there was a fatal flaw in the working of the pins, which developed from the nature of the wood; it has a tendency to twist and warp while drying, and the pins were made from green stock. Ohia works easily when green, but is very hard when dry, and no one has yet tried to make the pins from dry stock. One thing is certain, and that is the output of pins from dry ohia will not be more than 50 per cent of the amount that could be made from green timber, owing to the hardness of the wood. The only solution of the difficulty of warping as in drying the spurres and working the pins afterward, and any attempt to turn them from stock otherwise treated will meet with the same objection from users. The wood will not dry straight when cut thicker than one inch.

As yet there has not been any attempt to make this material into flooring, because there has never been enough of it cut into inch stock to give it a trial. But the objection to red gum was overcome by proper handling and piling, and there is not much doubt that successful drying of this stock will result with similar care. It will have to be piled more carefully than many other hardwoods, and will have to have sticks closer together; but for all that it will be a paying material under proper management.

Some of the inch boards sawed from the tie logs here were dried in the open sun to see the effect as to checking, and the amount of cracks opening was neither more nor less than in any other hardwood under similar conditions. It is the intention to make flooring as soon as the stock now on sticks shall have dried sufficiently. It will require harder cutters than those ordinarily used to stand up to the work, however, and this one point will be carefully watched.

The tie question is becoming a serious one, and the railroads have for some time been casting about in all directions for sources of supply which would take care of their enormous wants in future years. The Pennsylvania has made extensive investigations of ohia wood, recently sending its expert forester to the Hawaiian Islands for this purpose; as a result it has taken the matter up readily, and contracted for large amounts of stock to be shipped to the States and used as ties.

Probably no "new" wood which has been suggested of late as a possible substitute for the well known old standbys has met with such attention and been so favorably received as has the ohia. It seems to be all that is claimed for it, and it is confidently expected that the years will only prove its good qualities, and perhaps bring out some not yet claimed for it, rather than reveal disappointing characteristics, as has often been the case with many woods which were expected to fill long-felt wants.

As to the country itself—while it is true that Hawaii is part of United States territory—its people and its customs are as distinctly foreign as are its products, but none the less charming. The Islands may well be called the garden spot of the Pacific, and the view of the coast line on approaching Honolulu is one of the finest of the kind in the world. The coloring of the landscape is beyond description, and the climatic conditions ideal, so that lumber operations there do not entail the necessity of hardships and "acclimating" encountered in many tropical countries.

H. C. HASTE.

Utilization of Hardwoods.

ARTICLE VIII.

Tables.

The kinds of lumber used for the manufacture of tables have varied considerably in the last few years. Formerly walnut, poplar and ash were employed almost exclusively. Later cherry and birch came into popular favor, and in fact the latter especially is still in demand as the great imitation of mahogany. However, 70 per cent of the lumber now put into tables is of oak, both quartered and plan. Quarter-sawed oak is used extensively as a veneer, and indeed this work is oftentimes more expensive than a piece of solid oak because of the high price of the core and the additional labor involved. The other woods now employed are principally mahogany, birch, maple, gum and elm.

Much of the lumber used at the present time is ordered for direct shipment from the mill. After being thoroughly air-dried in the factory yard it is put in the dry-kiln, where the process is continued until the boards are in perfect condition. This is the rule to which there are no exceptions and is but one of the many processes through which the lumber must pass before it is assembled into the finished furniture product.

From the dry kiln the boards pass directly into the basement of the factory, where they are usually stacked preparatory to their journey through the plant. It is here that the ripsaw and cut off saw come into play, for in the manufacture of tables the average board is from three to five feet in length and about a foot wide. Indeed considerable of the lumber used is bought already cut in these sizes.



AN ELABORATE EXTENSION TABLE.

If the boards are for table tops, as of course many of them are, they next pass through the joiner, two at a time, where one edge receives a tongue and the other a groove. These boards are piled one upon the other and the edges of the entire lot are covered with glue at one time. They are then fitted together and clamped very tightly. In this condition the boards are allowed to dry thoroughly, after which they are passed through the planer and then taken up to the next floor of the factory.

The large "solid" table tops are, for obvious reasons, made in two parts which are later fitted together, either permanently or otherwise, depending upon the style of the table made. The round tops which are perhaps the most numerous, pass through several stages before their final circular shape is attained. The planks are first glued together with the longest board corresponding to the diameter of the rough semi-circle; each one farther outside being shorter. After being planed this half table top is passed on to the line-sawyer, who draws a true semi-circle upon it and proceeds to split this line by means of his scroll saw, with unfailing accuracy. It next passes through another machine which completes the circular shape and also gives it a round beveled edge. An interesting point here is that in finishing this one piece four separate "cuts" are taken so as to enable the operator to work always against the grain. Of course, some round table tops are made in one solid piece, the process of construction being similar to the one just described.



FINE DIRECTORS' TABLE IN QUARTERED OAK



LIBRARY TABLE OF SOLID MAHOGANY, HAND CARVED.

Hitherto we have only considered the tops of tables as being the most conspicuous even in their early stages. Some of the other parts, however, are of more difficult construction, notably the panels or legs on which there is scroll work or hand-carving. Even in these cases the bulk of the work is done by cleverly shaped cutters run by machinery and practically only the finishing touches are left to the hand-carver. The automatic, as well as the hand lathe, plays an important part in

the making of the legs, while a special machine finishes the panels, bevel, mill-work and all. When the innumerable shapes which the various parts of the different tables are considered, some idea may be obtained of the number of machines employed and the varying uses to which they are put.

Another important part of this cabinet work is of course the veneering. The woods



EXTENSION DINING TABLE—ORIGINAL DESIGN DOUBLE TOP.

used are principally mahogany and quartered oak. The veneer is glued on to the core and is carefully clamped while drying. Mahogany veneering is somewhat expensive but exquisite effects are produced and so it is well worth the cost.

The next stage in the development of the table is one in which there has been more improvement in the last few years than in all the other processes put together. This is the sandpapering. There are now in use revolving sandpaper cylinders of both hard and soft types, the latter having the property of adjusting themselves to whatever shape the piece to be sandpapered happens to be. There are also machines for sandpapering the rough boards just after they have passed through the planer, and others to add a finishing touch after the shape and size is complete.

One large machine—a host in itself—has various grades of sandpaper in the form of revolving bands and here an entire table top can be completely sandpapered in a very short time.

Now comes the varnishing. This is an important part of the operation and often several floors of a factory are devoted almost exclusively to this, and to the assembling of the parts. The varnish and shellac are applied in several different coats, due time being allowed for each to dry. The gloss is usually taken off, for the old-fashioned dark Mission finish is coming more and more into use. In fact by far the larger number of tables now used are of this type.

In the final assembling other materials besides woods are used. The trimmings if any are usually of brass, while feet mounted on glass spheres—a design much used—are often of the same material. The table, however, illustrates admirably one of the important uses to which hardwoods may be put. Some idea of the various styles now on the market may be obtained from the accompanying cuts, which were kindly loaned the RECORD by Louis F. Nonnast, a well-known Chicago manufacturer. CLARENCE BOYLE, JR.

Possibilities of the Ohio Valley Woodlot.

For over forty years the Ohio Valley was the very center of the hardwood industry, but little now remains of the original forest but detached, irregular woodlots or woods pastures, usually in poor condition. The custom has been to cut trees for special uses from time to time, leaving inferior trees in possession of the ground. As a result woodlots once thrifty and promising have degenerated into stands of crooked, defective and otherwise undesirable trees. Most woodlots are used for pasturage and the ground has become covered with dense bluegrass sod. A heavy growth of grass not only tends to prevent the reproduction of valuable trees, but also robs the soil of moisture and smothers the roots of trees left growing. The demands of the people are largely supplied from outside and before long the exhaustion of forests in the neighboring districts will cut off the supply which now tends to conceal the actual local shortage. In 1899 Ohio, Indiana and Illinois produced twenty-five per cent of the hardwood used in the United States, but should they adopt the most careful reforestry methods they can never regain that standing. There is, however, sufficient waste land in the Ohio region adapted to forest growth if properly employed, to provide an adequate and perpetual supply of timber for local uses and prevent the loss of many important industries.

The above review of conditions in the Ohio valley is contained in a recent pamphlet of the Forest Service, and is followed with many valuable suggestions for farmers and timber growers, which are herewith excerpted for the benefit of the readers of the RECORD.

A farm with a good woodlot properly managed should supply the farmer with posts, fuel, building material and some timber for market. Every farm should be provided with protection from winds and shade for fattening animals, when the weather is very hot. A belt of forest trees will greatly reduce the danger of late frosts to the orchard. The woodlot should occupy the waste land not suitable for farm crops—at least one-eighth of the farm if possible. Forest growth on steep slopes and river banks protects them from erosion by heavy rains and freshets. On a farm without waste land the woodlot should be so located as to afford the best protection along the windward side and around the buildings. Such tracts add materially to the appearance and value of the farm.

The first requirement of a woodlot is protection from grazing. The young sprouts and trees make it imperative to exclude stock from plantations and open stands where reproduction is desired. Hill sides and drifting sands are most liable to injury and even light grazing of such areas should not be permitted. Constant care should also be taken to keep out fire. It is poor policy to burn off leaves to improve grazing, as grass in a forest indicates an unhealthy condition, and the destruction of the leaf litter and humus impoverishes the soil and retards tree growth, while young sprouts and seedlings, upon which the future of the woodlot depends, are destroyed or stunted. It is not a single fire which causes the greatest loss, but the combined effects of many fires, until the trees are either burned through or so weakened that they are thrown easily by the wind. Scars also afford openings for insects, which destroy the tree and infect others. If a railroad passes through the forest or near it the right of way should be kept free from all inflammable material.

A fault with nearly all woodlots is the absence of a dense border as a protection from winds. When the forest is suddenly opened the inside trees are not sufficiently stable to withstand the removal of the natural windbreak which has been formed, and many are blown down, especially where the soil is wet and the trees have a shallow root system. A strip a few rods wide along the exposed margins of the woods should be kept as dense as possible. Bushes and undergrowth should be encouraged and no trees removed from the strip. Where such a windbreak is maintained it will be possible to make thinnings to the leeward with little danger of the remaining trees being blown down. If a windbreak is planted, it is usually best to employ two species, one of which is a rapid grower to afford early protection. Carolina poplar and hardy catalpa are excellent for this purpose.

In cutting and felling the first precaution is to be careful of the young growth and to have new trees of the most useful kinds replace just as soon as possible those that are cut. All stumps should be cut as low as possible for high ones needlessly waste the best timber of sound trees. Branches too small for firewood should be scattered over the ground, especially in openings, where they will help to hold the leaf litter, keep out grass, and in decaying enrich the soil, except, of course, along railroads. Many trees, chestnut, basswood, catalpa and the oaks and hickories, sprout readily from the stump. If stumps are cut very low and have the rough edges carefully trimmed off with an ax their sprouting capacity is greatly improved.

In planting for post and pole material, chestnut, Osage orange, catalpa, locust and mulberry should be favored; for handle stock, white ash and hickory; for pulp, cottonwood, Carolina poplar, basswood and willow; for firewood, beech, maple, hickory and many others; for lumber white oak, yellow poplar, black walnut, white ash, black cherry, basswood, elm and maple. Trees should stand close enough together in youth to stimulate growth in height and produce long, clear trunks. Later more space for each will be needed. Stands under ten years of age may contain from 1,000 to 3,000 trees per acre. This number should be gradually diminished as the trees develop, until at maturity probably 200 of the original trees are left, that the energy usually wasted in competition for the "survival of the fittest" may be employed in growing timber. The composition of the stand and the quality of its timber can be controlled remarkably by gradually removing the trees of inferior quality and kind. But there should be no large openings in the woods, for the crowns of the trees should be so close together that in summer very little direct sunlight falls upon the ground. The soil should be loose, porous, rich in vegetable mold.

The amount of wood produced annually by a fully stocked thrifty stand of timber in this region depends upon the quality of the soil and the species of trees. Rapid growers on good soil may produce as much as 175 cubic feet per acre each year, which is equivalent to almost two cords of four-foot wood, but it is doubtful if an acre of the average woodlot of this region produces more than one-half a cord of wood per year under the present unsatisfactory conditions.

If the wood cut from the forest annually or at stated periods does not exceed the amount grown during the interval and care is taken to keep the ground fully stocked with thrifty young trees, the woodlot may be kept up indefinitely. The endeavor should be to ascertain about how much wood the area is each year capable of producing and to cut a little less than is grown in order to be on the safe side. In managing the woodlot the goal should be this model condition. In discussing the methods required to accomplish these results several common types of woodlots may be mentioned, and although it may be impossible to attain an ideal condition much can be done toward it.

A great many woodlots are merely parts of the old hardwood forest which have been preserved in their virgin condition, with long, smooth trunks and compact crowns. Increase in height has practically ceased, and growth in diameter is very slow. The trees are mature, and many are deteriorating. In such stands the producing capacity is practically nothing, since the amount of wood formed annually is offset by the death and deterioration of the over-mature trees. Thus the forest capital is virtually inactive. The dead and dying trees should be taken out first, next the weed trees, and then those which are crowding the best timber producers, but not in large groups, exposing the remainder; rather it should extend over a period of years. In general, it is not safe to cut out more than one-fifth of a stand at one time, or to cut over the same ground oftener than once in five years. The object should be to leave the sound and thrifty trees, which will continue to increase in value, well distributed over the tract. It is important to maintain the humus and ground moisture in every upland forest. No thinnings should be so severe that grass will enter before the openings are filled with young growth.

A large proportion of the woodlots in the Ohio valley region are remnants of the original forest, which have received no care or attention. They are the woods pastures so common to farms. As a result of constant grazing the ground is covered with a dense sod to the exclusion of desirable young growth. The standing trees are usually mature, growing in clumps or sparsely scattered over the lot. Many of them are dry-topped, diseased and scraggy. If the woods pasture is located on land valuable for agriculture, and the rejuvenation of the old forest is impracticable, it probably will be the best policy to remove the timber and lay out the ground into permanent fields. However, the first step in the improvement of an open and grass-grown woodlot is the exclusion of live stock, or at least to fence off the thriftiest part as a forest reserve, if all cannot be spared. The rest can be cleared of most of its trees and the pasture greatly improved.

Another step is the removal from it of all dead and badly diseased trees and those whose reproduction is not desired. The remaining trees will seed up the openings and provide for natural regeneration. If other species are desired it will be necessary to plant them. Young seedlings for this purpose can be secured from other parts of the forest, or nuts and acorns can be planted. The best time to plant is in early spring. Next comes the preparation of the soil for seeding and restoration to the natural forest conditions. The sod should be broken up by means of a bull-tongue plow or a disk harrow. As soon as good reproduction is secured the remaining mature trees may be removed. It is usually good policy, however, to retain a few large trees to supply special needs of the farm. In removing them care should be exercised to inflict as little damage as possible to young growth. The planting of a shelter belt along the exposed margins of the woodlot is highly desirable.

There are many dense second-growth woodlots in this district. The trees range in size from four to twelve inches in diameter and twenty-five to fifty feet in height. In some instances there are dense groups so evenly matched in size that the development of all is temporarily arrested. Often there is a considerable proportion or so-called weed trees or those which spread out and bush until they occupy space all out of proportion to their value. Occasional old trees remain from the first cutting; they are usually crooked, limby and defective. Reproduction in the dense shade of these old trees is scarce and stunted. In such stands an improvement cutting is needed, including all growth which the woodlot would be better off without. As a result this material can be used for firewood.

Very dense stands need thinning. This should not be undertaken, however, without a clear understanding of its objects. Trees which have grown in the open are extensively branched, while a typical forest tree has a long, clear trunk and a short compact crown. The amount of wood a tree produces depends upon the area of leaf surface exposed to sunlight—the larger the surface of the crown the larger the amount of wood produced. Trees which are crowded while young try to get their crowns into the sunlight and consequently produce long, slim stems. When straight trunks of sufficient height have been obtained thinning gives room for increased root and foliage development, which is followed by increased wood production. In thinning a stand those trees should be left which will be most valuable for final crop, and those removed which have the smallest crowns, show signs of deterioration, or are of less valuable species.

Thickets are common on cutover lands and abandoned pastures. The trees vary from three to twenty-five feet in height and diameter up to four inches. Cleanings should be made when the most serious crowding begins, which will be when the trees are from ten to fifteen years old. In general, no openings in the crown cover should be made that will not close in three or four years; that is, not more than two or three feet of open light space should be left between the tops of the trees remaining. The spacing in the stand should be from six to nine feet each way, though of course the arrangement will be irregular. The material removed may have a value for hop and bean poles or barrel hoops, or part of it may be large enough for firewood. A second cleaning should be made as soon as the trees have begun to crowd seriously again, which will be about ten years after the first. The timber removed this time will probably have considerable value for firewood, posts, stakes and other uses.

All of these suggestions for the management of the woodlot are considered entirely practicable by the Forest Service, and are being carried out successfully on a great many farms in the Ohio river region. With a little care and foresight every farmer can make his woodlands a valuable and attractive asset to his farm.

The Handle Trade.

More Fraternalism Needed.

Conditions in the handle industry seem to be looking up, in common with other lines of business. However, there is still disposition on the part of many manufacturers to do business, whether they profit by it or not. Of course there are a good many instances when it is necessary for a man to get back the use of a portion of the capital he has tied up in stock to meet obligations and current expenses; but on general principles, doing business merely for its own sake is about as foolish a policy as a man can pursue, and one which is better calculated to demoralize the trade than any other.

The majority of people are in the handle business to make money, and it would be only reasonable to suppose that they do not care to sell their goods except at a profit. This being the case, it would seem not only an unbusiness-like but a precarious proposition to place goods upon the market at cost, or actually below the average cost, as certain manufacturers have been known to do of late; of course there is the bare possibility that manufacturers who do so have system down so fine they find they can make handles cheaper than the majority—but this is hardly likely, in view of the experience of men much older in the business. Therefore the price-cutting proposition seems to resolve itself into the simple question, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole trade and lose his handle factory?"

The association has recently put out three sets of grading rules for the consideration of its members, soliciting opinions and suggestions. One of the three sets, or modifications thereof, will be adopted at the next meeting, and from all indications it will be the three-grade set, as the committee is receiving congratulations and support from all directions on its logical arguments in favor of such rules, and the concise and practical set which it has evolved. It is sincerely to be hoped that the next meeting will see a large and enthusiastic group of handle manufacturers come together to thresh out this very important question, for if there is one thing which the handle association needs and needs badly, it is a standard basis of grading—or rather a basis of grading to which all will adhere.

There is no use in having such a system unless every member will stay by it loyally and honestly, any more than there is any use in figuring cost of production to a nicety, establishing reasonable values for the product, and then going out and selling the goods for anything which may be offered. Thus if the grades all [illegible] haggled" and one man quote a certain price on a certain grade, while another says to the buyer, "I'll make you the same price, but I'll guarantee a better article for it," the point is missed again, [illegible] by all its meetings, discussion, committee work and grading rules [illegible]

Apropos of selling handles while of course buyers have their place in the trade—don't forget that they are going to drive the best bargain they can for their house; when one of them tells you he can buy a certain handle from a certain man for a certain price, make him "show you," and don't let him take an old quotation and keep his thumb over the date while he's doing it, either! Because some of the nicest gentlemen in the buying fraternity have been known to do that very thing.

Don't be suspicious of your fellow handle manufacturer, and above all don't be too credulous when you're talking to the buyer!

The New Three-Grade Proposition.

The secretary of the Handle Manufacturers' Association recently sent out the reports of two committees on grading rules for the consideration of manufacturers, urging them to attend the next meeting—of which they will be duly notified—prepared to offer suggestions and vote for the adoption of the one which most nearly meets their views.

Without disparaging the report of the regular committee in any way, which indicates long and patient study over a very complex problem, the majority of correspondents seem to think the three-grade set perhaps supplies the needs of the present more concisely and adequately. While designated as "new," this mode of grading has long been in use by Canadian concerns, and the secretary is receiving numbers of letters from manufacturers who state that they have used a similar system independently for a long while.

Frank J. Leland, chairman of the special committee which worked out the rules, sets forth his arguments in their favor as follows:

"The manufacture of hickory handles is a special business with the plant assets of par value to those only who are interested in the business and taking into consideration the danger of fires, trouble with labor, the growing scarcity of timber, the invested capital and the talent connected with the business, it is certainly worthy and entitled to a good profit every year. In the years following 1875 the handle business paid large dividends and was highly satisfactory, and there is no reason why, if the handle business is squared with present conditions, it should not be equally as successful now. To realize this there are some reforms needed, but none that cannot be brought about by the handle association.

"One of the reforms needed is in the grading or classification of handles for the domestic trade. For more than twenty years the Five Grade list on ax handles has been in use. This list has been a huge mistake and responsible for many of the ills of the business. Under it the grading has been so confused and complex that handle manufacturers themselves were [illegible] while the jobber who bought the goods knew little or nothing as to the grade outside an extra or a No. 3 and as the average handle sold has ranged between these two extremes, it has been an easy proposition for unscrupulous makers and those without reputation in the markets to cut prices and grade goods accordingly, the result being ruinous competition and the demoralization of the business.

"Under a Three Grade system there can be no misunderstanding. Manufacturers can make no mistake on classification and jobbers cannot be imposed on. Under it any manufacturer will be slow to offer goods below standard prices, as any concession will be entirely at the expense of profits.

"Under a Three Grade system the special advantage to the manufacturer will be easier methods of grading raw material, sawed handles and those that are rough turned; less danger of bad grading from carelessness in packing-room; less trouble in keeping stock; less depreciation of stock; less clerical work in office; better maintenance of price, and larger profits.

"Under a Three Grade system the special advantage to the jobber will be easily-obtained working knowledge of the grades so that inferior goods will not be accepted. Number of grades will be more in keeping with other lines of woodenware, such as spokes, hubs, rims, and other lines of carriage and wagon wood stock, agricultural tool handles, cant hook and peavey handles and the like. Sales will be made easier and clerical work lighter.

"A number of jobbers have been approached with regard to a Three Grade classification, and without exception they have endorsed it and stated that it would, in their opinion, surely be welcomed by the entire jobbing trade. With this endorsement, the sooner same can be accepted and put in force the better, as the light stocks of handles now in hands of the trade furnishes an opportunity which may not occur again in years.

"The Three Grade proposition is submitted and recommended to the handle association as a move in the right direction for the improvement of the business and the producing of satisfactory results. Its adoption is strongly urged in connection with price list that will not put any handles below cost of manufacture or the price of extras below present quotations.

"Another [illegible] that is needed in the handle business is the grading of red hickory. There has never been a time when red timber has been given the place it deserved and in the purchase of white stock vast quantities of red wood, the equal in every way of the white wood, have been rejected or destroyed. The time has come when the growing scarcity of hickory makes it necessary to consider the value of red stock and its introduction on a better basis into handles. The national government has made exhaustive [illegible]

tests as to the value of white and red hickory for the spoke people and in their report as to the result of the investigation they say 'that weight for weight red and mixed hickory have as great a resilience factor as white wood and are equal in mechanical value.' With this supreme authority it is simply a matter of education of the buyers to insure red handles being given the recognition to which they are entitled.

"It is therefore suggested that the best selection of all red ax handles be put under the select grade, but that they shall be packed separately and branded on cases "All Red Select," and that they shall be sold at same price as the regular select grade of goods. Also that the association issue a circular letter to the trade setting forth the value of red hickory and urging its use, and that same be distributed by the members of the association."

An Interesting Feature of the Next Meeting.

H. D. Hartley, secretary of the National Hickory Association, called at the office of the Handle Manufacturers' Association in Chicago, July 23. Mr. Hartley is well posted on all hickory matters, and is in close touch with manufacturers of wagon material and other lines in which that wood is employed. He states that it is now the intention to make the National Hickory Association one composed of organizations engaged in special lines of manufacture, which would naturally be eligible, rather than continue it along the line of having individual firms constitute its membership. This is undoubtedly a better plan and one which will enable the association to cover a broader field, and with greater fidelity.

Mr. Hartley has been invited to address the next meeting of hickory handle manufacturers on the work of his association, and on various phases of the hickory supply question. He considers the new three-grade list recently submitted by special committee strictly in keeping with present conditions, and in fact necessitated by them, and believes that the association would do the wise thing in adopting it. The Forest Service has fully demonstrated that the commercial value of red hickory should be as great for most purposes as that of white, and efforts to have it included in the higher grades of stock have been successful with manufacturers of wagon material. In the work of experimenting which the government carried on for two years or more, the members of the National Hickory Association furnished the necessary land, timber, machinery, and in fact all equipment for conducting the tests in the most approved and thorough manner, and their outcome should be a source of much gratification to users of this material.

Secretary Hartley believes that the handle association could accomplish wonders in getting red hickory established by a little educational campaign among buyers of handles, for he believes that they are amenable to reason in this matter, and certainly to proof. He has kindly consented to outline the work the National Hickory Association has accomplished so far for an early issue of the RECORD, and it goes without saying that handle manufacturers will take pleasure in hearing from him along the same line, at the next meeting.

Hardwood Matches.

Strenuous efforts have been in progress the past half dozen years to produce suitable common matches from material other than the ordinary soft wood. There are several reasons for this. One reason is that the species of soft woods which have been utilized for making matches for many years are becoming exhausted. The expense of getting the proper lumber has been increasing right along. This has compelled match manufacturers to experiment. They have undertaken to produce matches from something else.

Another reason why manufacturers have turned their attention to producing matches from hardwood and various other materials recently is because the hardwoods are preferable for some reasons. The fire underwriters in certain portions of the country prohibit the use of soft wood matches in mills and other places where fires are liable to be caused by the soft wood matches breaking off at the head while scratching them, causing the lighted head to fly off among inflammable material. Many fires can be traced to this source. Hardwood matches being tougher and more elastic do not break off so readily.

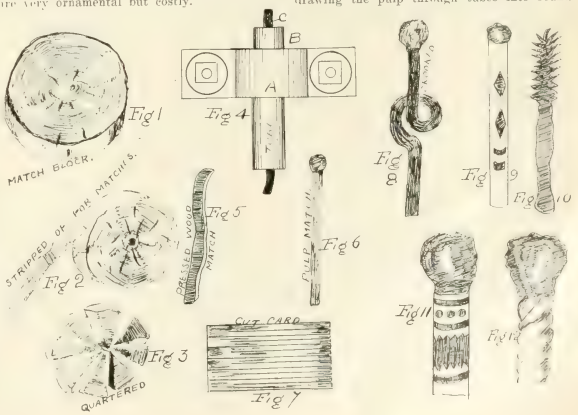
Again, hardwood is used necessarily in the production of certain engraved or polished matches and fine, surface-finished stock, which are very ornamental but costly.

In making hardwood matches the process differs in some particulars. The blocks are selected as in Fig. 1. There are several operations involving the reduction of the block to the little cylindrical forms of matches. Sometimes the stripping process is employed, by which the strips are shaved off from the revolving block as in Fig. 2. The long strip is readily cut into matches by machinery possessing the required blades for mechanically performing the work. There is not very much hand labor employed in the making of the modern hardwood match. Again, instead of the strip method, in some shops the blocks are quartered as in Fig. 3, and each piece is taken in hand for splitting. The individual pieces are reduced to the size of matches and finished.

Still another operation involves the reduction of the pieces of wood to pulp form. Various kinds of pulp are used, some is made from old rags, and paper from the pulp mills is used. This is mixed with the pulp of wood and matches are pressed from it. In reducing the wood to pulp digesters and boilers are employed.

After the pulp is formed it is passed through tubes to make the round form of the slender strand. One of the tubes is shown in Fig. 4. It is of steel and is held in place by the bolted cap A. The tube proper is marked B. The pulp in process of pressing through the bore in the tube is marked C. The bore is made the right size to reduce the strand of pulp to the standard match diameter. After the long strands are made and partly dried cutting them into match lengths follows. Then comes dipping and the matches are ready.

Pressed wood matches in ribbon-like form are also seen on the market now, one of which is shown in Fig. 5. A finished pulp match is shown in Fig. 6. It is possible to cut cards of matches from pressed wood pulp. Fig. 7 shows one of these cards. Instead of drawing the pulp through tubes into round



forms it is pressed between steel rollers into a ribbon form, wide and thick enough for the formation of cards of matches. The cutting follows and then the dipping.

Various forms of hardwood and pulp matches are exhibited next. Fig. 8 shows a match with a twist in the center. This is solely for novelty. The crook is put in while the wood is undergoing steaming. When dried out the match becomes stiff and the buyer wonders how the turn was made in the shaft without splintering it. Some wonderful effects can be made with pulp matches. It is possible to adorn such matches with pieces of glass, worked in at the moulding, as in Fig. 5. This results in an ornamental match, which looks attractive among the smokers' effects. One also finds engraved hardwood matches occasionally.

Fig. 10 shows a queer form of hardwood match, made with a bushy top by slivering some of the wood. This slivered part is saturated with oil, so that when ignited there is quite a torch of light made for a minute or more. Hardwood engraved matches of the nature shown in Figs. 11 and 12 are coming out in elaborate smoking rooms found in clubs and hotels. They are expensive, but the buyer does not care for that so long as he gets a novelty.

GEORGE RICE.

Luth Hickman's Invention.

Luth Hickman used to run a sawmill in east Tennessee, and kept the wolf away from the front door of his residence by throwing sawdust into the animal's eyes.

One fall, several cycles since, he took a



LUTH AND HIS INVENTION

contract to supply the "bridging" for the "sleepers" in the new Ducktown hotel. The bid he made was so low that not a few of his friends advised him to make an assignment before he even started on the job. But he said he would stick to it or bust. So he started in on the work, and before he had 50 per cent of it completed he was the loser by considerable. This naturally caused him much worry, and he sat up late in the evening nursing said trouble.

One P. M. very close to A. M. he ran across a scheme to stem the tide of bankruptcy. Then he began to smile. He smiled so vehemently that his wife was awakened by the noise. She sat up and at once began to scold him. But that did not hurt Luth's feeling, for he was quite happy over his bright idea and in spite of his wife he dozed off into slumber, and mixed snores with smiles.

Before breakfast next morning he got up and dressed. Then he sauntered down to the mill several furlongs distant. There he took off his coat and cuffs and, procuring a file, coldchisel and hammer, began to tinker with the 36-inch band-saw. He measured the teeth on the circular saw and their distance apart, and with the file made holes in the other so that the teeth in the circular would fit into the holes perfectly. In other words, he so fixed the circular saw that it would permit the band to curve around it. After accomplishing this he set the machinery going.

Picking up some studding he placed it against the circular portion of his invention until it had cut into a considerable length, then he bent it over to the band part and severed it on an angle which made perfect bridging.

The old way took four men laboring constantly for half a day to do what could



DUNC AND LUTH

be done by one individual in twenty-five minutes with Luth's scheme.

When these four hands came to work as usual that morning and saw their profession damaged by the labor-saving device they were disgusted and mostly. One of them had seen the moon through the trees, so understood his bad luck; but the other three were at a loss to know how they came by such adversity.

"You have kicked the wolf from your door against ours," said Dunc Looper, the one who had seen the moon through the trees. "I am awfully unlucky—besides this I have the indigestion and broke my razor strop. Troubles never come singly."

"Don't feel so out of sorts, employee," said Luth, good naturedly. "I will give you work in other lines. There is plenty of labor for all. So long as I am proprietor of this sawdust institution you will not have to board that wolf."

So the four workmen began to look upon the Bill Nye side of life at once, and congratulated each other, and Luth himself. They even went so far as to telephone to their families about the invention.

As for Luth, he got the "bridging" contract out ahead of time, and actually cleared $50 on the deal. Yes, he made it out of the invention and sent a model of same to Washington to have it protected by the government. After doing this he sold it to a sawmill machinery house in Cincinnati for a snug sum. In fact, he got enough cash out of it to give his son a college education, and enough left over to buy some timber land in Kentucky.

G. D. JANES.

New Market Condition Report.

The Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States under date of July 14 sent out a new statement of market conditions covering poplar, oak, ash, cottonwood, gum and other hardwoods. Accompanying the report was a letter from Secretary Lewis Doster, as follows:

"To All Members: We have passed through the hardest part of our battle with the commercial depression. We have been able to realize an apparent betterment in the industry which naturally comes with the return of a more suitable amount of business and are met with the fact that stocks of hardwood in the hands of the producers are very small. This refers especially to the higher grades of lumber in all kinds of wood.

"In this new statement of market conditions you will note some changes, the most decided of which is in quartered oak—a slight advance in high grade white and in the red, in both No. 1 common and fas. A slight increase will also be noted in gum. No. 1 common and better grades in practically all woods are strong; it is hoped the lower grades will develop more strength in the near future owing to the splendid condition of the boxmaking industry and the noticeable change to higher values in some of the competitive woods, especially pine. Respectfully submitted,

"LEWIS DOSTER, Secretary."

Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association was organized last month, with headquarters at Ottawa, to promote better trade conditions in the Dominion. The association states that its object has not so much to do with prices as with other matters affecting the industry, which are continually arising along other lines. The membership is gathered from all sections of the country, and it represents a capital of perhaps $25,000,000. The association will pattern somewhat after the mode of operations of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of this country—in which its president is a prominent worker.

The officers chosen by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association are as follows: Honorary president, J. R. Booth, Ottawa; president, Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa; vice-president, J. B. Miller, Toronto; treasurer, R. G. Cameron, Ottawa. The secretary will be a permanent paid official and has not yet been appointed. The Executive Board will consist of twenty members.

A Plea for the Young Walnuts.

The time has now arrived when it is safe to say that the passing of the hewn export walnut log is an evident fact. The logs represented in the picture are a bunch of eighty-five choice pieces of wood, running from eighteen to thirty-two inches in diameter, making an average of twenty-three inches. They were collected at considerable expense from a territory thirty-five or forty miles in extent, and shipped to the Hamburg market about eighteen months ago. It would be a difficult task to assemble such a collection of logs again. The area of country that produces this variety of timber, though large, has been scoured from center to circumference by timbermen in search of walnut. They have for years been selecting and picking out the largest and best trees, adjusting the requirements as to size and standard of logs to, in a way, make them conform to the specifications of inspection rules. This accommodating method of adjustment has now reached the limit, as the logs have dwindled so in measurement that no further attempt will be made to form rules in their favor.

It is hardly possible for a shipper of walnut to find a big log even occasionally, to mix with his little stuff, to sweeten it up, and make a small shipment of but a car load or so, possible. Some dealers who have mills and are buying large numbers of walnut logs, have for several years been combining the log and lumber business by holding out the choice and most suitable logs for hewing, probably finding on an average, about one first class prime log to seventy-five or a hundred. These have been nicely dressed and prepared for export in the log, and brought very attractive prices, but it was robbing Peter to pay Paul, and the lumber piles suffered, so this method is being abandoned, and the passing of the export walnut log will soon be complete. This way of handling the business is not possible except in connection with a large mill, and most of the small dealers, who have been getting out export walnut logs exclusively, are eliminated from that branch of the business.

The best of the walnut has been taken, to such an extent that there is but little of the good left. It was handled similar to the manner in which the company of soldiers handled the farmer's zigzag string of fence. On a certain wintry day, when the thermometer registered considerably below zero, and the bluecoats were shivering from the cold, the captain realized that the temptation to appropriate the well seasoned rails for fuel would be too great for resistance, so he gave orders that only the top rails should be taken. Strange to say, this order was not violated, and yet when they broke camp there was little left but the ground chunks.

I do not wish to convey the idea, however, that the walnut business is about at an end in America or that this noble timber will soon become extinct, for such will not be the case. Proper action will doubtless be taken before such a lamentable condition could possibly come about. It is only to the passing of the hewn export logs that I refer. And as to these I must say there is no special regret attached to their disappearance. They have not been cut before their time; as a rule, only the older and fully matured trees were taken.

It is the waste and destruction of the smaller trees that has set in, that most grievously concern us now. There are myriads of them, actually more clean, straight bodied and thrifty young walnut trees scattered all over the Mississippi valley states now, than ever before; many times more than in all the rest of the world combined. They range from the size of saplings, and I might say from seedlings, to trees from ten to sixteen inches in diameter, breast high. These latter sizes, while they might yield a profit, should not be cut, from the fact that they have just reached the point at which they most rapidly increase in value. Very few of these trees are large enough for shipment in the log, but they are a tempting morsel to the saw mill man who is hungry for walnut. If the ax could only be withheld from this walnut, and if left unmolested for a period of at least twenty years, what a grand inheritance they would be for the next generation.

One of its most favorable features is that it is mostly growing on lands that would otherwise be comparatively non-productive of wealth. As if by its own intelligence of a proper sphere in which to locate itself, the walnut seems not to encroach upon the realm of the plow. It establishes itself along the lanes and byways, or in nooks and corners of the fields, not intruding upon lands desirable for agricultural purposes. It invitingly reaches out its graceful limbs, and the sprays of its beautiful foliage form shady spots about the border of the fields, and at the end of the corn rows, where the plowman stops to snatch a moment's rest, and breath of coolness beneath it; and where the panting cattle seek shelter from the summer sun. It has taken up its abode along all the streams, and in every secluded spot, and waste piece of rich, though neglected overflow lands along the bottoms. It has crowded its way into these irregular shaped plots of ground, surrounded by the many bends and crooks of streams that follow a tortuous course through the valleys. The lands have become set to a stand of this indigenous growth of thrifty black walnut, and the aggregate of its area would amount to millions of acres. There is no logical or any other reason why it should be cut down before maturity, and wasted. It is a foolish crime to do so, and it should be prohibited by law. The land on which the trees grow is not needed, [illegible] can as



BUNCH OF EXPORT WALNUT LOGS READY FOR SHIPMENT

pastures, which the trees do not prohibit. It is only on account of flooding, or the rocky nature of the land, and other features rendering it unsuitable for cultivation, that they have been permitted to assert themselves.

Hence why should they be cut down? Why should their owners, like the improvident Esau of old, be permitted to sell their unearned inheritance for a mess of pottage? What is the use of all this talk about silviculture, arboriculture, afforestation, and all subjects relating to the planting of trees or the restoration and creation of forests, if on the other hand the young and undeveloped, though thrifty trees, that have cost nothing, a handsome gift of Nature, are allowed to be all cut down and ruthlessly destroyed? How grossly absurd, and inconsistent is such a proposition. What is the use of making a mockery out of the whole subject of forestry, by strenuously advocating economy in cutting timber, and the care of young trees in certain localities, and at the same time allowing them to be wilfully slaughtered in other places where they are just as much needed?

All the farmers in the great Mississippi valley should have some legal restrictions placed upon them, as to the cutting of walnut trees under certain sizes and conditions, even on their own grounds, and laws should be enacted governing these matters, with penalties fixed for the violation of same. The walnut, above all other species of tree, should be preserved and perpetuated in as great numbers as possible, for there is no other kind of timber that so completely fills all the requirements and uses for which wood has been applied. If Aladdin, through his magic lamp should cause his genii to appear and suddenly transformed into walnut every forest tree, and there was no other kind of timber left on earth, still there would be no serious interruption of any one of the vast multitude of avocations in the line of woodcraft! There is no other timber that could so perfectly be substituted for all. It is quick to grow, long lived and durable, ornamental in the open and majestic in the forest, produces an edible fruit, and is not attractive to insect pests. For centuries it has stood highest in the estimation of man, and many pretty legends are associated with its history. As to its very superior qualities as a commercial wood, there is no question, and I hope an interest will be aroused in its behalf that will prevent its utter destruction, or even a further diminution of the present supply of this wood. J. V. HAMILTON.

A Land of Desolation.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is pleased to give space to the following interesting article, written by Frank Spangler of Toledo, Ohio, which is a strong argument, if another be needed, for the immediate necessity for this country's taking up in a logical way the reforestry problem:

I invite you to visit in imagination a country which serves as an example of what this one may expect unless early legislation is brought about to reforest cutover lands, regulate the cut of timber and protect it from fires.

Dalmatia, now a part of the Austro Hungarian monarchy, located on the eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea, was once one of the richest provinces of the Roman Empire and a favorite resort of the wealthy aristocracy. During the reign of Emperor Diocletian he had an immense palace there and the country supported a large population. The soil was fertile, the upland grass fattened herds of cattle and goats for the city markets, and, altogether, the Dalmatians were a prosperous and happy people.

Later this land fell into the hands of the conquering Republic of Venice, then the dominant commercial power of the world. The greedy Venetians ruthlessly stripped the trees from the fine mountain slopes to build ships for their large navy. As a result the soil washed away, springs and rivers dried up, and now it is a land of desolation more dreary even than Syria. We are told the attempts at cultivation by the peasants are pitiful. As far as possible they collect the rocks and place in great mounds on the least desirable ground of the tilla lands, and where they can find among the remaining rock-earth sufficient for the roots of one olive tree, or even a grape vine, it is planted. Often a whole family is compelled to live for a year on the product of one olive tree!

Dalmatia might well say to our country: "As I am now, so you will be." Italy is [illegible] for the same reasons. The Apennines, once heavily timbered to their summits, are now practically bare. Firewood is sold in small bundles at high prices. There are no wooden houses, and it is necessary to employ all sorts of makeshifts for the once abundant timber. France went the same course for centuries, and only by the most strenuous exertions and enormous outlay of money has the destruction of timber been partially checked by legislation, the introduction of scientific forestry, and the establishment of a system of reforestation. Spain also stands forth as an awful example of what happens to a country which permits the reckless destruction of its forests. When there is plenty few, if any, ever think of the future.

Even in my short lifetime I am seeing the effects of all this waste. We need not ask the government for an appropriation of $250,000 with which to make an estimate of the standing timber of the United States. Most of the standing timber is now in the hands of individuals and large corporations, whose holding are already estimated, which could be reported. I know of timber holders who spent as high as $15,000 to estimate 250,000 acres. This will give an idea how much the [illegible] would have to spend to estimate independently the standing timber of the entire country.

Go back with me to the woods of Maine. Lumbering has left parts of that state a hideous array of blackened stumps and unsightly brush. A large part of the beautiful White mountains has been ruined by the remorseless saw. Sections of the Appalachian chain have been converted into crying wastes as well.

All are familiar with the sweeping away of the pines in the east; the second act saw the despoilers busy in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota and the final attack is now being made upon the Pacific Northwest and the forests of the South. The last of the pine areas are going rapidly the same way, though once thought to be inexhaustible.

Legions of men, in well organized armies, are engaged in conquering these forests and the time will speedily come when not enough will be left to sigh a mournful requiem over their departed glory. The destruction of the hard wood forests, left for the most part to the smaller lumber interests and the settler who makes clearings, is proceeding at a pace so alarming that a competent authority estimates it will be complete in twenty years. And then a wood famine; then the fate of Dalmatia!

Little Switzerland, perched up among the Alps, has taught the world some valuable lessons. The first was how to get rid of tyrants and establish a free democratic republic that for centuries has bid defiance to all greedy conquerors. While France and Italy, nearby, were destroying their forests and with them their national life and prosperity, Switzerland was taking good care of her natural resources. Over one thousand years ago she possessed a forest system, and the fifteenth century developed scientific forestry. She is perhaps the best governed country in the world and her people, though mostly poor or of limited means, seem the most contented and happy to be found anywhere. The beautiful scenery and magnificent mountains, limpid streams and salubrious climate draw great hosts of tourists every year, leaving behind them an amount of money that adds greatly to the revenues of the government and pocketbooks of the peasantry. Had the forests been destroyed centuries ago, as in Syria and Dalmatia, Switzerland would now be a desolate waste.

There is not a farmer or land owner between the oceans whose future prosperity is not dependent on the preservation and restoration of the forests. Not only every farmer or land owner, but every citizen, every voter, should be interested in this movement. The timber still standing on the farms and along the waterways should be carefully guarded and husbanded and the planting and replanting of trees, to take the place of those destroyed, should be the fixed policy of every land owner. This is a young country and may learn from the older the sad lessons that like causes produce like effects.

Much more may be said on this subject, and statistics can be had that are astonish

ing. We must keep on writing and talking with the belief that it may not be in vain —that a wave of this sentiment may blow so strongly over the country that each state will have on its statutes a law enforcing the preservation of such timber as is left and the reforestation of all the waste lands.

FRANK SPANGLER.

News Miscellany.

Will Hold a Unique Festival.

PISGAH FOREST, N. C., July 17.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I thank you for the very kind writeup you have given me in the last issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD. There is no better grease to our enthusiasm than a little approval of our actions coming from a friend. I think all good fellows crave more the love and approval of their friends than they do money or other worldly success.

However, one statement I wish to correct if I may, and that is that the Pisgah Forest boundary consists largely of cut-over lands. This is not the case; on the contrary, the large majority of the lands have never seen an axe as yet.

I want to say that you are setting for yourself a lasting monument by arousing in an intelligent way a definite interest in forest conservation; the HARDWOOD RECORD is doing wonders to aid a practical understanding of forestry in this country. With regard to the articles on "American Forest Trees" I want to say honestly that I consider the book which you propose to issue will be a very good one. I am sure it will find a ready sale among all foresters and forest students, and above all in the lumber fraternity, where forestry interest has been aroused to a high pitch.

Your article on "Forestry vs. Forest Economy" is particularly good. It supports the suggestion that the Interstate Commerce Commission be given increased authority towards regulating the rates on low grade lumber in carloads. The main enemy of conservative forestry, meant to preserve timber for the future, is the present low value of stumpage and the present cheapness—in spite of claims to the contrary—of lumber. As long as lumber is relatively cheap stumpage is relatively cheap. As long as stumpage is relatively cheap, nobody can be induced to either raise it, to preserve it, to protect it, or to pay taxes on land for producing stumpage. Give me European stumpage prices for western North Carolina, and I shall practice sylviculture with the same intensity in western North Carolina with which I would practice it on the happy hunting grounds of Germany. Nobody raises cotton with the prospect of getting 4 cents a pound on it, or wheat with the prospect of obtaining 50 cents a bushel for it. Cotton production and wheat production are reduced where and when the price of cotton or wheat is particularly low. For the same reason stumpage is not produced where the price of stumpage and as long as the price of stumpage rules particularly low.

I enclose herewith a photo showing our present yard of yellow poplar at Pisgah Forest station, in a situation known to you.

Forestry at Biltmore will be twenty years old this fall, and the Biltmore Forest School will be ten years old. I have planned, together with graduates of the school, a Thanksgiving festival beginning on Thanksgiving day and ending on the Sunday following. Do you think there is any chance to arouse the interest of lumbermen, notably the committees of the various associations, in this festival? It is my plan to show during that time the achievements of the first attempts at practical forestry in this country. Do you not think this plan is a good one and one in which prominent lumbermen will be interested?

C. A. SCHENCK.

Big Timberland Transaction in West Virginia.

What is said to be the largest single sale of timberland in the history of West Virginia has been made by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to a corporation which will at once begin development. The purchasing company has mills at Ridgeway and at Camden-on-the-Gauley, within reach of the tract. The combined capacity of its mills is 350,000 feet a day. Two million dollars is the reported price paid for 200,000 acres of hardwood, chiefly virgin forest, containing yellow poplar, cherry, oak, maple, birch, ash and many other valuable woods.

The land lies in a mountainous region drained by northeastern tributaries of the Great Kanawha, which empties into the Ohio about 300 miles from Pittsburg. It is one of the largest and most valuable bodies of hardwood timber remaining in the Appalachian region. Many of the mountain ranges which cross the tract are from 3,000 to 4,000 feet high and covered to their summits with rich forests.

North of this tract, but drained by the same streams, lies another holding of 129,000 acres, recently secured by a pulp company. This is covered with spruce and hemlock, with many patches of hardwoods. Development of the property, it is said, will begin in the immediate future. The two bodies of land, lying in the same region, aggregate more than 500 square miles of primeval forest about to be turned into marketable products.

The stripping of the forest cover from a region so large and so mountainous will be watched with interest by those who study the effect of the soil cover on stream flow. The rainfall over the region is very heavy—more than four feet annually. Snow six feet deep on the timbered mountains, while not usual, is an occasional occurrence. Fire is sure to follow the usual methods of lumbering, and unless this region is more fortunate than most lumbered tracts in that part of the Appalachian plateau, many of the summits and sides of the mountains will be laid bare down to the soil and rocks. The rainfall and melted snow, which are now retarded by the forests, will then pour down the naked slopes and cause destructive floods in the lower streams, and low water will follow.

West Virginia is one of the states which has taken no measures to protect its valleys from floods by preserving the forests on the mountains. Its woods are being cut and burned more rapidly perhaps than those of any other state, and this in face of the fact that it is by nature a forest state, with soils and situations suited to almost all eastern timber trees. It might perpetuate its forests and have woods of immense value always. A little protection against fire, the leaving of small trees to form the future forest, and provision for reproduction by means of seed trees, are simple measures, but they would mean all the difference between wasted hillsides and well stocked forests, ripe for the ax. A few years would bring handsome returns from the investment.

A Dangerous Feat.

A story wherein a young man's presence of mind, determination and bravery took prominent part in the recent floods has just come to light, says the Fort Scott (Kan.) Tribune of July 3. Perry Hamilton, son of the well-known log exporter, J. V. Hamilton, is the hero, the Hamilton lumber camp southwest of town was the locale and the day the flood reached its crest was the time. Young Hamilton's father has a force of men working at a post up the river a few miles and when the floods came the other day they fled, the water attaining a considerable depth in their tents. There were nearly $4,000 worth of walnut logs piled up, which the flood commenced to move slowly towards the river. Perry arrived at the camp to find it deserted and his father's logs slipping out to midriver. He quickly plunged into the water, dragging after him a big log chain. Swimming towards the front of the logs, which were floating down the river, he piloted them towards the bank, where a fence was used to corral them, making a temporary boom into which the logs drifted.



A YARD OF YELLOW POPLAR AT PISGAH STATION, N. C., ON THE VANDERBILT ESTATE.

The young man chained the logs together and saved them all from being washed away. He was in the water nearly six hours all told and was forced many times to stop and rest. The current was so strong that Hamilton was lashed to tree tops many times, where he caught the boughs to support himself for a rest. It is seldom that a man will take such chances with the water is did this young man. He is about twenty years of age.

Mr. Hamilton is one of the regular correspondents of the RECORD, and in sending in the above clipping he wrote: "It was a dangerous undertaking for a boy single-handed and alone, and I believe not one in a thousand would have tackled it. I was absent when the flood occurred and had I been at home would have been considerably poorer today, as I would not have allowed him to undertake it for all the walnut in America."

The Raymond Log Loader.

The two illustrations on this page are made from a brand-new and important invention of O. L. Raymond of Marinette, Wis. It is the Raymond log loader. This is said to be the first and only practical machine which is a money saver, for loading logs on sleighs, trucks, etc. The machine is operated by horse-power, gasoline or steam. The maker places them on approval and with a guarantee that they will do the work of loading logs with less than half the expense of the ordinary way. The machines have been practically tried out by several prominent lumbermen in both North and South, and have given universal satisfaction.



THE RAYMOND LOG LOADER.

By using the Raymond log loader and the Phoenix Manufacturing Company's patent stake pockets, bunches of logs can be picked up and swung between the stakes by an inexperienced crew in one-third the time that [illegible] can do it the old way. This is said to be the first rear-end swinging crane sleigh loader in combination with a double pole sleigh ever invented.

The second illustration shows the log loader mounted on trucks. This type of machine has been especially constructed for logging purposes in the South, and is also of value for general yard work. The apparatus is strong and durable and steel cables are used throughout. It is employed by several prominent Wisconsin hardwood manufacturers and is in use by the Curtis-Attala Lumber Company of Curtiston, Miss., and by the Interstate Lumber Company of Columbus, Miss. On page 60 of this issue of the RECORD an ad of this machine may be found, in which several testimonials of its high value are reproduced. The manufacturer, O. L. Raymond of Marinette, Wis., will be very glad to supply catalog and [illegible] on application.

Executive Board Meeting Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

The Executive Board of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States convened at the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, July 11. Those present were: John B. Ransom, president, Nashville, Tenn.; R. H. Vansant, Ashland, Ky.; C. M. Crawford, Coal Grove, O.; W. A. Gilchrist, Memphis, Tenn.; G. E. W. Luehrmann, St. Louis, Mo.; Clinton Crane, Cincinnati, O.; R. M. Carrier, Sardis, Miss.; Lewis Doster, secretary, Nashville, Tenn.

A general report of association conditions was read to the board, which covered its work for the first six months of the year. The assistance the secretary has given and will give in the future to other associations identified with the lumber trade was approved and will be continued. Likewise the methods in which the market condition reports have been placed before members and the lumber trade at large were approved and ordered carried on.

The financial condition of the organization was thoroughly reported on; the various details were approved by the board and arrangements made for further financing the organization, by proper methods, for the balance of the year. The financial situation showed the membership of the association maintaining an even proportion, and the expenditure sheets showed that the estimate on the first of January is being maintained. The methods in which dues should be collected as in the past was ratified, and a method of notifying the board regarding the monthly financial condition was also outlined.

The work of the Bureau of Grades was fully reported on and special action taken on the methods to be pursued in grading lumber for members and non-members. Past work was reviewed and present work will be continued with the same energy. A few suggestions relative to grading rules were referred to the chairman of the committee. The different subjects and rate questions in the transportation department were thoroughly gone over and the subject held open for further action, to be governed by conditions arising.

The report of the secretary of the Minneapolis meeting National Lumber Manufacturers' Association was made and the president authorized to appoint any committees resulting as the outcome of this meeting at a time when he considered it proper to do so. The American Lumber Trades Congress at Minneapolis, in which the association was represented, was also reported upon, and regarding the agreement made the secretary was authorized to send to each member of the association a copy of the trade ethics [illegible] resulting from such meeting, so that the membership can thoroughly consider them and give them proper consideration at the next annual meeting.

An official lumber gauge was adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, which is a very unique and desirable invention, gotten up by Chief Inspector Hill; it will be placed on the market by a company which will make 5,000 of them immediately. It will be known as the "Doster gauge" and is a most desirable article for the use of inspectors and lumbermen at large for the purpose of determining the thicknesses of lumber with absolute accuracy. The gauge forms a convenient pocket piece.

Other departments, such as stock reports, commercial reports, etc., were thoroughly gone over and direction given for future maintenance of those several departments.

At 1 p. m. automobiles took the members to the residence of R. M. Carrier on the Newburg rond, about five miles from the city of Louisville, where luncheon was served. The visitors were greeted by Mrs. Carrier, who presided over the luncheon. Two and one-half hours were delightfully spent at this country villa.

At 7:30 p. m. Mr. Carrier entertained the visitors at the Pendennis Club at supper, and certain subjects, such as interinsurance and the possibility of the association membership becoming interested in same were discussed.



THE RAYMOND LOG LOADER MOUNTED ON TRUCKS.

House party—Mr. Carrier entertained Mr. Gilchrist and Mr. Doster at his house over Sunday, which a house party enjoyed itself thoroughly.

LEWIS DOSTER, Secretary.

Important Legislation N. H. L. A.

On July 17 the executive board of the National Hardwood Lumber Association held a meeting at Chicago and an important piece of legislation prevailed, viz., the secretary was instructed to issue a blank form to members, which should definitely specify that upon any lumber on which they asked for 1905 inspection, they should over their signature guarantee that the sale of this lumber and the specification for 1905 inspection covering such sale, was made previous to Dec. 1, 1907. Otherwise the secretary was instructed to refuse to apply any other inspection than that of the rules which were endorsed at the Milwaukee meeting, and which will take effect Aug. 1 next.

The National Association has located at Cairo a salaried inspector, D. R. Pinney, transferring him from Boston to that city. Mr. Pinney will have charge of the inspection at Cairo, Joppa and elsewhere in that vicinity. He is one of the best inspectors the associa-

tion has on its force, and previous to his work at Boston was an inspector in the Missouri hardwood district for fifteen years. The appointment was made on request of a large portion of the Cairo trade and will materially strengthen the inspection forces of the association.

An Unjust Decision.

The recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the car stake and equipment matter, which has been pending since January, 1905, is, of course, very unsatisfactory to lumbermen, in that the ruling is directly against their contentions and plea. It has been the sincere and honest belief of shippers of lumber that they should be relieved of the railroad rules and regulations now governing this equipment, and their reasons, as set forth in the complaint, were certainly logical and just. They have worked, both individually and in associations to this end, and the decision of the commission is naturally a matter of disappointment to them.

Production of Lumber, Lath and Shingles in 1907.

The Bureau of the Census, with the assistance of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, has for some years collected statistics concerning the annual production of various forest products, and the preliminary totals for the cut of lumber, lath and shingles for the year ending December 31, 1907, have just been made public.

Unusual importance is attached to the reports for the past year, which show that the aggregate cut of lumber in the United States increased from 37,551 million feet, board measure, in 1906, to 40,250 million feet in 1907 a gain of 2,705 million feet, or 7.2 per cent. For lath and shingles the total production was 3,664 million and 11,950 million, respectively, in 1907, as against 3,813 million and 11,858 million, respectively, in 1906—a decrease of 149 million, or 3.9 per cent, in lath, and an increase of 92 million, or eight-tenth of 1 per cent, in shingles. The number of mills reporting in 1907 was 28,850, while in 1906 the cut of 22,398 mills was covered .

The substantial increase in the total production of lumber in 1907 as compared with 1906, in spite of the financial stringency which measurably affected most lines of manufacture during a part of the latter year, is remarkable, and especially so in view of certain well-known local causes which also operated during the whole or a part of the year to reduce the output of the regions affected. Aside from the car shortage, which necessitated a restriction of the cut in many localities during the earlier months of the year, the fact that the industry of lumber manufacture was practically suspended on the Pacific coast early in the fall, on account of the prospective raise in freight rates by the railroads which handle the product of the mills in this region, materially affected the amount of output. Furthermore a steady decline from year to year is to be expected in the lake states, because of the rapid exhaustion of their timber supply. In the southern states, however—the principal producers of lumber during recent years—local conditions were substantially normal, but the effect of the business depression obtaining throughout the country during the latter part of 1907, while somewhat obscured, may nevertheless be discerned in the showing for that region.

The unprecedented volume of building operations under way during 1906 and the earlier part of 1907 had created a demand for yellow pine which reduced stocks and kept the mills running at practically maximum capacity during the major part of the latter year—for some months even after the decline in building activity had become general and pronounced. Furthermore these conditions brought into operation many new mills, a fact which also contributed to a material increase in the normal cut of the region through the earlier months of 1907. The exceptionally heavy production during this part of the year is more clearly indicated by the figures when it is borne in mind that many of the large mills in the yellow pine district were idle, or practically so, for several weeks during the latter part of the year. The greater thoroughness which characterized the 1907 canvass undoubtedly contributed in some degree also to the increased totals for these states as well as for other lumber regions of the country.

Peculiar Forest Growth.

Those who have tramped the woods know that the forests often exhibit some abnormal and peculiar specimens of tree growth. The accompanying picture shows a white oak and a red gum tree growing from the same trunk, separating and reuniting themselves four times above the ground. This odd and remarkable growth is on the property of the Boynton Land & Lumber Company near Boynton, Mississippi county, Ark., and the RECORD is indebted to C. D. Boynton, president of this company, for the photograph from which the engraving is made.



REMARKABLE TREE GROWTH

Durability of Cypress Proven.

During the present excavations for the new sewer system throughout the older portion of New Orleans quite a number of unknown or forgotten burial grounds have been traversed and many coffins, constructed of cypress, still in a perfectly sound condition, have been unearthed. Some of these, from the coins and buttons found, undoubtedly contained the remains of Spanish soldiers, but until July 8 no coffin had been found bearing a date or other means of identification. Nearly all the coffins contained metal name plates, but those found were so badly corroded that nothing could be deciphered. On July 8, during excavations at St. Louis and Basin streets, a coffin was brought to light which contained the instruction "Hendric Miller, 1803," carved in the wood. This coffin, except for the discoloration of the wood, was as sound as the day it was made. The iron cross which surmounted the grave was so badly rusted that only a few letters and the date were decipherable.

The interest in this centers in the oft repeated story of the durability of cypress and the fact that the hand forged nails with which the coffin was constructed were not rusted where they were driven into the wood. These nails should set at rest the theory that has sometimes been advanced that cypress contains an acid which will rust nails, making the wood unfit for shingles or other outdoor uses.

Wright-Saulsberry Lumber Company's Mill Burned.

A most disastrous fire occurred about midnight on July 17 at the large band sawmill plant of the Wright-Saulsberry Lumber Company, located on the banks of the Ohio river about two miles east of Ashland, Ky. The fire, which originated in the engine room, was discovered by the watchman, who sounded the alarm. The entire plant was soon in flames, and there was no chance whatever to save the mill. All attention was turned to the immense lumber yards and the fire was checked so that only the mill plant and the blacksmith shop next to it were destroyed.

The mill was operated by the Wright-Saulsberry Lumber Company, the principal owners being Giles Wright and E. H. Saulsberry of Ashland. Just at this time it is not definitely known where the mill will be rebuilt, but it will be rebuilt soon, but probably in another location. The loss is estimated at $25,000, fairly covered by insurance. The company has arranged with a neighboring mill to take care of its rush orders and do what sawing it is obliged to do until its own mill is again in operation.

Important Timber Deal.

Dispatches from Raleigh, N. C., state that Judge E. Day of Lexington, Ky., has sold to the Lutcher & Moore Lumber Company of Orange, Tex., for Asheville, N. C., parties a tract of virgin timber, largely oak and poplar, located in western North Carolina, on the Pigeon river, in Graham county. The tract, according to the dispatch, contains 55,000 acres, which were sold at $15.00 per acre, an aggregate of $825,000. Big lumber mills, it is announced, will be erected immediately to develop this property. Complete details as to the names of the parties interested in the deal and the magnitude of their immediate operations are not, as yet, obtainable. This is by far the largest deal of its kind which has occurred during recent years.

Chinese Furniture Markets.

Furniture used in the climate of most parts of China must be especially well seasoned before it is manufactured. In June, July and August the dampness is excessive throughout the empire, especially in southern parts—Hongkong, Amoy, Canton, etc. In Shanghai and further north it does not last so long a time. During this period furniture which is put together with glue falls apart, flat work warps and splits, and drawers and rolling tops become troublesome. During the winter the air is remarkably dry, so that furniture which has cracked and warped goes to the other extreme.

The greater part of the furniture used in China is made roughly in local shops. Teak is the popular wood, but American oak and pine are being imported. Camphor wood is used for chests, trunks, etc., and does not split or warp as do some others. English manufactured furniture can be had in Hongkong and Shanghai, but foreign residents use the locally made product as a rule. Germans own two steam sawmills in Tsingtau, and ask high prices, see that there

is an opportunity to introduce American goods in competition, if styles are adapted to the popular demand.

Furniture exported to China should be put together with screws, not glue, and if possible so that it may be knocked down for shipment, freight being an important point in considering prices. Many bent-wood chairs are used, even by the Chinese, probably coming from Germany or Austria. They retail in the ports from $1 to $2 each, lower if bought in quantities. They come knocked down and command a ready sale. The more expensive upholstered chairs come from Europe, while dining-room furniture of all kinds is made locally, particularly the cheaper goods. Elaborately carved sideboards are the rule, and many wealthy Chinese residents are fitting up their dining rooms like the Europeans. They are especially fond of gilded mirrors and frames, and nearly all residences of Chinese officials now have their "foreign style" room. Local carpenters are supplied with copies of British and American furniture catalogues and they are ingenious in making duplicates of selected illustrations.

It might be possible to sell furniture in China knocked down and unpainted or without upholstering, though foreign goods usually attain their sale because of the superior finish and polish which the Chinese seem unable to accomplish. American furniture laid down at anywhere near competing prices would certainly command a sale, as locally produced articles lack uniformity, the fitting of the parts is very poor and as nothing but hand machinery is used the result is always rough. Furthermore, the wood being badly seasoned, the productions are not of lasting quality.

Furniture could not be sold by catalogue. The way to introduce it would be to communicate with local dealers for their advice and forward a selection of articles for sale on commission. The system of "cash with order" is not a satisfactory one in dealing with foreign merchants. The standing of local firms can be easily discovered through such institutions as the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company or the Deutsch Asiatische Bank, and reputable business men should be given such credit as would be extended to men in similar lines in the United States.

Description of a Well-Known Device.

The name "Gordon hollow blast grate" is so familiar to every one connected with the manufacture of lumber that those who have never seen the grate itself are perhaps curious to know more about it. It is accordingly illustrated herewith as applied to a single furnace of the ordinary construction for the combustion of sawdust.

G is a galvanized elbow leading from the blower to the blast-regulating gate E; C, F, cast blast pipe composed of heavy flanged sections securely bolted together, with asbestos gaskets between; D, D are sections of boiler tubing fitting into patent nipples H on the pipe and corresponding nipples on the bottom of the blast bars; A, A, A are the blast bars themselves; and B, B, B and B are draft grate bars. The blast bars are hollow inside, and are provided with four or five "tuyeres," or lids. In the cut, one of these tuyeres, marked J, has been removed from its seat. These tuyeres are about 7" in diameter and weigh 10 pounds each. In the periphery of the tuyere is a series of notches, and through these notches the air escapes from the chamber of the bar into the furnace.

The construction of the tuyere and its seat is unique. It is such that the top of the tuyere is always slightly below the top of the bar itself; that the tuyere cannot "cant" or become accidentally displaced; and that such sawdust, ashes, etc., as may chance to enter the blast outlets are immediately expelled again, making the bar largely self-cleaning.

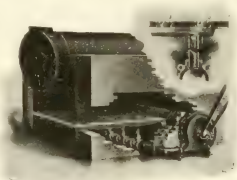
It will be evident at once that as the tuyeres are held in place by gravity alone, in case it is desired to increase or decrease the size of the blast outlets, tuyeres of a different description can be readily substituted. It is also an extremely simple operation to remove the tuyere for the purpose of freeing the outlets from rust and other obstructions.

The Gordon hollow blast grate is the only "tuyere" grate made, this being one of the patented features that has made it such a phenomenal success.

Another is the nipples that receive the vertical connecting tubes. These are of such design that all-around-adjustable, air-tight, ball-and-socket joints are secured at both ends of the tube.

While, as stated above, the form of the tuyere and its seat is such that the bar is largely self-cleaning, in the bottom of each bar, at the front end, there is a large blow-out. There is therefore no possible chance for the bar ever to fill up.

The manner of operating the grate is obvious from the foregoing description of the apparatus. The air from the blower is forced into the cast pipe, ascends the vertical connecting tube, fills the chamber of the blast bars and escapes through the tuyere outlets into the furnace, fanning the fire and greatly accelerating combustion. The gate E is for the purpose of adapting the volume and pressure of the blast to the weather, the kind of fuel, its condition, the amount of steam required, etc.



MERITORIOUS BLAST GRATE, BUILT BY GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE CO. OF GREENVILLE, MICH.

That the grate is a success is evident from the following extract from a testimonial: "We were using ordinary grates. Found it impossible to keep steam. Put in your grate. Could then burn sawdust and green slabs, using one less furnace, and keep steam 'popping off.' Would not run a mill without them."

Requests for further information should be addressed to the manufacturers, the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, of Greenville, Mich.

Jack Steeley Still Doing Business.

Jack Steeley, who carries an order book with an illustration of a resaw, a hardwood sawmill and all the equipment necessary to satisfy the most fastidious hardwood lumberman, even to the band mill, walked into an Indiana interurban car the Fourth of July, and flopped down to a chorus of seven or eight voices calling out, "Hello, Jack!"—evidencing the fact that, being born in Indiana, he knows most everybody in it. No doubt this has something to do with the popularity of the "Hoosier" sawmill machinery made by Sinker-Davis & Co. of Indianapolis.

Getting a little personal, we asked Jack how the self-feed rip saw, of which orders now number up to two or three thousand, was selling. "Just like sugar and salt," he said. "Hard times don't interfere a bit, for people must have 'Hoosier' rip saws." And he kept on giving us similar good news until we all decided that panic or no panic, "Hoosier" sawmill machinery is half sold a buyer when Jack comes in sight.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Low water in the North Platte river will result in 5,000 ties and mine props belonging to the Carbon Timber Company lying scattered along the banks of the streams until next spring, says a dispatch from Saratoga, Wyo. The company's drive of 1,500,000 ties and props was caught by the recession of the spring floods.

Thousands of cords of cut pine and oak have been reduced to ashes and great quantities of standing timber burned near Carver, Mass., in the recent forest fires. More than ten square miles were burned over.

The Virginia Hardwood Lumber Company has been organized at York, Pa.; capital, $5,000.

The Ranger & Ayer Company at Bangor, Me., has resumed operations in its veneer mill at Foxcroft, and has orders which will run it day and night for some weeks. About 1,300,000 feet of logs have been purchased this season.

J. H. Doyle of the Doyle Timber & Tie Company, Harrison, Ark., recently purchased the plant of the Harrison Handle Works.

The Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Company lately closed a deal for 2,280 acres of the finest timber lands in the Ozark country. The company will establish a big lumber plant at Branson, on the White river. The timber consists of oak, pine and some black walnut.

A fire at Tannersville, near Waubashene, Ont., July 1, destroyed 7,000,000 feet of lumber, 2,000,000 laths, 3,000 railway ties, 50,000 broom handles, thirteen Grand Trunk cars and eleven tram cars. The lumber was the property of A. G. Chew of Tannersville.

The largest contract for lumber ever made in Mexico, so dispatches say, was recently closed by the National Railways of Mexico with Campbell & Sauter of Durango. The material purchased involves an expenditure of $1,500,000 by the railway company. All kinds of railroad stock are involved, and delivery will be commenced at once. The firm owns a great tract of virgin forest in Durango.

Japan has fine hardwoods; the oak trees of the north grow to large size. The next wood in importance is ash, of which there are about twelve varieties, two of which are specially sought for at present, one having a beautiful curly figure, and another an unusually wavy grain.

Lombard & Rittenhouse of Cheboygan, Mich., have sold 100 cars of ties to Chicago parties for a trolley line. They are shipping them out as fast as possible.

The Wisark Lumber Company, a concern of Wisconsin and Arkansas, has filed articles showing an increase of capital stock to $150,000.

Consul General John P. Bray of Melbourne reports that a large shipment of Australian hardwoods, including over 800 tons of railroad sleepers, has just been made from Australia to San Francisco. As the woods are among the best for railroad purposes, it is anticipated that this shipment is the forerunner of many similar ones.

The mills and yards of Wright Brothers, located just outside Marinette, Wis., burned July 14, causing a loss of about $35,000. All available means were used to put out the blaze, and a bucket brigade succeeded in saving about $3,000 worth of hardwood lumber which would otherwise have been consumed.

A reorganization of the Kirby Lumber Company of Texas and the Houston Oil Company into the Southwestern Development Company, with a capital of $32,000,000, is pending.

The F. F. Krause Company has been organized at Chicago, capitalized at $40,000. It will manufacture interior finish and woodwork and deal in lumber.

The new flooring plant at Dighton, Mich., owned by Jones & Green of Big Rapids, was blown up by a boiler explosion July 14. One man was killed and the engine room entirely demolished. The mill was considered a model plant, and was erected over a year ago at a cost of $30,000. It was engaged in turning out flooring for Dennis Brothers of Grand Rap-

lds, and had a capacity of 24,000 feet a day.

A fire of unknown origin caused the complete destruction of the plant of the National Lumber Company at Bane, W. Va., July 14. The loss is said to be close to $100,000, and forty men were thrown out of employment. The plant was one of the largest and most complete in Wetzel county, and had just finished making $10,000 worth of improvements.

For many years the railroads have been experimenting with various plans for overcoming the great expense incident to the rotting out of ties, which amounts to millions of dollars. The plan of using screw spikes for holding the rails to the ties has been used by some English and other roads, but the labor cost in laying a track with them has prohibited their use in this country. Now, however, the Santa Fe believes it has about overcome this trouble by means of a machine perfected in its local shops, as it has been found possible to lay track with screw spikes faster than the ties can be laid ahead of it. This will be another step to aid in conserving the timber supply as well as effecting an economy for the road.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

CHICAGO

J. H. P. Smith, president of the Hardwood Lumber Company of Ashland, Ky., was in town a few days ago in the interests of business.

C. B. Dudley of the Dudley Lumber Company of Memphis and Grand Rapids, Mich., was among the visitors to this market the past week.

H. Marcus, a hardwood lumberman of Muscoda, Wis., was in the city transacting business within the past few days.

Geo. B. Zearing of the Stoneman-Zearing Lumber Company, Devalls Bluff, Ark., has been spending a month in Chicago and has just returned to the mill. Mr. Zearing was accompanied by his wife.

Ralph Ely, sales agent of the American Column & Lumber Company of St. Albans, W. Va., was calling on the Chicago trade within the past few days.

Theo. Schneider, northern purchasing agent for the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, has just been here on business with the company's home office.

Walter B. Heineman of the Heineman Lumber Company, Heineman, Wis., was another of the well-known lumbermen to visit this market of late; Mr. Heineman was in Chicago July 23.

Col. J. W. Thompson of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, Memphis, was seen about town recently.

F. A. Higgins of Cadillac, Mich., first vice-president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and C. J. Landeck of the Landeck Lumber Company, Milwaukee, were in attendance on the meeting of the executive board of the association held here July 17.

O. O. Agler, president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, is just recuperating from a week's severe attack of malaria, but is back at his desk attending to business.

One of the finest souvenirs ever put out by E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., of Indianapolis—and they are noted for such things—was the "Bantam" ink pencil which they distributed to their friends at the "Yellow Piners" meeting held at the Chicago Beach Hotel the early part of the week. The neat little legend with which they are stamped—"Write for Atkins Silversteel Saws"—is decidedly apropos, and on use the pencil proved as practical as it was attractive.

W. W. Rathbun, the yellow pine and cypress man of Cleveland, O., was in town July 21, attending the convention of manufacturers engaged in his line of trade.

An interesting caller at the RECORD office July 22 was H. D. Hartley, secretary of the National Hickory Association. Mr. Hartley is well posted on all phases of the hickory proposition—which is becoming a very live one in view of the growing scarcity of this timber—and well equipped to work out the various problems connected with its manufacture, which the association is interesting itself in.

The partnership heretofore existing and carried on by William E. Pattison, H. Newton Pattison and John T. Dixon at Philadelphia, under the name of the Philadelphia Hardwood Lumber Company, was dissolved by mutual consent July 17. All claims due the said copartnership are payable to and all debts owing by it will be paid by H. Newton Pattison, who will continue the business under the firm name at rooms 1522 and 1524 Real Estate Trust building, southeast corner Broad and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

John T. Parsons of the Myers-Parsons Lumber Company, Pittsburg, was a welcome caller at the RECORD office yesterday.

A. K. Foote of the Canton Lumber Company, Canton, Miss., has been visiting the local trade during the past few days and made a call on the RECORD.

BOSTON

H. W. Bowler of Boston has been appointed surveyor for the National Hardwood Lumber Association in this district to succeed D. P. Pinney, who has been transferred to Cairo, Ill. Mr. Bowler is a young man and well liked by the trade. He was a candidate for the office of surveyor general of Massachusetts last month and has been associated with this office for some time.

H. M. Bickford of the H. M. Bickford Company, Boston, has purchased a new automobile. The new schooner, the Frank B. Witherbee, now being built at Bath, Me., will be ready this fall. This schooner is a sister ship to the Horace M. Bickford, which was recently put in commission.

D. L. Arnold, sales manager of Moore, Keppel & Co., Ellamore, W. Va., was in Boston early this month.

Harrison Parker of the Palmer & Parker Company, hardwood dealers and manufacturers of veneers, Boston, arrived safely in England early this month, where he has gone on a pleasure trip with his family.

Mr. Rockwood of the Louisiana Red Cypress Company, New Orleans, La., spent the early part of this month in the east.

W. H. Blanchard of the Blanchard Lumber Company and president of the Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, has returned from a vacation spent in Maine.

NEW YORK

Schedules in bankruptcy of Sam E. Barr, wholesale hardwoods, Flatiron building, show liabilities of $46,025 and nominal assets of $19,920. The largest creditors are western and southern banks and hardwood companies.

Ralph H. McKelvey, secretary of the Lumber Insurance Company of New York and the Adirondack Fire Insurance Company, 84 Williams street, has just returned from a ten-day fishing trip to the wilds of Canada. J. J. McKelvey, who is also prominently identified with the companies mentioned as well as the president of the Toledo Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Sandusky, O., sails for Europe July 25 with his wife and daughter, to be gone till fall.

I. L. Cohen, former proprietor of the Mott Haven Lumber Company, 137th street and Fifth avenue, who failed some months ago, has settled with his creditors at 40 cents on the dollar and has resumed business at the old location in his own name, with a branch yard in the Bronx.

F. J. Cronin, the popular eastern representative of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, Coal Grove, O., was in town last week finishing up on his season's travels preparatory to starting for Utica, N. Y., his old home, where he will spend a few weeks.

C. E. Lloyd, Jr., the well-known Philadelphia hardwood wholesaler, passed through the city last week accompanied by his family, en route to his summer camp in the Maine woods, where they will spend several weeks. Incidentally he stopped here long enough to express his usual optimism as to hardwood conditions, present and prospective. If Clem ever gets pessimistic, look out for business and things generally.

John N. Scatcherd of Scatcherd & Son, Buffalo, visited New York during the fortnight in the interests of business, and while here expressed himself optimistically as to future hardwood conditions.

Howard S. Jennings, former manager of the Newark Lumber Company, Newark, N. J., was rearrested July 3 as he was leaving the Caldwell, N. J., penitentiary after having served six months for forgery and embezzlement, on three new indictments for the same offenses, to which he pleaded guilty. Coincident with Jennings' arrest, W. S. Gilhuly, a salesman for the Newark Lumber Company, was arrested in Jersey City on similar charges filed by E. E. Philips, president of the company, who also appeared against Jennings, and Gilhuly was held for trial. The latter claims that Jennings' speculations was the cause of his trouble.

George Merrill, the able manager of the New York sales office of the Paine Lumber Company of Oshkosh, Wis., headquarters 1 Madison avenue, returned last week from a lengthy European trip, covering several months and from which he derived much benefit. He reports a decidedly better tone to the millwork trade than he expected to find.

George J. Barker of Barker & Co., Boston, spent several days with Manager J. M. Bond of the local office, 18 Broadway, last week.

Another Boston visitor was H. W. Blanchard of the Blanchard Lumber Company, who was on a visit here to Manager E. S. Loomis of the local sales branch at 11 Broadway. The mills of the company down east are running on a very fair volume of business and the prospects are very fair for a stronger fall market.

Charles Hill of the Northern Lumber Company, Flatiron building, is summering with his family at Pront's Neck, Me.

C. F. Fischer of the C. F. Fischer Lumber Company, 1916 Park avenue, is enjoying the week ends with his family on the Rhode Island shore.

F. W. Crane of the F. W. Crane Lumber Company, hardwoods, Morgantown, W. Va., was here on business this week. Other arrivals were: J. L. Kendal, H. C. Huston Lumber Company, Pittsburg; R. G. Kay and R. C. Lippincott, Philadelphia; I. F. Balsley, Willson Bros. Lumber Company, Pittsburg; D. L. Arnold, Moore-Keppel & Co., Ellamore, W. Va.; J. L. Alcock, J. L. Alcock & Co., Baltimore.

R. P. Baer of R. P. Baer & Co., the well-known Baltimore hardwood house, arrived in the city this week, accompanied by his bride, from a lengthy European tour. They left immediately for Baltimore.

E. K. Meigs & Co. is the name of a new wholesale house which has just opened at 45 Broadway to conduct a general wholesale business. E. K. Meigs, the head of the concern, has been associated with the local lumber trade for many

years, his associates being his two sons, E. K., Jr., and Allen Meigs.

R. J. Camp of the Camp Manufacturing Company, Franklin, Va., was here during the fortnight visiting Manager G. W. Jones at the local sales office, 1 Madison avenue. The business of the local office is very good.

J. B. Murphree, formerly of this city and more latterly of Jacksonville, Fla., has returned here to open a wholesale office at 1 Madison avenue for the conduct of a general wholesale business.

J. D. Lacey, the prominent timberland operator of New Orleans, accompanied by Mrs. Lacey, W. S. Hofstra, president of the Seacoast Lumber Company, 1 Madison avenue, city; Mrs. Hofstra and Mrs. Victor Thrane, Mr. Lacey's daughter, left here this week on Mr. Lacey's sumptuous new motor yacht the Tonopah for a trip up the Hudson, through state waters to the St. Lawrence and thence to Quebec, where they will take in the great Quebec Ter-Centenary celebrations, after which Mr. Lacey and family will go on through the lake route to Chicago on his yacht.

PHILADELPHIA

The committee in charge of arrangements for the usual outing of the Lumbermen's Exchange report that the affair will come off the latter part of September, but that all the details have not been completed as yet. E. B. Leighley, of the Summit Lumber and Milling Company, Buckstown, Pa.; G. G. Barr, of Beecher & Barr, Fottsville, Pa., and S. D. Peverly were recent visitors to the exchange rooms.

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co. report cheerfully of conditions, and although they admit a lack of enthusiasm in trading, they state that their aggregate sales of late have been very encouraging, and that the outlook is for advance.

W. M. McCormick wisely refrains from worrying over unpleasant conditions; instead, he meets them bravely as they arise. He has his stock situation well in hand and does not feel inclined to force the market.

The Forest Lumber Company, Joseph P. Dunwoody, representative, reports business moving along fairly well, considering time and conditions, and that a better feeling as to a gradual restoration of prosperity exists all along the line.

Eli B. Hallowell & Co. are far from depressed at present, as they succeed in booking a reasonable number of orders right along. J. T. Robinhold, of this house, recently made a tour of the North Carolina mill districts, acquainting himself with the stock situation there.

The Codling-McEwen Lumber Company reports a favorable turn of the wheel, during the last fortnight, and indications are towards a gradual restitution in trading. Mr. Codling is making a trip to their mill in Asheville, N. C., to look after some orders, and to get a line on the stock situation. He will make a short stay at Norfolk, Va., on the way.

The J. S. Kent Company is getting a modicum of business right along, and although it reports no decided improvement as yet, business is not running behind, and the outlook seemingly is brighter.

Charles F. Felin & Co. are busy, especially in their millwork department. They look with reason for good fall trading, and they have no fault to find personally with present conditions.

William A. Reed reports that though there has been no special turn for the better in trading during the fortnight, business is holding steady, and the prospects for future are favorable.

John W. Coles states that considering all things he has no inclination to quarrel with conditions, and is hopeful for good fall trading. G. W. Wright of this house is making a selling trip through New York and northern New Jersey, and Mr. Coles at this writing is making an extended tour of the Florida lumber district, where he will size up the situation and have an eye to some good contracts.

Samuel H. Shearer & Son are complacent over business affairs. They pay no attention to pessimistic prophesies, but go diligently after business, and get it, too. Wm. P. Shearer is scouring the eastern Pennsylvania district at this time.

Among the recent visitors to the local trade were S. P. Southgate, Chicago, inspector general of the National Hardwood Lumber Association; D. S. Cunningham, of Hendricks Lumber Company, Hendricks, W. Va.; Herman J. Haas, of Albert Haas Lumber Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Frank Gilmore, of Breon Lumber Company, Incorporated, Williamsport, Pa.; John T. Vixon, of John T. Vixon Lumber Company, Elizabethton, Tenn., and R. H. Erving, vice president of Flint, Erving & Stoner Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

The furniture Manufacturers' Exposition, which is being held in the Second Regiment Armory, opened on July 13, and will continue until August 1. The committee in charge report the affair successful beyond all expectation so far. The original object of this three weeks exposition was principally to enlighten the trade as to the large extent this industry is being carried on in this city, but as buyers have been coming in and making deals, it has occurred to the manufacturer that it might prove an advantage to keep up what was only a business experiment indefinitely.

Report comes from Leona, Bradford county, that a barn ninety-eight years has just been torn down on the Doane homestead, of which most of the timber in in a perfect state of preservation, and will be used in the construction of a barn on the A. A. Doane farm.

Extensive forest fires have recently been raging at South River and Estellville, N. J., but have finally been checked by the fire wardens, reinforced by large gangs of men, women and children from the surrounding territory, after doing considerable damage.

The sawmill belonging to Lea Wheatley, of Woodland, Del., was destroyed by fire on July 13; loss is given at $10,000.

Congressman N. P. Wheeler and his lumber firm, of Endeavor, Forest county, lost their big saw mill on East Hickory creek, and a million feet of lumber, by a cloudburst and flood, which occurred on July 3. Mr. Wheeler and his family were absent on a trip to the Pacific coast at the time of the disaster.

Provident Lumber Company, Water and Dickinson streets, was visited by a most disastrous fire, which lasted four hours, on July 17, and in which two adjacent lumber yards, belonging to Charles Benton and James J. Hussey, were endangered. S. D. Casanave, the president of the Provident Lumber Company, and members of the concern, estimate their loss at about $100,000, partly insured. The planing mill, a two-story brick building, was destroyed, the stable damaged and much stock consumed.

On July 17 negotiations were completed with the Barber Car Company, Watertown, N. Y., for the location of a street car manufactory at York, Pa. The company, which will be affiliated with the York Bridge Company, will manufacture a car forty feet in length, with a single truck. The plant of the company will adjoin that of the York Bridge Company.

On July 17, the partnership heretofore existing and carried on by William E. Pattison, H. Newton Pattison and John T. Dixon, under the name of the Philadelphia Hardwood Lumber Company, was dissolved by mutual consent. All claims due the said copartnership are payable to and all debts owing by it will be paid by H. Newton Pattison, who will continue the business under the firm name at 1522 and 24 Real Estate Trust building.

BALTIMORE

The hardwood inspection rules continue to be a subject of discussion. They came up for consideration at the last monthly meeting of the managing committee of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange, when John L. Alcock made a report on the results of the action taken at the annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, in Milwaukee, to which he was a delegate. Mr. Alcock himself favored acceptance of the new rules as embodying concessions on all material points asked for by the Eastern dealers, but in view of the fact that the Exchange has been represented at the conference of Eastern organizations in New York last January and at Philadelphia later, it was decided to postpone action on the new rules until after another conference, which has been called for next September in New York by the New York Lumber Trade Association, when the subject will be again extensively discussed. The Exchange here is to be represented at this meeting and there is a probability that the Baltimore delegates will throw in their weight in favor of accepting the Milwaukee rules.

The reconstruction of the new wharves, and especially the rebuilding of the docks to make what will be pier No. 6, is causing much inconvenience to a number of the lumber firms along what is known as the Back Basin. In furtherance of the work the drawbridge and the Canton avenue bridge have been removed, so that there is no communication now across the falls for about four blocks, and wagons going to certain sections of the city must make a rather wide detour with loss of enough time to increase sensibly the cost of delivery. The dredging of a part of the inner harbor, so as to afford the requisite depth of water for the new pier, has also taken away a considerable portion of the space for unloading cargoes of lumber and curtailed the storage room. Lumbermen look forward to the completion of the new dock, when they will enjoy dock facilities better than ever before.

R. P. Baer of the hardwood firm of R. P. Baer & Co., Keyser building, returned last week from an extended trip to Europe. He was away about two months, and visited London, Liverpool, Bristol, Belfast, Antwerp, Hamburg and other export lumber centers, combining business with pleasure. He came in close touch with a number of the largest foreign timber trades firms, and was in a good position to study the situation abroad. He found that quiet generally prevailed, but that there were indications of a revival of activity. A number of foreign orders were sent in by him during his travels. Certainly not the least interesting part of the trip lay in the fact that it was his wedding journey, he having been married just prior to his departure for the other side of the Atlantic.

The Norva Land and Lumber Company report things running along without a hitch, and though there is no decided show of new business their stave department has orders ahead for all they can make. The export market, they state, is a little quiet.

Robert McLean reports that inquiries are coming in and that there is always some little business doing, he restrains to a better tone in business than for some time, and considers the outlook encouraging.

The R. P. Wood Lumber Company express themselves as much pleased over the present improved situation. They are thorough optimists and look forward with confidence to good fall trading. They possess the get up and hustle

spirit and in consequence get a respectable amount of business right along.

Frank C. Pearre, instead of worrying over conditions, quietly pegs away, and so gets a share of things going. He looks for a gradual improvement in business from now on.

The Emerson Company are meeting conditions as they present themselves. They report that though things are generally quiet they have managed to hook some fair contracts, and considering everything have no cause to complain.

Price & Heald report the export trade slow at this time and values in hardwoods such that they are not anxious to force trading.

The Williamson Veneer Company state that the trade they cater to most is closed down at present; however, they are not worrying. They are keeping their plant active, making up stock.

Monroe & Co. report that business is holding fairly well, with a decided optimistic feeling as to outlook. Prices are somewhat off, but at first active demand they are sure to stiffen.

R. P. Baer & Co. are quietly watching the situation. They are not making goods ahead and will wisely curtail their output until a reasonably fair profit can be made. They regard the prospects for future trading very fair and are not inclined to force the market at this time.

Mann & Parker, though only a firm about seven years old, have established a decided reputation as hustlers. They are complacent over conditions and report things brightening. The outlook they think promising. They have a branch business at Asheville, N. C., and report their mills in western North Carolina all active. It is evident that they are sanguine as to the future for hardwoods, as they have recently started another band mill at Anoro, S. C., where they will manufacture red gum, oak, ash, hickory, cottonwood and cypress, of which they will turn out daily about 50,000 feet.

The Dixie Manufacturing Company, makers of dust collectors, at Russell and Stockholme streets, are always keen after business and get trade proportionately. The Dixie dust collector, as it deserves, is fast finding its way into all the large woodworking concerns to the profit of the introducer.

SAGINAW VALLEY

The lumber industry is usually dull the latter part of July and the first of August, as it is the period when everybody wants a vacation and business just about runs itself. In the flooring business trade fell off about the beginning of the month and it has continued so to date. Some manufacturers are working on contracts or large orders and keep their plants busy but others are light. W. D. Young & Co. are operating their plant full force but they ship flooring abroad in large quantities. The Bliss & Van Auken plant is running right along with a good fair business, and the S. L. Eastman flooring plant is doing something, though Mr. Eastman says business has been dull the last three weeks.

The mills of the Kneeland-Bigelow Company and the Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow Company at Bay City are running full force, the former day and night and the latter ten hours. Mr. Bigelow says while the companies are doing something the sales the first half of July do not hold up quite as well as in May and June. There is a good feeling in trade, however, and it is generally expected that with the opening of fall business will be active.

The Richardson Lumber Company's new mill is being operated at Bay City and is cutting out some fine lumber. The mill of the same company at Alpena is being operated day and night. The Bay City mill is getting its stock by rail from Montmorency county.

The Wylie & Buell Lumber Company has sold 2,000,000 feet of logs to the L. Cornwell estate at Saginaw and the logs will be converted into lumber at the old Cornwell mill east of Vanderbilt.

The Nunday branch of the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central, near Wolverine, is being extended four miles to reach 30,000,000 feet of timber belonging to the Wylie & Buell Lumber Company. Camps have been established and cutting of the timber started. It is mostly hardwood with a sprinkling of hemlock. The timber comes to the Saginaw river.

The Prescott-Miller Lumber Company, operating a sawmill near Rose City, on the Rose City division of the Detroit & Mackinac Railroad in Ogemaw county, is extending its branch road four miles, making it eight miles in all, and reaching 12,000,000 feet more timber. The mill will run another month and then shut down until the fall logs are available. The entire output of the mill for the year has been sold.

J. Robinson is running a small mill near South Branch on the Rose City division of the Detroit & Mackinac, cutting about 20,000 feet a day.

The Bousfield Woodenware Works, which uses some ten or twelve million feet of logs a year, several million feet of which are basswood, is running full force.

BUFFALO

T. H. Wall of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company is spending a short time at Atlantic City. He runs down for a few days while on his eastern sales trips and does not take his eye off business for long at a time.

The Standard Hardwood Lumber Company is selling some good thick ash which comes in from Pennsylvania mills. The plan is to revamp the home yard as soon as possible and put in a loading dock where it will do the most good.

A. Miller finds that there is good lumber in his line to haul in some parts of Canada, though he has a pretty good stock in yard right along. He keeps keen watch on the eastern seaboard trade and is quite busy.

F. M. Sullivan is suffering from throat trouble, so that he did not attend the picnic. He was represented by his brother, F. T. Sullivan. Business at the dock yard has started up lately, as cargoes are coming in.

O. E. Yeager showed his athletic training this year by pitching the ball in the outing game and feeling the strain only slightly the next day. He does not report the demand for lumber very active.

The sales of cherry by I. N. Stewart & Bro. have been good of late and some four-inch ash has been on the list, with other woods moving at a fair rate. H. A. Stewart took a trip to Canada for a short rest lately.

F. W. Vetter keeps up his usual good assortment of hardwood lumber through the summer and is selling all along the line, but he is not trying to add much to the old stock just now, as the sorts are all in.

Scatcherd & Son still report mill activity, both at log sawing in Memphis and in the door trade in Batavia, the latter mill taking in a large amount of stock this summer, considering the state of trade.

President Beyer of the Pascola Lumber Company is preparing to visit the Missouri mills of the company right away, as he wants to keep up the oak production just as much as possible. He held a Hoo-Hoo smoker July 11.

The McLean interests are keeping all their sawmills running except that in Memphis, but quartered oak is none too plenty and is not likely to be right away. Not much new stock is coming in here now.

The employees of G. Elias & Bro. go on their regular summer picnic on July 25, and it is estimated that, with families and all, the party will number about 400 people, which shows that the working force of the firm is not very small.

The annual outing of the lumbermen on the 14th was about the best on the list, being on invitation of Hugh McLean at the Canoe Club. Everybody wants to go again.

PITTSBURG

The Carnegie Steel Company has issued requisitions for more than 1,000,000 feet of lumber, to be used in its plants in and near Pittsburg. Some excellent contracts are likely to be closed this week on these bills.

The Newell Brothers Lumber Company has had a fairly busy season at its mill in West Virginia and manages to keep its stock down pretty well. It is doing very little jobbing in hardwood but is having a good success in marketing its own oak.

The Babcock Lumber Company, which shut down its big operations at Ashtola, Pa., a few weeks ago, has resumed in full, with 150 men employed. The present condition of the market seems to indicate that this concern will not have to lay off again this year.

The H. V. Curll Lumber Company is feeling mighty good over the prospect for a big poplar market this fall. Its inquiries show that the demand is strong and stocks at West Virginia and Kentucky mills are not accumulating to any extent.

The Reliance Lumber Company notes that the demand for bill stuff is improving but says that the call for timbers is not so heavy as it was two weeks ago. Along a few lines of lumber this company finds an inclination to advance prices.

J. R. Edgett, president of the Interior Lumber Company, has been stopping in Pittsburg for a week or more. The observations of this company show that the call for good lumber for factory uses is improving considerably.

The Buckeye Lumber Company is figuring close and hard on some very nice bills of oak. It is a strong competitor in the market this summer because of the fact that it has more than 2,000,000 feet of choice oak timber under contract, all on the Pittsburg freight rate.

Congressman Wheeler of Endeavor, Pa., lost about $150,000 two weeks ago by reason of the break in the dam at that place. Over 4,000,000 feet of timber was turned loose and a large portion of it was not recovered.

Indications point to a good trade in box lumber this fall. The window glass people have advanced their prices and the trade has been so extremely slow this summer that they have allowed their stocks of lumber to get down to the lowest possible point. If the plants start up in the fall in full as is expected the glass companies will have to buy a large amount of crate and box lumber before November 1. This is looked to as the chief hope for the chestnut market.

Capitalists of Pittsburg and Buffalo have started nine camps of 75 men each to cut off a tract of 2,000 acres of timber on Upper Medix Run in Elk county, Pennsylvania. There is more than 20,000,000 feet of hardwood on the tract. A tramway 20 miles long is being built to bring the lumber down to the low grade division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. All the hardwood has been sold under contract to a New England firm.

The Flint, Irving & Stoner Company is keeping things mighty busy at its plant at Dunlevie, W. Va. It has lost little time this summer and has been making a big lot of hardwood lumber. J. B. Flint of the company, with his family, has gone to his summer home in Canada.

Philip C. Clarke, who has been managing the hardwood business of Bemis & Vosburgh for several months, resigned that position to become sales manager for the R. E. Wood Lumber Company of Memphis, Mo. Mr. Clarke has been [illegible] in Pitt-

burg career, having formerly been manager of the hardwood department of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company.

Chas. J. Kappler is rapidly settling up the affairs of the Vigilant Lumber Company in the Keystone building. This move was made necessary by the death of President Jenkins of that company a few months ago. George Bartlett, the third partner in the concern, has accepted a position with the Goodwin Lumber Company.

The Linehan Lumber Company reports the general tone of trade better. People are beginning to look around for good hardwood and are putting more speed into their inquiries. The Linehans say that the flooring trade has been very fair and anticipate a big improvement this fall in the hardwood business.

J. T. Parsons of the Myers-Parsons Lumber Company has gone to Michigan with his family for a three weeks' vacation. This company is getting a much larger inquiry for big stuff and has recently booked some very nice orders for Pittsburg delivery.

J. N. Wollett, general manager of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, says that the market for No. 1 and 2 common poplar is strong. He has great faith in the future of the poplar market and believes that when the fall trade is opened there will be a general resumption of operations at the mills. He also reports a much better demand lately for wagon hickory and for box stuff.

According to Wm. T. Munroe, this month is a banner month of the year so far for figuring mill work. Industrial concerns are putting projects forward rapidly and do not seem afraid to let contracts. They are encouraged also by the fact that figures submitted are from fifteen to twenty per cent lower for lumber than they were one year ago.

The J. C. Morehead Lumber Company's mill at Shryock, W. Va., was burned July 17. The power plant and all but about 40,000 feet of lumber in the yard were saved. The company had started its mill only three days before this on a good batch of orders. Portable mills have been made ready and a big new plant will be erected as soon as possible.

President Nelson Bell of the Furnace Run Sawmill & Lumber Company reports a much better business in box lumber, especially spruce. The big fruit crop is responsible for much of this and the inquiry from the glass companies is also bringing lots of business.

The Railroad & Car Material Company looks at the lumber market at present as a rising commodity in spite of the fact that there is apparently no bottom to hardwood prices except for white oak. The company feels sure that no man is safe in contracting to deliver any large quantity of hardwood two or three months ahead at prevailing quotations.

The Goodwin Lumber Company was honored last week by a visit from its president, C. L. Goodwin of Indianapolis, and F. P. Griffin, its vice-president, of Lock Haven, Pa. These men hold the same office in the Blue Jay Lumber Company. The Goodwin Lumber Company believes that the bottom in prices has been reached and that there will be a marked revival of buying after September 1.

The Clay-Schoppe Lumber Company has shut down its mill in southern Pennsylvania, near Cumberland, Md., owing to the shortage of water in the mountain streams. Its best sellers now are white and rock oak, a large amount of which is going to the eastern market.

One of the most interesting experiments in reforestation that has ever been tried in the middle states has just been started by Dr. E. L. Dial of Cleveland, who has set out about 40,000 Norway spruce and fir trees on his farm close to the Pennsylvania line on the P., Y. & A. Railroad. The farm is one of the worn-out patches of land on the Western Reserve and has considerable swamp land on it. Dr. Dial has been experimenting with these trees on a small scale for years and is convinced that they will grow well on the light clay soil where he has planted them. He secured the trees from a Paris nursery and had to pay $1 per box duty in addition to the freight. Even at this price they were much cheaper than they could have been secured in this country. Dr. Dial estimates that in twenty years at the most the trees will be in excellent shape for market and he is looking forward to a big revenue from this source for Christmas trees, etc. The experiment will be watched with much interest by the farmers of Western Reserve in Ohio who have thousands of acres of similar land that could be turned to forestry at once very profitably.

CLEVELAND

Cleveland lumbermen are interested in the discovery at Painesville, a town a short distance from this city, of a black walnut log which has been buried under the bed of a river for about eighty three years. It was dug out of the Grand river at Painesville by workmen who were making excavations for the abutments of a new bridge for the Lake Shore railroad. The trunk is four feet through at the butt and is twenty-five feet long. It was brought to Cleveland, where it will be cut into lumber. The owners of the log value it at $300. Owners of property along the river are dragging the stream in hopes of finding more black walnut logs.

Frederick B. Newton, at one time a prominent Cleveland lumber dealer, died several days ago at his home at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Ten years ago Mr. Newton owned one of the largest lumber plants in this city and was an extensive dealer in hardwoods of all kinds. Later Mr. Newton went to Idaho, where he became state agent for a number of lumber concerns. A stroke of apoplexy caused his death. The body was brought to Cleveland for interment.

A fire which will mean the loss of thousands of dollars' worth of valuable oak and hickory occurred near Cleveland on July 18, when a tenacre bush composed of unusually large oak and hickory trees, was burned in a fire which threatened to wipe out nearly every tree in the county. It started on the North Ridge road several miles west of Cleveland and swept through a number of tracts of timber. Over 100 men fought the fire for two days before it was extinguished. It is said that the fire consumed some of the largest hickory trees in northern Ohio.

Some rare old carved walnut and stairway wainscoting is to be installed in a handsome new residence, 108 feet square, to be built in Wade Park for Mrs. John Hay, widow of the secretary of state during the McKinley administration, and at one time secretary to President Lincoln. The old woodwork has been taken from the Hay residence on Euclid avenue and is splendidly carved.

W. G. Ward of the Ward Lumber Company of Ironton, O., was a visitor to Cleveland several days ago. He reports business looking up, especially the hardwood end. He proceeded on his way to New York City on a business trip.

R. G. Page of the R. G. Page Lumber Company, Ashland, Ky., was in the city a few days ago looking up orders for his concern. He says that business is gradually resuming normal conditions.

J. L. Sands, in charge of the hardwood department of the R. H. Jenks Lumber Company of this city, spent two weeks this month on the coast of Maine, in company with his wife, as a little vacation. R. H. Jenks of the concern was in Chicago during the week attending a meeting of lumbermen.

J. D. Hitchcock of Ashtabula was in Cleveland during the past week looking up stock. He says the small towns are calling for normal quantities of hardwoods and that they seem in better condition than the cities.

The Guy & Ralph Gray Lumber Company pulled down one of the biggest flooring orders of the season during the past week when they contracted to supply 280,000 feet of maple flooring for the new Sterling-Welch building which is being erected on Euclid avenue adjoining the Euclid Club. The same company also got the order for the large bill of lumber to be used in the structure.

COLUMBUS

The North Columbus Lumber Company of Clinton township, a new corporation with a capital stock of $25,000, was launched several days ago and has already opened for business, its offices and yards being located on the Mock road east of the Pennsylvania railroad tracks. The officers of the company are F. M. Koons, president; F. Bishop, vice president; E. H. Chandler, secretary and treasurer. All the officers and directors are well known to the lumber trade of this city, and have had considerable experience in this business. The company will make and deal in all kinds of lumber, own timber lands and real estate for yards, etc., and buy and sell coal. All kinds of lumber will be handled.

John R. Gobey & Co. report trade as much better since the first of June than at any time since January 1. They say that business is well maintained, there being no signs of any let up. The company has a good market for hardwoods and prices are slightly higher on an average than they were two weeks ago.

W. H. Wells of the Kanawha Planing Company and Peter Carroll of the Clay Lumber Company, both of Charleston, W. Va., were in Columbus last week and called upon a number of the lumber dealers here. Both are optimistic regarding the future of the lumber business and say that normal conditions are near at hand.

The W. M. Ritter Lumber Company reports a big increase in business since the first of July, the volume exceeding that of last year by a large margin. Most of the orders were for immediate shipment, indicating that stocks are low and must be replenished at once. So far this month the company has received but few contract orders and its officers expect that business will continue active from this on.

The Crosby & Beckley Company say that prices are low and that there is practically no local demand. It does not expect much improvement until after the first of the year, and a normal condition probably not before next May.

H. W. Putman, manager of the General Lumber Company, returned the first of this week from a ten-days' vacation spent at Gratiot Beach, near Port Huron.

M. A. Hayward says that business is slow, but good prices are obtained for all sales made. The company expects a good business this fall and says that the situation is gradually improving.

The McDonnell Lumber Company started its mills in Tennessee this week, but it does not expect to run them full time until after September 1. Mr. McDonnell, president of the company, says that business is picking up and that the outlook is good.

H. C. Crelth & Co. report the outlook for business better and say that dealers in western Ohio are manifesting greater interest in the market. The company is now receiving fair orders to replenish depleted stocks and expects steady improvement from this on.

The Columbus Saw Mill Company says that marked improvement has taken place in its business the past month and that things are going along much better than at any time since last October. Trade is much better with this company and many new orders have

been received during the past week. The company is well satisfied with conditions for this time of the year.

W. L. Whitacre left recently for Lake Side, where he will spend a week in rest and recuperation.

The Sowers-Leach Lumber Company reports improved conditions in its business and says that it is much better than it was forty days ago. The company's road men are receiving more new orders now than they have since last October and prices for all grades of lumber are stiffer.

INDIANAPOLIS

The Barrett-Mitchell Lumber Company has been organized at South Bend by F. B. Mitchell, Ezra F. Rhodes, Mabel J. Lerner and others. They have $15,000 capital.

Ovid Butler, deputy supervisor of forests in the government service, with headquarters at Boise City, Idaho, is spending his vacation in this city. He is supervisor of about 1,000,000 acres of timber lands.

Charles W. Osgood, engaged in the lumber business here for thirty years, died at his home in this city a few days ago. He was a life-long friend of Henry Maley.

The lumber committee of the Indianapolis Board of Trade has been appointed as follows: Perley B. Raymond of Adams & Raymond, chairman; O. M. Pruitt of the Indiana Veneer & Lumber Company, Chapin C. Foster of the Foster Lumber Company, Edward H. Eldridge of the E. H. Eldridge Lumber Company and S. D. Fraser.

A committee composed of E. H. Eldridge of the E. H. Eldridge Company, M. A. Baker of the Capital Lumber Company and Eldon Dynes of the Dynes Lumber Company has completed a price list for the use of local retailers during the ensuing year. Hardwoods show a decrease of about twelve per cent from last year's list, while mill work remains practically the same.

The Indianapolis Lumbermen's Club will probably have a midsummer session and banquet at an early date at a place yet to be selected. Usually meetings are not held during June, July and August, but the present condition of the lumber market is believed to require a thorough discussion of the situation.

The Campbell Furniture Company and the Blanchard-Hamilton Novelty Works at Shelbyville are running their plants with full forces. Large orders received from furniture expositions held at Chicago and Grand Rapids are responsible for the increased activity.

It is reported from Blytheville, Ark., that while walking in his sleep J. H. Dickey, a lumberman, found $2,000 in a pocket book in a hollow tree. Dickey was formerly in the lumber business at Greensboro, Ind.

Building operations during the second quarter of this year showed a decided decrease as compared with the similar period of last year. During April, May and June this year permits amounted to $1,787,781; for the same period of 1907 they reached $2,374,157.

Secretary J. V. Zartman of the Indiana Manufacturers' and Shippers' Association is communicating with similar associations in forty-two states with a view to calling a conference to be held in this city at an early date. At that time some action will be taken on the question of the proposed increase in freight rates.

Frederick M. Bachmann, president of the F. M. Bachmann Company, wholesale lumber dealers and veneer manufacturers, has been elected a director of the American National Bank. Mr. Bachmann is now in Europe and has not been notified of his election.

Ben Briant, son of William Briant, a Huntington lumber dealer, died suddenly at Denver, Colo., a few days ago. He was on a pleasure trip through the West and was in excellent health when he left Indiana a few weeks ago.

MILWAUKEE

Four recent decisions handed down by the Wisconsin railroad commission were concerned with the lumber industry of the state. One important refund case was that of the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company of Chippewa Falls against the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company. In this case the railroad company is ordered to refund to the lumber company $2,459.92 for excessive charges on the transportation of pine and hemlock logs. Instead of hauling the logs at $1 a thousand feet, the railroad company had charged 3 cents per hundred weight. The Wisconsin Central was also ordered to refund $387.91 to the Menasha Wooden Ware Company of Menasha, Wis., for excessive charges for hauling logs from McCann's spur to Ladysmith. The company charged 2½ cents per hundred weight when it should have charged a commodity rate of 1½ cents.

The Crocker Chair Company of Sheboygan, Wis., controlling the largest chair factory in the world, has resumed operations in both of its plants. The Phoenix Chair Factory is operating on a ten-hour schedule and also the plant of the American Manufacturing Company. Operations will be continued by the Sheboygan Chair Company as soon as its semi-annual inventory is completed. A schedule similar to that in force prior to the financial depression will soon be adopted by all the chair plants of Sheboygan.

The Wright Bros. mills and yards, located just outside of the city limits of Marinette, Wis., recently burned with a loss of $40,000. Owing to the impossibility of the firemen getting a line of hose to the fire, the extent of the damage was great.

Inquiries are being made in Milwaukee by a firm of eastern attorneys in regard to an old deed which may involve more than 7,000,000 acres of land in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The instrument upon which the inquiries are being made is dated 1838, but the record shows that the original deed was executed in 1767, long before Wisconsin was named. By its terms the land comprising more than ten of the leading lumber counties of Wisconsin was conveyed by two Indian chiefs to one Jonathan Carver.

Charles F. Tegge, president of the Tegge Lumber Company of Milwaukee, extensive dealers in hardwoods, is a member of the board of directors of the new Lutheran high school. The cornerstone for the new structure was laid recently.

E. W. Whitson, a well-known lumberman of Tomahawk, has announced his candidacy for state senator from the Thirteenth district of Wisconsin. Mr. Whitson has already served two terms as assemblyman from Lincoln county and has been mayor of his home city. He enjoys a wide acquaintance in northern Wisconsin.

M. D. Reeder of the H. W. White Company of Boyne City, Mich., was a recent caller in Milwaukee.

H. F. Hodges, Milwaukee wholesale dealer in southern hardwoods, has returned to the city after a business trip to Oshkosh and other Wisconsin points.

A. A. Shead, Milwaukee representative of the Noble-Corwin Lumber Company, has been at Sheboygan and other Wisconsin cities on a business trip.

Harry Hurd, manager of the sales department of the Gilkey & Anson Lumber Company of Merrill, was married recently to Miss Mae McDonald of Wausau, Wis.

John F. Conant of Milwaukee, Daniel L. Kimberly and William O. Wing of Neenah, Wis., are among the incorporators of a $100,000 woodenware concern at Vicksburg, Miss.

The Merryman Manufacturing Company of Marinette has sold to Francis Beidler & Co. of Chicago 3,000,000 feet of lumber which will be cut by the Merryman company during the remainder of the present season. The entire cut of the Merryman mill for this season is estimated to be 25,000,000 feet.

Freimuth & Son, tub and tank manufacturers of New London, have purchased the sawmill owned by the Page & Lyon Manufacturing Company and will enlarge their business and output.

T. G. Hanks has opened a Minneapolis office for the Rice Lake Lumber Company of Rice Lake, Wis.

Charles B. Freyberg, president of both the C. B. Freyberg Lumber Company and the Sheboygan Novelty Company and vice-president of the Citizens' State Bank at Sheboygan, Wis., recently passed away. Death was due to heart failure and the veteran lumberman was stricken while mounting the steps of his home.

BRISTOL

The Tug River Lumber Company will start its band mill at Big Cherry, Wise county, Va., next week, having just about completed a five-mile line of railroad leading from the mills to the main line of the Virginia & Southwestern railroad. The company took advantage of the dullness in the lumber market to make this permanent improvement and hereafter will ship its lumber out on a more direct route than by way of East Stone Gap.

Walter J. Hunter, secretary and general manager of the Unaka Lumber Company of Johnson City, Tenn., and Miss Hattie King, were married there last week. Mr. Hunter was preparing to go to Ackton, S. C., to take charge of his company's operations in that state and will take his bride with him. He is well known to the lumber trade of this section.

In an incendiary fire near Cranberry, N. C., last week, the Nelson Lumber Company lost a circular mill. The aggregate loss will approximate $3,000, with insurance. The fire is being thoroughly investigated.

General Manager Harland of the Jackson Lumber Company of Lockhart, Ala., one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the south, was a visitor in Bristol last week on important business.

G. H. Miles of Greensboro, N. C., representing the J. A. Fay & Egan Company of Cincinnati, was selling sawmill machinery in this section a few days ago.

"Business has been much better during July than June, though every month of the present year has shown a pronounced improvement over the preceding one," said J. H. Bryan of the Bryan Lumber Company recently. "We shipped as much lumber during the first half of July as we did during the entire month of June. Inquiries are coming in fast and things are taking on a much better aspect."

There will be considerable improvement in Bristol and near here this year, in the way of building. The city will let a contract for a new $85,000 city hall, while the county will expend $100,000 in improvements.

A firm of local contractors has been awarded the contract for the construction of a $30,000 building at the national soldiers' home at Johnson City, while the contract will be let at once for an $85,000 postoffice at that place and the contract will probably be placed in Bristol. There is a large amount of building among the coal operators, and the Clinchfield Coal Corporation, owned by George B. Carter and Thomas F. Ryan, and holding a half million acres of mineral lands in southwest Virginia, is preparing to spend $2,000,000 in building.

J. A. Wilkinson has completed the installation of a large retail lumber business and yards, in connection with his band mill and woodworking plant on the Southern railway in this city.

J. C. Thomas, formerly of Johnson City, and for the past year connected with the Higsby Lumber Company of New York, who sustained serious injuries in Bristol some [illegible] elevator

in New York, has recovered sufficiently to return to his home here.

Twenty-nine indictments have been returned in the circuit court at Abingdon, at the instance of Judge Hutton, against night riders alleged to have been members of the body of masked men that raided the lumber town of Damascus, Va., and scared away foreign laborers employed by the Damascus Lumber Company and other lumber concerns in that section.

W. O. Came of the Bristol Door & Lumber Company has returned from a trip to North Carolina. The lumber business in that state is reported slightly more active within the past two weeks.

P. W. Bevins, a prominent Scott county manufacturer, with mills and yards at Hilsons, Va., was in Bristol last week and reports that the lumber business in that section is rapidly picking up and that the manufacturers are more encouraged over the outlook.

"The lumber business will, in my opinion, be one of the first divisions of industry to fully recover from the effects of the recent financial depression," said President W. W. Finley of the Southern, who was in Bristol a few days ago with a party of officials and went over the V. & S. W. and other properties in this section just acquired by his road. President Finley stated that his company was so hopeful of the business outlook that negotiations looking to a general reduction of the wage scale of about ten per cent, affecting thousands of employes, had been deferred from July 15 to October 1 in the hope that conditions would be restored by that time and a cut would not be necessary.

Statistics gathered by the secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society show that the area of Kansas forests aggregates 553,896 acres, exclusive of trees in cities and towns, of course. There are 373,909 acres of "wild" timber and 179,999 acres under cultivation. Among the timber is considerable walnut, locust, catalpa and cottonwood. Missouri turned out 222,445,624 feet of hardwood lumber, with a value of $3,892,798. Of building woods Missouri manufactured 194,083,468 feet, valued at $3,881,669. Missouri supplies a large amount of telegraph and telephone poles and grows considerable young cottonwood trees for paper stock. The Missouri Pacific railroad buys more ties in Stone county and has recently contracted for an extra million over usual requirements. The white and black oak, which has for so long been considered a nuisance by the Missouri farmers who wanted the land for cultivation, is now proving one of their profitable resources, so that many are neglecting their fields to make ties.

CINCINNATI

At a meeting of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club held at the Business Men's Club July 11, action was taken on several minor points and routine business was transacted. A letter was received asking the club to indorse the pneumatic tube mail service and to inform the postmaster-general of what great use this project would be to better the city in general. The club endorsed the movement and instructed the secretary to communicate with the postmaster-general. A letter was also received by President Ben F. Dulweber from J. D. Crary, secretary of the New York Lumbermen's Club, asking the opinion of the various lumbermen on the grading system. The letter was read to the members present, but no action was taken. The club then appointed the following committee to represent the Lumbermen's Club in the notification of Taft nomination, to take place at the residence of his brother, Charles P. Taft, at 316 Pike street, July 28: Thomas J. Moffett, chairman; George Littleford and Chester F. Korn. Owing to the approach of "hot" weather, President B. F. Dulweber has issued an order that no more weekly meetings will be held until along in September. However, special meetings will be called if the opportunity presents and they will be held at some of the summer resorts.

The Sayers & Scoville Carriage Company has acquired additional property in Winton place, where it will erect a large building for the manufacture of truck automobiles.

At a meeting of the creditors of the United States Timber Company, bankrupt, held last week in the office of Referee Greve, the proposition of a compromise of certain claims held against the Wiborg & Hanna Company, also bankrupt, was accepted. The latter company offers to settle the claims of 40 cents on the dollar on a cash basis or 50 cents on the dollar on time.

Harry Freiberg of the Freiberg Lumber Company, who was operated on for appendicitis some weeks ago, has assumed his duties with his accustomed activity.

The Sun Shine League, which has been in existence but a short time, has met with considerable success in its short career, and is still issuing weekly bulletins concerning trade conditions here, and doing much to instill confidence. The membership of the club has been increased a great deal and includes almost every business man of the Queen City.

Dwight Hinckley of the Hinckley Lumber Company left the early part of last week on a business trip north, and so far has been meeting with favorable success, as he landed several desirable orders.

The Kentucky Lumber Company will move from its present quarters on the fifth floor of the First National Bank Building to the tenth floor. In the new location the concern will have six large rooms. It expects to be located in the new quarters the first of August.

The William S. Sterrett Lumber Company, for years located in the Hulbert Block, at Sixth and Vine streets, has moved its office headquarters to the fifth floor of the Fourth National Bank Building, directly opposite the Hinckley Lumber Company. Mr. Sterrett was recently elected secretary of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, succeeding the late J. H. Leiding. He is also secretary of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club, and between the two is kept busy.

James B. King, formerly connected with the Gage & Fosell Lumber Company, has sold out his interest in that concern and entered the lumber business on his own account. A location has not as yet been decided upon.

William E. Delaney of the Kentucky Lumber Company has returned from a business trip to the mill of the concern located at Williamsburg, Ky. All the mills of the company have been closed down for several weeks, due to the fact that they have been sawed out, and until more logs are secured they will remain so.

W. Best, secretary of the Ferd Brenner Lumber Company, and C. Freiberg, the eastern representative, left las week for a trip abroad, on business and pleasure. The company is a large dealer in all grades of oak and does a good foreign business. Ferd Brenner, president of the concern, states that business was better during June than any month this year. The company moved its headquarters to Cincinnati some months ago and finds the change quite satisfactory.

Building lumber still continues at the headline of the local trade, and during the month of July the demand has been augmented to a great extent. The weather here during the past two months has been ideal for building operations, and they have been quite heavy.

C. L. Barr of the Whiting Lumber Company of Abington, Va., was a visitor to the local trade during the past two weeks. His visit was confined to the selling of lumber for his concern, and it is stated that he met with fair success.

B. F. Dulweber of John Dulweber & Co. says that business with his concern during the month has been fairly good and that he thinks it will compare very favorably with that of the month of June, which was one of the best months of the year. "Trade in general seems to have shown a much brighter aspect, and by September 1 I think trade will show a handsome increase," he said.

J. Taylor of Taylor & Crate, Buffalo, N. Y., was a visitor here during the past week in an effort to get trade.

H. K. Blinn, vice-president and treasurer of the William H. Perry Lumber Company, tendered his resignation to the concern owing to his poor health, and will leave immediately for a more healthful climate. He has been connected with the local concern for a number of years and his resignation came as a surprise to his many friends. He has been in poor health for several months and has been advised by his physician to seek a different climate in anticipation of regaining his strength.

L. W. Radina of L. W. Radina & Co. has returned from a trip up the state with his family. Trade with his concern has been as good as was expected and he looks for an improvement within the next two months.

William Shrimpton, president of the Shrimpton Lumber Company, says his concern has done about twice the amount of business they transacted last month, and he looks for improvement in the situation in general. The company deals in poplar, oak and mahogany; the latter wood has done very well this month, due to the purchase of the cabinet and furniture manufacturers. H. J. Shrimpton of the company has severed his connection with the concern and has entered the hotel business. J. A. Doppes, who has been with the concern for a number of years, has been taken in as partner with William Shrimpton. The former has just returned from a business trip through Indiana and Ohio.

The Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Company has just closed a deal which involves the purchase of a large tract of timber land in the South. The tract contains 2,280 acres, and has some very choice oak timber on it. Fred Bosken of the concern states that by the middle of September they intend to erect a large mill on the property and cut the stock for market. The bulk of the lumber will be sent to Cincinnati, where the headquarters of the concern are located.

EVANSVILLE

Chas. Davis of the Perkins Lumber Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., was in the city visiting the trade last week.

"Although business is much better at present than it has been, I think about September 1 it will be getting back to a more normal condition," said a prominent wholesaler recently. This is about the sentiment expressed by all of the trade here. Not much is expected of July and August, as a great many lumbermen are taking vacations at this time and trade is usually quiet. However, many manufacturers say that up to the present time this month has been the best this year.

W. H. Cornell of the Nichols & Cox Lumber Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., was here calling on the trade this week.

D. B. McLaren of D. B. McLaren & Co., local wholesalers, has just returned from an extended eastern trip.

T. J. Christian, sales manager for Maley & Wertz, South Bend, returned recently from an eastern trip. He took some nice orders for his firm. Mr. Christian reports business as looking up in the section which he covered.

The large plant of the Henry Maley Lumber Company in this city, which has been closed down for some time past, will resume operations again in a short time. Their boat, the "Neptune," is at present in Green River, get-

ting ready to bring down a large tow of logs.

Daniel Wertz of Maley & Wertz, left last week with his family for northern Indiana, where he will take a vacation of several weeks.

DETROIT

Representatives of the hardwood trade of Detroit met at the Wayne Hotel this week to effect a preliminary organization to handle the early arrangements for the National Hardwood Lumber Association convention, which is to be held here next summer. The following were elected: E. W. Leech, chairman; John Matheson, secretary; Ralph Sicklesteel, treasurer; J. P. Scranton, vice-chairman. This committee will meet frequently to consider plans for the convention and to arrange entertainment for the guests.

The Macomb Lumber Company has been incorporated at Romeo, Mich., to handle the well-known Thompson tract of hardwood timber near Romeo. This piece contains some of the finest basswood in the state, besides a quantity of white ash, white oak, etc. The best of the logs will be cut into veneer. Officers of the Macomb Lumber Company are: W. E. Brownlee, president; William W. Kelly, vice-president; D. E. Wittmer, secretary and treasurer. The first two gentlemen are of the Brownlee-Kelly Company of Detroit.

The steamer Holland brought to the Brownlee-Kelly docks this week a full cargo of basswood, soft maple and elm lumber from Lake Superior. This is the first hardwood cargo to reach Detroit this season.

Some comment is being caused by the fact that, though the M. J. Theisen failure occurred over seven months ago, only a preliminary report has been made by the trustees to the creditors.

A number of lumber boats have laid up at Detroit for lack of cargoes. Chartering agencies here say that some of the lumber boats which went to the head of the lakes recently are stranded there, unable to secure anything to carry on the return journey.

Detroit architects believe that building conditions will improve here shortly. "There will be plenty of building done in Detroit in the next twelve months," said C. H. Bennett. "The money stringency, which held up building, has practically passed away. We have a large amount of new work on the boards and orders for plans for some very fine buildings."

"There is no question that lumber prices have been going down," said Charles F. Meagher, manager of the main yards of the Restrick Lumber Company. "Lumber prices are down from $2 to $5 lower than last season. The slump in building has been more in frame structures, so the lumber dealers have felt it considerably. I think there are as many fine residences being erected this year and almost as much hardwood lumber being used as last year."

Muskegon river, like many others in Michigan, is now being stripped of the logs that were left by the wayside years ago in the rush and hustle of the heyday of lumber operations. Companies have been formed to reclaim this wood, and it is estimated that millions of feet of good sound timber will be dug up from the river bottom.

Detroit furniture manufacturers are agitating the proposition of holding a yearly furniture exposition in this city either before or after the annual Grand Rapids exposition. There are twenty-four furniture manufacturers in Detroit, including the House of Correction, and the manufacturers feel that an exposition such as is planned would attract hundreds of buyers to the city who now go only to Grand Rapids. It was proposed to hold a show this year in the handsome and large showrooms of the Michigan Upholstering Company, 534-240 Lafayette boulevard, but this project fell through owing to hasty organization, but the manufacturers and retailers here are already planning for next year.

ST. LOUIS

A meeting of the manufacturers of hubs from different parts of the country was held at the Southern Hotel in this city July 16, and a Hub Manufacturers' Club was organized. The object of the meeting was the framing up of a standard size list. According to the hub men present, there has never been any agreement regarding the size of hubs, in proportion to the axle, and the result has been that every plant makes a different size. The idea of the organization of the hub men and the meeting in St. Louis was conceived by F. S. Nichols of Chicago. He was elected chairman of the organization. A committee was appointed at the meeting who will confer with representatives of the Wagon Builders' Association to agree on a size list for hubs. The hub manufacturers present at the meeting were: W. F. Baldwin, Ironton, Mo.; M. R. Campbell, Tullahoma, Tenn.; W. J. Lee, Arcadia, Mo.; F. S. Nichols, Chicago, Ill.; N. C. Blanchard, Spring City, Tenn.; C. F. Siegel, Corydon, Ind.; J. H. Thomas, Hawesville, Ky.; H. J. Bosler, Jamesborough, Ark.; W. H. Hummel, Piedmont, Mo., and W. H. Mohrstadt, Dexter, Mo.

The Acme Woven-Wood Lath Company filed articles of incorporation recently with a capital stock of $100,000, one-half paid. The incorporators are Charles H. Sommer, W. E. Fisse, Edward H. Wischer and Edward W. Savage. The object of the corporation is to manufacture and deal in woven-wood lath for plastering, etc.

Howard Watson, for many years connected with the St. Louis hardwood trade, died July 7. He was 53 years of age and for over thirty years a resident of St. Louis. For many years he was an active member of the Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis and at one time was one of the Board of Directors and has been on its principal committees. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, two step-sons and two brothers. The following resolutions on his death were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange July 10:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to take from our midst one of our most esteemed brother lumbermen, Howard Watson, be it

Resolved, That we extend to Mrs. Howard Watson and family our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the exchange and a copy thereof be sent to the bereaved family.

W. A. Bonsack.
F. Walstein.
E. H. Warner.

Mrs. Julia Bush, mother of A. H. Bush, secretary of the Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis, died at Memphis, Tenn., July 13. She was 82 years of age, and had been a resident of St. Louis for over 40 years. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Harpman. The week previous to her death Mr. Bush spent at her bedside.

Carl Lothman, a well-known planing mill man of this city died July 11 from pneumonia. He was 58 years of age. He was born in Buer, Hanover, and came to this country with his brother, William Lothman, president of the Lothman Cypress Company, in 1880. He was connected with the Mechanics' Planing Mill Company for twenty-five years, as bookkeeper and director, and was the treasurer of the company when he died. In the early '80s he started, with his friend Carl Theiling, the Theiling Moulding Company, afterwards changing to the present Theiling-Lothman Manufacturing Company. The plants of the Mechanics' Planing Mill Company, the Lothman Cypress Company and the St. Louis Planing Mill Company were closed out of respect to him.

The capital stock of the Giese-Henselmeier Lumber Company has been increased from $15,000 to $32,000.

Walter E. Keown, president of the International Hardwood Lumber Company, who recently booked some big orders from Chicago, says there is an increased demand for hardwood.

Henry Hafner, president of the Hafner Manufacturing Company, and his family, are summering at Lake Geneva, Wis. He comes down occasionally to look after the affairs of the company.

Theodore M. Plummer, son of Theodore Plummer of the Plummer Lumber Company, and his bride, who have been in California, have returned to Mr. Plummer's ranch at Mercedes, Texas. Mr. Plummer has quit the lumber business and is now "ranching it." For many years he was in business with his father as secretary of the Plummer Lumber Company.

According to E. H. Luehrmann, vice president of the Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company, the demand for hardwood lumber is getting better right along. Their business, he says, is quite good and prices are stiffening. They are carrying a big stock of the best grades of hardwood, especially red gum, the latter they make a specialty.

The demand for plain and quartered oak is excellent, Joseph A. Hafner, manager of the lumber department of the Hafner Manufacturing Company, says. Cypress too is beginning to move quite well and better prices are being obtained for it.

Quite an active business is reported by W. W. Dings of the Garetson Greason Lumber Company.

W. R. Chivvis reports a more satisfactory movement in the upper grades of hardwoods. His export trade is quite good. Inquiries are coming in well.

The band mill of the Little Lumber Company, at Blythville, Ark., closed down early this month, but the circular and dimension mill at that point is running. Only oak, ash and cottonwood logs are being cut. They have a pretty good supply of gum on hand.

F. C. Moore, president of the F. C. Moore Lumber Company, left July 18 for the South, to be gone for several days.

Lumber conditions show little change, says W. A. Bonsack of the Bonsack Lumber Company. While business is quiet, he says he gets his share of the orders given out.

The American Hardwood Lumber Company reports the lumber business as rather quiet. Some days trade is quite good, but on others it is just the reverse.

Some little railroad business is reported by the Steele & Hibbard Lumber Company.

Thomas W. Fry, secretary of the Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company, has the sympathy of his many friends in an accident that has befallen his wife and daughter. Mr. Fry returned last Saturday night from Mariana, Ark., where he had been on business. During his absence Mrs. Fry and Jessamine, their 9-year-old daughter, visited relatives in Alton. Friday while playing about a bonfire the child's clothing caught fire and Mrs. Fry rushed to her rescue. Little Jessamine died early Saturday morning at St. Joseph's hospital, and Mrs. Fry, badly burned and prostrated by the shock, is now at the hospital, but is expected to recover. Mr. Fry could not be reached at the time of the tragedy, but was notified Saturday morning that an accident had occurred and summoned home. Up to the time of his arrival he did not know that his daughter was dead.

The Fred Hoffman Cooperage Company's plant at 8101 Water street, St. Louis, was destroyed by fire July 18, causing a loss of $45,000. The fire was supposed to have been started by sparks from a passing engine falling into a pile of shavings in the rear of the plant, but Mr. Hoffman believes his plant was set on fire. The plant covered half a block and had been closed down for a week previous to the fire on account of dull business.

NASHVILLE

The Cumberland Lumber Company, a local concern which has been in business here for several months, has gone into liquidation. All the stock left on hand, about 500,000 feet, has been bought by John B. Ransom & Co. and Love, Boyd & Co. This firm was composed of Charles F. Rhea and S. S. Hull. Mr. Hull, who was formerly one of the largest log operators on the river, will again engage in that business. Mr. Rhea has organized the Charles F. Rhea Lumber Company with offices in the Stahlman building.

J. Gibson McIlvain, Jr., of the firm of J. G. McIlvain & Co. of Philadelphia, was a visitor in the city this week. Mr. McIlvain was looking around with a view of locating an office and probably a lumber yard in Nashville.

Nat W. Gennett, an old Nashville boy, now of the Gennett Lumber Company of Clayton, Ga., is visiting relatives and friends in Nashville. Although still a youngster, Nat Gennett has been unusually successful in the lumber business, as has also his brother Andrew, who is his partner. They have large timber holdings in Georgia and a big supply of lumber on their yards.

Arthur B. Ransom of John B. Ransom & Co. leaves shortly on an extended vacation tour through Canada and the East. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Ransom and their little daughter.

John W. Love of Love, Boyd & Co. writes back from Markland, Nova Scotia, that he is having a great time up there, catching fish—and lying about them. He sends back the usual choice assortment of fish stories.

Richard Wilson of the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company has sailed for Europe for a lengthy stay. Mr. Wilson has been suffering from stomach trouble and his physicians advised him that an ocean trip and the travel on the continent following it, would be beneficial.

The third game of a series between the Nashville and Memphis lumbermen will be played in Memphis, August 22. The net proceeds of the game, and both the proceeds and the game will no doubt be "large," will be given to a Memphis foundlings' home. Formal challenge for this game was issued by the Memphis lumbermen and it was straightway accepted by Nashville. Nashville agreed that the game might be played in Memphis. When the Memphii wanted to put the game off as far as August 22, however, the locals "backed up" a bit, but finally they came round all right and agreed to everything. The teams have therefore something like a month in which to prepare for the memorable conflict. There is the sharpest rivalry between these two aggregations and everyone is expecting something exceedingly torrid in the way of a ball game. The line-up of the Nashville lumbermen, which is herewith announced for the first time, is as follows: Mayes of Love, Boyd & Co., catcher; Osborne of John B. Ransom & Co., catcher; Britton of Davidson Benedict Company, pitcher; Weimar of the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company, pitcher; Ralston of John B. Ransom & Co., first base; Dews of A. H. Card & Bro., second base; Rufus Wolfe of John B. Ransom & Co., third base; Marshall of the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company, shortstop; McAllister of the E. & N. Manufacturing Company, left field; Mocker of the Southern Lumber & Manufacturing Company, center field; Taylor of the E. & N. Manufacturing Company, left field; Mocker of the Love of Love, Boyd & Co. is serving as all-round man in helping arrange the details of the game, helping get up the team, etc. Hamilton is an old ball player and was formerly a clever sporting writer on a daily paper. He is now the representative for Nashville of one or two well-known sporting weeklies.

A recent visitor to Nashville and a delegate to the Democratic state convention which nominated Gov. Malcolm R. Patterson for re-election, was Max Sondheimer, a well-known Memphis lumberman. Mr. Sondheimer is quite sanguine of the outlook and believes that now is the time to make hay, as it were. He thinks the opportunities now are greater for the lumbermen than they have been at any time in thirty years.

W. T. Fain, Jr., who for the past five years has been lumber inspector and manager of shipments for the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company, has resigned to accept a position with the Wilson Land & Lumber Company at Petros, Tenn.

Gen. G. P. Thruston of the Prewitt-Spurr Manufacturing Company is spending the summer at Beersheba, in the Cumberland mountains.

A special from Sparta, Tenn., announces that the East Sparta Saw & Planing Mills have been bought by the Doe Creek Lumber Company.

The Standard Furniture Company closed down its plant for a few days in order to make some repairs and take stock. The company has been running full time, however, and enjoying a big business. This concern, together with the Davidson-Benedict Company, has moved into new offices at the corner of Fifth and Crutcher streets.

The Nashville Tie & Cedar Company reports tough luck on a big tow of 20,000 cross ties which were started down the river on the "Chauncey Lamb," headed for Cairo. The boat got hung up in low water and is waiting for enough tide to do business with.

Craig & Smith is the name of a new lumber firm in Nashville that is making good headway. They have an office in the Arcade. J. F. Craig was formerly with A. H. Card & Co. and J. W. Smith was for several years with the Columbia Hardwood Lumber Company of Chicago.

W. V. Davidson and J. N. Hicks of the Davidson-Benedict Company have gone to Monterey, Tenn., for a visit of several days, which will be devoted entirely to the interests of their company.

John M. Smith of the American Hardwood Lumber Company is back at his post of duty after a stay of several weeks at Hot Springs, Ark., where he took the baths for rheumatism. He is much improved.

Henderson Baker of the firm of Henderson Baker & Co. has gone on an eastern vacation trip.

M. F. Greene, secretary of the Conasauga Lumber Company has just returned from a stockholders' meeting and gives encouraging reports of their business. The mill is running full blast, lots of logs are being gotten out and a logging railroad has been completed into the heart of the tract. The old officers were re-elected as follows: John B. Ransom, president; C. B. Benedict, vice-president and general manager; M. F. Greene, secretary, and John Byrns, treasurer.

W. J. Cude and W. H. Gleaves of the Standard Box & Lumber Company are back from an inspection trip of their properties in Putnam and Overton counties.

MEMPHIS

The final game of the series to be played between the baseball teams of the lumbermen of Nashville and those of Memphis to determine the ownership of the handsome cup offered by the American Lumberman will be played in Memphis August 22. This was decided at a meeting of the Lumbermen's Club held at the Hotel Gayoso July 15. Max Sondheimer went to Nashville as a delegate to the democratic state convention and also as a special representative of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis. In the latter capacity he prevailed upon the lumbermen of Nashville to accept the date proposed by Memphis. He had to do some fine talking to accomplish this, but talking is his strong suit. He says he had to tell them they were afraid to come to Memphis and that he had to keep up this bluff for about an hour before it was called. He assured them that they would be beaten even after they decided to come. Mr. Sondheimer has the consent of the lumbermen of Nashville to act as umpire but not of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis at its last meeting. He still says, however, that he is going to umpire the game. The net proceeds will be devoted to the Memphis Foundlings Home, a worthy charity of this city. The lumbermen of Nashville who come down to witness the game will be the guests of the Lumbermen's Club and will be entertained royally. Committees were appointed to look after various features of the game, and the following are the chairmen of these: Entertainment, C. D. Hendrickson; publicity, George W. Fooshe; sale of tickets, C. M. Kellogg; advertising and programme, J. M. Thompson. W. R. Barksdale, Jr., is manager of the Memphis team and Ralph Bennett is captain.

The only other business transacted at this meeting of the Lumbermen's Club was the election of the following members: W. E. Ammons, a sawmill man of Sumner, Miss.; George Banks of Banks & Co., manufacturers of hardwood lumber, Hernando, Miss.; Frank May of May Bros., Evansville, Ind., and Memphis.

Rate matters are still engaging the attention of the special committee of the Lumbermen's Club having this matter in hand. The reconsignment rate has never been satisfactorily adjusted, and A. L. Foster, chairman of the special committee, is authority for the statement that this subject will be discussed further at a meeting to be held this week. A conference was held some time ago with officials of the Illinois Central, and the proposition was made to allow a concession of ¼ to 1 cent per hundred pounds on shipments of hardwood lumber into Memphis from points on the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley, taking a rate into Memphis in excess of 8¼ cents. The committee has turned this down because the limitation as to points makes its acceptance impracticable and almost useless to the lumbermen of this city. At the meeting to be held this week the question of carrying the matter before the Interstate Commerce Commission will be thoroughly discussed, and it is probable that a decision will be reached at that time. The committee some time ago announced that it was practically certain that the matter would be taken before that tribunal.

Within the past fortnight the railroads operating out of Memphis have announced an advance of from 2 to 10 cents per hundred pounds on rates from this city to points in the Southwest. This is to become effective August 10. Officials of the various lines have made an effort to keep the advance a secret, but it has become known. Shippers of Memphis will be materially affected by the new schedule, including owners of lumber and woodworking plants. The advance on lumber to Texas points amounts to 2 cents, that on handles to 6 cents, and that on barrels, kegs, etc., as well as agricultural implements, to 4 cents. The committee will discuss this matter at the meeting to be held this week and will protest very strongly against the advance. James S. Davant, commissioner of the Memphis Freight Bureau, and in connection with the special committee of the Lumbermen's Club says that the action to be taken by the committee will depend largely on whether or not a similar advance is ordered from St. Louis, Little Rock and other

points which compete for business in the southwestern territory.

Contracts for plans and specifications for a six-story warehouse, to be erected at an early date by Crane & Co., mill supply dealers, have been closed. The structure will be located at the northwest cornar of Fourth street and Court avenue on a lot 87 by 148 feet. The building will have a floor space of 52,200 square feet. The estimated cost is approximately $250,000.

Lumber shipments from Arkansas have increased about 25 per cent during July over what they were during the first three weeks of June. This is the information given out by traffic officials of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and other roads. One of the causes of the increased movement, according to railroad men, is the more extensive activity in the building trades, and another is to be found in the fact that the railroads are buying heavy timber to be used in repairing cars and putting these in first-class condition for the large traffic they expect this fall. The roads have large numbers of "bad order" cars and efforts are being made to put these in first-class shape.

The car repair shops of the Iron Mountain located at Van Buren, Ark., will be moved at an early date to Fort Smith. The order to this end has already been issued. Officials of the company state that the people of Van Buren have not shown as much interest in the shops as they should and there have been troubles with labor at that point. These are the main causes for the order of removal.

James Applewhite, vice-president and general manager of the Chickasaw Cooperage Company, has returned from an extended western trip. He visited Tacoma, Wash., where he has a son employed in the smelter business. Mr. Applewhite reports improvement in the tight cooperage situation and states that the mills of the company in Arkansas and Mississippi, which have been closed down for a long while, have recently resumed operations. The company has recently closed contracts with two of the big cottonseed oil manufacturing and refining companies for barrels for the next two years.

The box manufacturers of Memphis report some improvement in the demand for their output. There are only a moderate number of orders coming in, but shipment is being made on a fairly liberal scale on contracts on which delivery was held up during the financial depression. This is particularly true of glass manufacturers. The latter are ordering out large quantities of box material, both veneered and sawn and dressed. One company alone has recently received orders for more than twenty-five cars to be forwarded immediately. The Anderson-Tully Company is running both its big factories in this city as well as its veneer plants, and it is also operating its mills in this city and at Vicksburg. The box factory at Vicksburg, however, is not running at present. Considerable gum is being used in box manufacture. The difference in price between shooks made of gum and cottonwood is attracting attention to the former. Some veneer gum boxes are now being turned out for use by the packers, which is something of a new departure.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Tight Barrel Stave Manufacturers' Association of the United States was held at the Hotel Gayoso during the past week. One of the principal topics of discussion was the outlook for revival of business and plans for taking care of the large demand anticipated. It developed during the meeting that practically all the stave mills are down, and it was the sense of the meeting that this condition should continue until there is a return to normal relations between supply and demand. Prices on tight cooperage material have not broken as much as in some other lines, and there was a feeling of optimism regarding the future among the seventy-five or more delegates in attendance at this meeting.

The Neal-Dolph Lumber Company has closed down its plant at Greenville, Miss., but W. A. Dolph, secretary and general manager, is authority for the statement that the suspension of operations would be only temporary.

The E. Sondheimer Company is doing almost nothing so far as producing lumber is concerned. Only two of the mills whose output the company takes are now in operation, and President Max Sondheimer says these two would not be running if he could have his way.

D. A. Kendall, secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Sawyer & Austin Lumber Company at Pine Bluff, Ark., has resigned and has left for Kansas City, where he will make his home. Mr. Kendall had been connected with the company for twenty-one years. He has not announced his plans for the future. It is reported that President W. W. Cargill will appoint one of his sons to succeed Mr. Kendall.

A double band hardwood mill will be erected near Palmetto, St. Landry parish, La., by Charles E. Gill of Wausau, Wis., and Dr. H. B. Wrenn, Collierville, Tenn., representing a syndicate of, northern capitalists who have recently purchased more than 100,000 acres of hardwood timber in that territory. It is estimated that the daily output of the mill will be 300,000 feet. It is intended to build a model city at Palmetto, with electric lights and waterworks, and to construct a system of logging roads, furnishing connection between the respective mills. The plans include constant operation of the plants for twenty-five years, both day and night, with only such suspension of operation as is rendered necessary by repairs.

T. W. Pratt, one of the directors of the Nashville & Huntsville Railway Company, is authority for the statement that active grading has already begun on the line which is to connect Nashville and Huntsville. This road will prove an important factor in developing the timber resources of the section lying between the two points.

J. W. Thompson, president of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, has just returned from an extended northern and eastern trip.

"There has been no interruption in the consignment of hardwood lumber to Europe by manufacturers in the United States is clearly proven by the contents of the following letter, written to the representative of the HARDWOOD RECORD by Messrs. Russe & Burgess:

"Referring again to the question of consignments, would say that we are just in receipt of a letter from one of our particular friends in Great Britain calling our attention to the fact that consignments are still arriving in the various British ports by every steamer. He cites where sales have been made of first-class quality of 1 inch firsts and seconds. Plain white oak at 86 to 88 per thousand less than it can be bought for in this territory, and quartered oak at from $8 to $10 less than it is selling for right here in Memphis today. In fact, he enclosed a letter from one of his customers stating that even at the low prices he had quoted him on some stock he had bought it on the dock at Liverpool for less money. We also read in the Timber Trade Journal, dated London, July 11, under the heading, 'American Lumber Consignments,' as follows:

"'There appears to be but little abatement in the flood of consignments of hardwood lumber from the United States. Surely it is time that shippers' eyes were open to the fact that the continued dumping of goods on this side must result in disappointment. We hear from the leading importers in London, Liverpool and other ports that heavy stocks have accumulated, which it is impossible to move in the present state of trade except at a loss to the shippers, and this state of affairs is borne out by the fact that the merchants who have been purchasing for their ordinary requirements are now carrying heavy stocks.'

"You will see that this article bears out the letter from our friend. Where do the 'suckers' come from?"

NEW ORLEANS

M. Fleischel, one of the managers for the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company and the manager of the Gulf Lumber Company, which is building a new town at Fullerton, La., was in the city recently on business.

Charles E. Gill of Wassau, Wis.; Dr. H. B. Wrenn of Collierville, Tenn., and their associates are considering plans for a new mill at Palmetto, La.

The Kimberly-Wing Company has been incorporated at Cedars, Miss., with an authorized capital of $100,000. It will manufacture furniture, boxes, buckets and other lumber products. J. F. Conant is president, William C. Wing is vice-president and D. L. Kimberly is secretary-treasurer. The main office of the company is at Neenah, Wis.

The Hibernia Bank & Trust Company and J. R. Pratt, recently appointed to succeed S. D. Thayer as the receivers of the J. E. North Lumber Company, will shortly file suit against the Lincoln Trust Company, the Missouri-Lincoln Trust Company, the Mercantile Trust Company, Thomas H. Wagner and Burke & Crabtree, all of St. Louis, to recover moneys and assets of the North company which were taken over by the various concerns when the receivership proceedings were first instituted. Such moneys recovered will be held subject to the order of the Mississippi courts, under whose jurisdiction the receivership is.

P. M. Ikeler's big mill at Moselle, Miss., resumed operations July 20, after being closed down for several months.

CHARLOTTE

The Carolina Woodworkers' Company is a new concern at Raleigh, N. C. It will carry on all the business heretofore transacted by Batchelor & Boyd, manufacturing and dealing in lumber, timber, iron and steel products, etc. The capital stock is $25,000 and the incorporators are: J. G. Ball, W. H. Bagley, J. W. Hunter and others of Raleigh.

Another new concern recently incorporated is the Globe Lumber Company of Valmstead, Caldwell county, which has a capital stock of $125,000, but will begin business with $100,000. This company will do a general lumber business. J. M. Bernhardt, T. P. Moore and W. C. Moore are the incorporators.

The Wadesboro Furniture Company of Wadesboro, N. C., will commence making chairs in a few days. D. H. Browder will be manager of the company, which because of the proximity of fine timber will undoubtedly be a success. V. Stapleton is superintendent.

W. B. McCall, who recently took stock in the Lenoir Buggy Company of Lenoir, N. C., has been made secretary and treasurer of the company. The Lenoir Double Rim Company, of which Mr. McCall was manager, has consolidated with the Lenoir Buggy Company, and with additional capital anticipates a largely increased business.

A charter has just been granted the W. S. Reich Furniture Manufacturing Company of Elkin, N. C. The capital stock of the company is $100,000, and W. S. Reich, W. S. Gouch and others are the incorporators.

In the opinion of prominent architects interviewed building operations in North Carolina are on the increase. Members of the North Carolina Architects' Association who attended the recent meeting at Wrightsville Beach, N. C., are greatly encouraged over the prospects for business, as evidenced by reports and addresses at the convention.

Three creditors of the Craggy Lumber Company, a large company organized several years ago to handle timber on the Great Craggy mountain boundary, near Asheville, N. C., have just filed a petition in the Asheville Circuit Court asking that the company be adjudged bankrupt.

U. S. Bailey, president of the company, purchased the boundary from R. S. Rowland several years ago. Creditors filing the petition are the Citizens' Trust & Savings Bank, Henry Disston & Sons and W. H. Westall & Co. of Asheville. The petition alleges that the lumber company committed an act of bankruptcy several weeks ago by giving to the Battery Park Bank of Asheville a deed of trust on part of its property to secure $18,000. The total amount alleged to be due the creditors filing the petition is only $1,200. The lumber company has been cited to appear and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of petitioners should not be granted.

Judge Charles E. Day of Lexington, Ky., has just sold to the Lutcher & Moore Lumber Company of Orange, Tex., for Asheville, N. C., parties, a tract of virgin poplar and oak timber in western North Carolina, containing 55,000 acres, the consideration being $825,000. This is the largest timber deal consummated in the South in a long time. A logging camp has been established in the forest, which is the finest in the Allegheny mountains, and immense lumber mills will be built on the tract.

From various furniture manufacturing centers of the state information comes that orders are coming in rapidly and business is resuming normal activity again. The furniture men were hard hit by the panic, but happily the worst is over and they are again busily engaged with prospects of continuing so.

MINNEAPOLIS

Quite a number of lumbermen were visitors in Minneapolis last week, attending the various ceremonies and functions connected with the meeting of the imperial council of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. The Minneapolis lumber fraternity is well represented, and all have been busy with entertainment of the visitors, for though the main sessions are held in St. Paul, the local Shriners did their share of the entertaining. D. F. Clark, president of the Northwestern Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, was active in the work, and C. F. Osborne, another prominent member of Zuhrah Temple, Minneapolis, was a wheel-horse in the strenuous days of the council. F. T. Feltch, assistant manager of the Penrace Lumber Company, Cleveland, O., was one of the visitors here, coming as a representative of Al Koran Temple of Cleveland.

E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company is spending most of the summer with his family at their cottage near Annandale, Minn. He came in the other day for the Shrine festivities and the automobile races. A. S. Bliss of the same company reports that their salesmen have been getting a good line of hardwood orders, but that local trade continues to be from hand to mouth and mail business is still slow.

The Missouri Lumber & Land Exchange Company of Kansas City has opened a sales office in Minneapolis, at 244 Security Bank Building, with E. M. Jones in charge as northern sales manager of the company. They are going after retail yard trade and have mills at Grandin and Winona, Mo., also in Louisiana, where they are engaged in manufacturing yellow pine.

Building activity at Minneapolis continues very good, and the same is true of St. Paul, also of most of the smaller cities of the Northwest. The lower cost of material is appealing to men of small means who want to get homes, and this is the bulk of the building, as not so many business blocks and skyscrapers are being erected. White pine men are predicting an advance in their prices before fall that will bring them up above the January lists, and the trade here is generally counting on an upward movement.

ASHLAND

[illegible] through Ohio with some very desirable orders, especially for bill oak. Mr. Page advises that conditions are much changed since several weeks ago, and feels satisfied that business is bound to return to normal conditions. His company has again started its mill at Farmers, working all the departments full time and loading out several cars this week of bill and export oak. Its log supply will last probably until December.

C. N. Crane of C. Crane & Co. of Cincinnati passed here this week with a couple of fleets of fine poplar logs, en route to the firm's mills at Cincinnati.

S. M. Bradley, the tie and lumber dealer of Morehead, was a business visitor in this city this week. Mr. Bradley is one of the largest tie dealers on the Lexington division of the C. & O. In connection with the tie business he handles a large amount of lumber.

Vansant, Kitchen & Co., who have had their double band mill shut down for a few weeks, will not be able to run until they receive another supply of logs. They have a large run of logs through the breaks of the Sandy, and with the first rise they will receive a good run of logs, which will probably run them several months. They have on sticks a nice lot of poplar lumber and advise that they are receiving some orders for high-grade stock.

[illegible] business trip through Ohio and Michigan this week looking after the interests of his firm.

Leon Isaacson of Brooklyn, N. Y., president of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company of Coal Grove, Ohio, is a business caller in the city this week. Mr. Isaacson advises that they are running all departments of their mills and yards full time. They are receiving an increased amount of orders during this month, and feel very much encouraged over the present outlook. This firm has enough poplar logs to run until probably the first of the year. During the past week several fleets of their poplar have passed here.

It is almost a decided fact that there will be built in the Big Sandy river, near Pikeville, a large concrete dam, and also one in the river above the breaks. Leon Isaacson of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, with the chief engineer, Mr. McDyer, will look over the ground this week, and will draft plans and specifications to be sent to contractors for bids on the work. The Yellow Poplar Lumber Company receive from above the breaks a large supply of their poplar timber.

Wm. Eckman of the R. G. Page Lumber Company was on a business trip up the Sandy last week, loading several cars of lumber to be shipped to the yards here.

J. H. P. Smith, president of the Hardwood Lumber Company, has returned from a business trip through Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. Mr. Smith has returned with a nice lot of orders for oak, poplar and chestnut lumber, and also advises quite an improvement in market conditions, and is very much inclined to believe that it is only a question of time now until business will return to a more normal condition.

Mr. Hogg of the Hogg Lumber Company of Glen Jean, W. Va., was a business visitor in the city this week, calling on several of the lumbermen, looking after the interests of his company. Mr. Hogg advises that the lumber business is very quiet in his locality, with not a great supply of dry stock ready for the market. He also advises that this is not only the condition of his firm, but of their neighbors. The supply of dry stock is very limited.

Emanuel Brammer, a well-known Ironton lumberman, who owns and operates a saw mill at Hart, W. Va., on the Guyan branch of the C. & O., met with what will probably prove a fatal accident last week at the saw mill, a log rolling over him, striking him in such a manner as to bend him almost double and severely injuring his back.

Robert Young of the Pischel Lumber Company, Salt Lick, Ky., was a business visitor in the city this week looking after the interests of his company.

B. F. Vansant, one of the leading lumbermen of Morehead, Ky., was a business visitor in the city this week.

The Standard Planing Mill Company has lately closed contracts for several fine residences to be built in this city, and also will turnish the material for one of the finest residences to be built in Catlettsburg. This firm reports business very good.

The W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company advises that it is receiving inquiries now for large blocks of poplar lumber, which would indicate that buyers are getting in line again to lay in a new supply. This company has in its yards a fine lot of poplar lumber, and has enough logs to continue operating its large band mill at Ironton for some months to come.

NORFOLK

W. I. Best, of the Ford Brenner Lumber Company, which recently removed its headquarters from Norfolk to Cincinnati, was in the city last week upon a visit to his sisters, who reside here. Mr. Best sailed last week on the Hamburg-American line for Bremen, where he will look up trade and study foreign market conditions. Mr. Best will go direct to Cincinnati on his return several weeks hence.

The plant of the Farmers' Manufacturing Company, large manufacturers of barrels, boxes, etc., have announced their intention of rebuilding their plant upon a larger scale in the immediate future. This firm was recently visited by a disastrous fire, which destroyed an enormous quantity of gum lumber.

Varying reports as to the condition of the export market are heard from the different local concerns. Some are able to report improvement, though slight, while others see no change in conditions. Reid & Co., stave exporters, in the Citizens' Bank Building, say that during the latter part of June business was somewhat better than for some time past. F. W. Blake, of the exporting firm of F. W. Blake & Co., reports business dull, though not unusually so. He says that there is some trade moving, but that prices are not satisfactory.

Exports for the month of June were quite heavy. A detailed list follows:

4,584,000 feet sawed timber	$282,556
Logs, etc.	33,333
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,760
Box [illegible]	1,996
	$327,845

TOLEDO

Building in Toledo is still dull, but the general character of the structures under way is of a superior quality and will consume considerable hardwood.

After lying in the wet ground for nearly eighty years workmen removed a large quantity of hardwood timbers at Massillon, Ohio, last week. Many of them were twenty-five and thirty feet long and two feet square, and all were in a remarkable state of preservation.

The Dayton Lumber Company of Dayton, Ohio, will rebuild the plant which was recently destroyed by fire in that city. The new structure will be of brick and concrete, four stories high and will cover five city lots.

With a terrific charge of nitroglycerin thieves blew the door of the big safe through the window, wrecked the interior of the building and destroyed the furniture of the Charles Cook

Lumber Company, at Maumee, Ohio, last week. The thieves secured $12 to repay them for their trouble. The explosion aroused the entire community, but the burglars made their escape and have not been apprehended.

Emanuel Brammer, an Ironton, Ohio, lumberman, was badly injured a few days ago at his sawmill at Hart, W. Va., as a result of a log rolling upon him, bending his back almost double. He was taken to a hospital at Huntington, where it is said he is slowly recovering.

LITTLE ROCK

The Wapakoneta Wheel Company, Wapakoneta, Ohio, has extended its operations in Arkansas. The company is capitalized liberally and has made Augusta, Ark., its headquarters for this state. Edward Trau, of Augusta, is named as agent.

A Kansas City land company is in the market for a 15,000 acre tract of hardwood lands in Searcy county. The timber desired by the company is white oak, hickory, etc., of which the county in question has a great deal.

The Red River Land, Timber and Transportation Company has sold its interests to the Newport Packet Company, of which Frank F. Fee, of this city, is the controlling factor. The company operates boats on practically all of the rivers in northeastern Arkansas and have been instrumental in building up a large timber trade.

The Mena Box and Manufacturing Company, of Mena, Ark., has been chartered by the secretary of state. The company is capitalized at $10,000. James L. Hogan is president, R. Dusenbery vice president and treasurer and W. J. Falls secretary.

What is reported as the largest single deal in cross ties ever noted in Franklin county was closed last week when McElroy and Wagner disposed of 20,000 ties to the Wester Tie and Timber Company. The ties were valued at $10,000.

The Watkins Lumber Company of Mena, capitalized at $25,000, with a paid-in capital of $14,000, has been incorporated. W. E. Watkins is president of the new company, D. M. Watkins vice president and J. T. Monroe secretary.

The Paragould Handle Company of Paragould, Ark., has filed notice of an increase in its stock from $5,000 to $10,000. P. C. Scott is president of the company.

The large heading mill of F. Kelch, together with two kilns of lumber, was destroyed by fire at Nettleton recently. The loss amounted to $15,000. The factory will be rebuilt at once.

Among the new industries installed by the Granger & Kelly Bros. Lumber Company at Eureka Springs is a box factory, which has just been opened for operation.

The Fort Smith Lumber Company, which has for the past ten years maintained its general offices at Abbott, Ark., has removed the offices to Plainview, a thriving new town in the lumber belt being developed along the Arkansas Central Railroad.

The Arden Lumber Company, of which H. E. Broman was manager, and which operated extensively in Little River County, has gone into bankruptcy, failing, it is reported, for about $25,000.

St. Louis and Chicago are buying extensively of Arkansas gum. T. T. Green of Newport has just closed a deal for 400,000 feet of gum, purchased from the firm of Brady Bros., at Sunrise, to be shipped to northern points.

The H. Alfrey Company, a cooperage concern of Memphis, has filed a copy of its articles of incorporation with the secretary of state and been chartered for operation. It is capitalized at $400,000. W. F. Alfrey of this city is made state agent.

Warren G. Chase of the lumber firm of W. G. & I. H. Chase, Plymouth, N. H., died at his home in that town July 14. Mr. Chase was widely known in the manufacturing business of New England.

E. G. Phinney of Jacksonville, Fla., has been on a trip to Boston and New York.

W. R. Chester of W. R. Chester & Co., Boston, and a member of the State Board of Trade, sailed for England July 14 to attend the Peace Conference. Before returning home he will visit Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Italy and France. Mr. Chester is making his first trip abroad.

George W. Gale of the George W. Gale Lumber Company returned last week from a European trip.

The members of the surveyor general's office presented Ralph L. Abbott, who recently resigned as surveyor general, with a diamond ring. Mr. Abbott is now connected with the C. E. Skinner Company as a salesman.

CADILLAC

The G. R. & I. and Ann Arbor officials were here last week looking over the site of the new turpentine plant relative to putting in a siding.

F. J. Cobbs and wife have returned from an auto trip in the East. Mr. and Mrs. Cobbs visited the New England states and also New York.

Charles T. Mitchell of Mitchell Bros. has returned from an eastern trip.

There is much talk of Cadillac becoming quite a summer resort. Option has been given on twenty acres of land facing Lake Mitchell, which it is proposed to plot, the lots to be sold to those who will erect suitable cottages thereon. There is an important move to extend the boulevard around Lake Mitchell, the larger of the two lakes adjacent to Cadillac. This would open up additional resort spots, and no doubt be the take place on that river, once famous for that means of attracting a large number of desirable resorters each season.

A big drive of logs on the Manistee river passed through Greenwood township one day this week, headed for the Peters mills at Manistee. That will very likely be the last drive that will ever kind of log transportation.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

CHICAGO

The smile has come back to the faces of most of the Chicago hardwood jobbers and to the hardwood salesmen from abroad. Last week showed the largest sales that have occurred in months. While local market conditions have not reached the high-water mark of the early part of last year, they are in very satisfactory shape. In consumption Chicago is leading all other cities of the country. Generally speaking, all the woodworking factories are fairly busy. Local building, especially flat construction, is tremendous, considering the year. There are said to be twenty-five miles of street front of buildings being erected in Chicago at the present time. As practically every one of these buildings requires hardwood finish the aggregate in this line should be immense.

Without exception dealers are reporting improved sales conditions and everyone is optimistic as to the immediate future.

BOSTON

Dealers in hardwood lumber are beginning to be a little more optimistic in their views for the future, because inquiry of late has developed in a few very fair orders being placed. Not only are the men who stay at their offices to take care of the visitors and mail orders feeling more hopeful but salesmen have found their customers more willing to talk. While prices are not materially higher, manufacturers are less willing to offer good stock at concessions. Manufacturers of interior house finishings are not as busy as usual at this season of the year. The furniture manufacturers are beginning to do more, and from now on a more normal business is anticipated. At the hardwood mills stocks of lumber are not large and buyers have kept their stocks down to as low a point as possible. When business does resume its normal proportions, it is expected there will be a marked advance.

Plain oak is offered in fair-sized blocks, and it is still possible to buy from some mills at low prices. Quartered oak is in better request and supplies are not large. Dealers report they cannot find as much good quartered oak as they thought they would be able to. Spanish cedar is reported as being in larger call from manufacturers of cigar boxes. Mahogany is steady with a moderate demand. Maple flooring is steady, with demand from some quarters larger than it has been of late. Beech and elm are in rather quiet call. Cypress is still offered by a few mills at concessions, but others are trying to work the market up gradually to a more satisfactory business level. Whitewood is in moderate call in this market and prices are practically unchanged.

NEW YORK

The hardwood market at New York rules steady, but is to a large extent featureless. The trade has settled down to taking business as it comes for the summer season, but with a general belief that the early fall and winter will see improvement in trade. This belief seems to be well founded by reason of the slow but steady improvement noted in commercial circles as a whole plus the fact that supplies will not be excessive in any of the hardwoods when the turn comes. The supply feature of the market seems indeed to be the chief factor in holding prices and trading on their present basis, and the fact is now well realized that, while there is ample stock for present actual needs, the mill capacity has been so reduced through the financial depression and stocks in the hands of buyers have been allowed to so run down that even a little turn for the better in the matter of demand will be immediately felt in the price situation. With the awakening to these facts has come a constantly lessening tendency to force or crowd the market. Of course this is not to say that prices do not show considerable adjustment from the standard previous to the panic, but hardwoods show a less percentage of readjustment than any other class of lumber. Bottom prices have been reached all around and any change must not only be for the better but very much so, when the relation of supply and demand is considered.

The local yard trade is scattering and desultory, but on account of the low ebb of stocks in the hands of the manufacturing and consuming trade the wholesale market reports a fair call for ash, basswood, poplar and oak, the first three being not over plentiful for prompt shipment and prices very firm. Birch, chestnut, maple, etc., are more plentiful, with light demand and consequent price fluctuation.

PHILADELPHIA

The last fornight's business report is much more satisfactory as regards the hardwood end and general confidence is gaining fiber every day. Inquiries are coming in more

orders booked. It is universally conceded that, considering the condition of the crops, etc., it is only a question of time when there will be a normal adjustment of things. Now that the political programmes have been made public, a natural suspense has been relieved, and making due allowance for the usual summer dullness a marked improvement may be justifiedly looked for as fall opens.

Values with the exception of some of the better grades of wood are still subject to fluctuation, but a canvas of the large hardwood makers reveals the fact that the stock situation is kept well in hand by them and that there is no intention on their part of throwing their product on the market until a reasonable profit is assured. The furniture factories of eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland and surrounding territory are in the main quiet, and buying is on a close basis.

Building work, especially of the better class, has shown some advancement, and as considerable hardwood finish is required, the millwork concerns have reason to rejoice. Boxmakers report trading spasmodic, but prices have shown no inclination to stiffen. Cigarbox makers feel somewhat encouraged, but in the veneer business there is much room for improvement. Taking the situation on the whole, however, the outlook is favorable.

BALTIMORE

As yet no important changes are to be reported in the hardwood trade of this section, although it is to be said that a decidedly better feeling prevails, and some slight improvement has taken place. A somewhat more active inquiry appears to have set in, though the gains are not so pronounced as to make a marked impression upon the business. The range of prices is practically unchanged, but rather more steadiness characterizes the market and a disposition is manifested to buy beyond immediate necessities. Dealers here report a rather fitful business, some weeks developing nearly a normal volume of transactions, while others show a marked deficiency. At the same time the stocks on hand at the mills are so low that a decided quickening of activity must certainly result in a scarcity of supplies with a rise in values. The production appears to be slowly increasing in anticipation of a livelier inquiry, but the trade requirements fully keep pace with the recovery, and there are no extensive accumulations in any direction. The foreign situation continues very weak, with stocks large and prices so depressed as to eliminate profits. As a result many exporters are making few, if any, shipments, the trade being confined to supplies that were ordered some time ago and under conditions that admit of the elimination of the objectionable features which are urged against the forwarding of stock at this time. A material improvement is not looked for until the domestic situation shall have changed so much for the better that lumber can be disposed of without trouble at home, relieving the foreign markets of any additional influx and permitting the accumulations there to be distributed. This state of affairs, it is now thought, will come about sooner than hardwood men felt they had reason to expect not so long ago. The attitude of the entire trade therefore is one of hopefulness, and even of optimism, and the outlook is much more promising, regardless of the quiet which is natural for this season of the year.

PITTSBURG

Hardwoods are moving along quietly with little change in the situation. Demand has not increased as was anticipated a few weeks ago, but there is good reason for this. While the bulk of building operations is larger than in May, they are of the sort that require little hardwood. There are almost no large buildings in course of construction that would take up big bills of fine hardwood for finishing. The work that is starting now will not be ready for the finishing lumber for two months and as a result, fine hardwoods are not in active demand. The market for timbers, especially white oak, is somewhat better than a month ago for railroads and trolley companies are pushing their operations. The big demand for lumber at present seems to be for repair or extension work at the industrial plants throughout this district. There is more figuring being done for mill work of this kind than at any time since last October, and what is still more encouraging, the projects are going ahead to the contract stage.

The yard trade in Pittsburg is little improved. Outside of the city reports indicate the yard men are filling in their stocks but are not buying to any extent for future uses. The call for lumber from the factories of the middle west is very fair and prices are still at a profitable level. Poplar is the best seller in the Pittsburg market, with white oak a close second. Prices are practically where they were June 10, with stock perhaps a little reduced.

BUFFALO

The lumber trade appears to be holding its own through the summer as it has not always done, for as a rule it falls off considerably about now. The demand for all sorts of lumber is no doubt better than it was in May; this may not be considered as saying much, but it is encouraging this year.

Nobody looks for any rush of trade this year, but there ought to be a pretty good movement in the fall, though as to hardwoods it will all depend on what the furniture factories do. They have not been buying much lumber of late, but it is said that they have taken in some very good orders at the expositions. If this is so the problem will be solved so far as the hardwood trade is concerned.

The various hardwoods are keeping pretty steady as to price, and there is no great amount of stock anywhere; reports even of cypress are very hopeful, and all on account of the light stocks. The same is true of almost everything but the pines. Quartered oak is as much the leader in the hardwood trade as ever and it is said that plain oak has gone off in price perhaps more than any other hardwood, so the two are about as far apart as ever. In spite of the effort to cut down the production of plain and increase quartered. It is probable that some other woods are entering into the account, for birch and maple are easily had and are not selling high.

Local lumbermen are doing what they can, but are not taking in much stock, as they have a good supply and are preparing to take care of the entire trade on demand. They are staying at home this summer. If they have special mills in the city they are keeping them going close up to the demand.

As a rule the hardwood saw mills owned or controlled here are active, but they will hardly be run very strong till the demand is active again, for though it is always said that lumber in stock is good property there are turns taken in it that cannot be foreseen, so it is not well to pile up too much of anything.

SAGINAW VALLEY

The market is passing through the usual midsummer dullness of trade. Some lumber is moving, however, and prices are well sustained, taking general business conditions into consideration. Dealers are carrying pretty fair stocks and are able to supply about everything that is wanted. Manufacturers and dealers are optimistic as to the future and believe that when business activity revives in the fall there will be activity in trade.

CLEVELAND

Dealers here report that a further improvement in the hardwood market is noted and that the volume of inquiries continues to increase. Price cutting is still resorted to by some firms to get orders, but there is a tendency towards steadier prices.

Manufacturers who are heavy users of hardwoods are beginning to get their plants under way again. Many have been running of late on stock they had on hand, and it is now apparent that many are forced to buy lumber and are coming to it with a cheerful smile.

Poplar continues to hold its own, while the call for oak is quite firm. There is little call for other hardwoods, with the exception of maple flooring, which is one of the bright spots in the hardwood firmament just now.

COLUMBUS

Nearly all the Columbus lumbermen say that the market is more active and that prices show an advancing tendency. Southern pine is at least 75 cents higher than it was two weeks ago and the market for hemlock is decidedly stiffer, and it is believed that this advance will affect some of the hardwoods before long. The oaks and poplar are firm and show but little change compared with the market around July 1. Good prices are generally obtained for all kinds of lumber and it seems to be the disposition on the part of dealers to hold for higher prices. The market shows better form, and considerable activity is evident in certain lines. Dealers are optimistic regarding the future of the market and firmly believe that prices from this on will show an advancing tendency.

INDIANAPOLIS

This month has been a fairly active one with the hardwood dealers of this vicinity. While the demand for hardwoods for building operations has shown a decided decrease, manufacturing plants have more than made up any lack of business in that respect.

The local carriage plants and furniture factories are all busy; in fact, their business now is almost as good as it was at this period last season. However, they continue to buy cautiously, hence hardwood men are now having more than sixty-five per cent of the business they had last season. Prices remain steady, with no tendency to change. It is expected that the market will brighten up perceptibly toward fall.

MILWAUKEE

The hardwood trade during the last two weeks has been less active than at any time since its revival at the opening of the building season. Dealers are still looking for a heavy fall trade when building takes on a more active aspect. The present season seems to be one of transition, and while dealers say that prices are holding well the volume of trade is expected to be small for the next few weeks.

Quartered oak is holding its own and prices are firm, with a tendency to rise. Plain oak is less active and demand is not so strong. Maple flooring is lower, but dealers are looking for better things in this line later in the season. The poplar market is strong and stocks in general are light. Basswood is holding its own, and the supply is light. Birch is commanding good prices.

BRISTOL

The condition of trade in this section is said to be slightly improved and lumbermen are receiving many more inquiries for stock, which they take to mean that there will be a better demand within the next few weeks. It is believed that this will give prices a slight upward tendency. Business seems to be holding its own pretty well, and while it appears a little dull on the surface, a considerable volume is being done, as is shown by reports of railroad traffic agents on transportation equipment.

Local lumbermen say that the foreign market shows signs of rallying from the effects of a condition bordering on demoralization, due to the consignments of American manufacturers during the early part of the year. They believe that conditions abroad in the lumber trade are adjusting themselves, though there is not yet a very striking tendency in this direction.

Nearly all the band mills in this section are running, while probably not over sixty per cent of the circular mills are in operation. Labor is employed at a reduction of about ten per cent below the former scale, but manufacturers say that it is really much cheaper than this because of the greater efficiency demonstrated.

CINCINNATI

The local trade has not shown an increase over that of the month of June; it has not lagged any, but has kept about on a par with last month. July and August are usually the dull months of the year, but this year trade did not act according to form, and has been improving each month. That, however, was generally expected by the local trade, and to keep up the good work, they are working all the harder to keep the wheel going. The Sun Shine League here has helped trade considerably; it has instilled confidence in the minds of consumers and in that way has benefited the lumber trade.

Plain white and quartered oak are the leaders in the market at the present time, while the demand for poplar on the part of the box manufacturers has been equal to that of other months. The box manufacturers are also purchasing considerable cottonwood and red and sap gum. Generally speaking, the hardwood situation is good, with prospects for improvement from now on.

EVANSVILLE

The market for hardwood lumber is improving in this section. Manufacturers express themselves as being pleased with the outlook. Inquiries for oak, poplar and ash are coming in freely. Quartered oak is in good demand, both red and white. Poplar and ash are in better demand, and plain oak is stronger now than for a long time past, which is due in part to the curtailment of operations at a great many southern mills where the bulk of the plain oak is manufactured. One manufacturer shipped ten cars this week, which in ordinary times would not be looked upon as an extra large week's business. However, at the present stage of the market it is taken as an indication that the market is undergoing improvement.

Several of the local mills have been shut down a good part of the last two weeks, partly on account of making needed repairs and partly on account of the scarcity of logs. However, reports from logging territory indicate that they will be more plentiful in the future, as most of the farmers are about through with their crops and will now turn their attention to getting out logs.

ST. LOUIS

There is a much better feeling in the hardwood market than there was a couple of weeks ago. Of course, business is comparatively dull, as it usually is during the summer. It is not to be expected that trade could be anything but quiet when lumbermen, both buyers and sellers, are away on vacations, but the fact is manifest that there is an improvement. Some few orders are coming in from the railroads. While the orders are not large it shows that a beginning is being made from this source. Upper grade hardwoods are moving, more, probably, in this class than in any other. The furniture factories are coming in the market for this grade. The demand for the better grades of hardwood has caused an overselling and there is somewhat of a scarcity in this, particularly in oak. The result is that the dealers are trying to discourage the selling of straight carloads. Straight cars of firsts and seconds have gone up. There will be a still greater scarcity of high-grade lumber, for the mills have recently been cutting up old logs, so the amount of low-grade lumber will be greater than ever when the demand begins.

NASHVILLE

The lively, optimistic is the tone of local lumbermen just now. From many sources come encouraging reports of the resumption of work and business in all lines is picking up considerably. Prices are not going off a bit on hardwood and orders are coming in right along. In fact, it is stated by the local railroads that the outgoing tonnage for July this year is almost up to that of last year. Lumbermen are selling back orders right along at regular prices and there is no disposition manifested to cut anywhere. In fact, those who had held out and waited in hopes that prices would be cut have seen that such would not be the case and they have therefore come into the market.

Quartered white and red oak seem to be the leaders in the local market. The upper grades of poplar are in good demand; the lower are a little slow. Plain oak is beginning to move briskly. This wood has been dragging for some time back. Chestnut is in good demand, especially the better grades, which are used for interior finishing. The lower grades have been dragging, but they, too, are moving now. Ash and hickory are steady and are selling briskly, especially hickory, which is much in demand for agricultural implements and vehicle manufacturers. Cumberland river is quite low now and the logging season is over for months to come, unless some unforeseen rise takes place, and no such happening is anticipated.

MEMPHIS

An appreciable improvement was shown in the demand for hardwood lumber during the past few days. Even with this improvement demand is somewhat below the average for this time of year, but there is such an increase over even a fortnight ago as to attract attention. Prices are some better in a few instances and the opinion prevails that bottom values for the season have been witnessed on all hardwoods. It was not expected that buyers would be disposed to operate at all freely as long as prices showed a declining tendency, but owners of lumber are inclined to the view that steadier values will bring a much better demand. It is always difficult to get anyone to operate on a declining market, but hardwood interests believe they will have the same experience as yellow pine manufacturers. The latter are now able to sell their output at from $1 to $2 per thousand higher than a short time ago, and there is a much better demand at the higher level than when prices were touching bottom. The amount of hardwood lumber for sale is large enough to meet all requirements, but there is no large surplus and holders believe that very large inroads would be made on present stocks if anything like an average demand should appear. There is practically no logging under way in the South, and it would require a great deal of time to get out timber and put lumber on sticks, and a much greater time to get it dry and ready for market. This is another one of the factors which manufacturers of lumber are stressing in their comments on the situation. It is also noted that business conditions throughout the country are rapidly improving, and lumber interests are unable to see how this improvement can go forward without being reflected in the hardwood lumber industry.

The best demand is for plain and quartered oak in the higher grades. Offerings are comparatively light and holders are able to secure very satisfactory prices for what they have to offer. The lower grades, however, are slow of sale and prices are low. There is some improvement reported in the demand for gum, and it is expected that the decided betterment noted in yellow pine will tend to stimulate increased activity in gum. Cottonwood is practically without change. The demand is comparatively light, but, while some sections are offering cottonwood at very low prices, the disposition of holders here is to refuse to sell except where satisfactory values are obtainable. The demand for ash is very light and the same is true of cypress. Prices on both are rather low. There is not much poplar offered and those who have any to sell are able to secure prices that are fairly good.

NEW ORLEANS

While the strike of the freight handlers which has tied up Stuyvesant Docks for some weeks has affected in some degree the exports out of New Orleans, there is still an active movement in staves through this port and some other stuff is also being exported. The movement in lumber other than staves is not very active, this being due to the slack European demand and the fact that the European operators are not operating to any extent here. General conditions in this market have changed little within the last fortnight. The building activity in this vicinity has been responsible for a fair demand for lumber, while the construction of several handsome residences and apartment houses has generated a good demand for interior hardwood finish and products of this character. Many of the mills of this section are still running only half time, with small forces.

CHARLOTTE

There is decided improvement in the hardwood situation in North Carolina. It is not so difficult to secure funds to carry on operations, and work is being conducted on a more liberal scale. Building is going on at a more extensive rate, and as a consequence hardwood dealers are finding that orders and inquiries are more numerous, while prices show decided improvement. It is the general opinion that before many months have passed normal business will be witnessed and lumbermen are generally optimistic over the situation.

MINNEAPOLIS

The situation just now is characterized by a sort of indifference among the wholesale dealers. They recognize that consumers and

retailers are trying to make out with smaller stocks than usual this year, and are buying only for immediate needs. They know that as hardwood goes into consumption their trade will soon become normal, and may even take a big boom when there is probability of a shortage in stock. Prices in some woods are not what dealers think they ought to be, and so they are not pushing sales. They are satisfied to hold the stock at firm prices for a while, feeling sure they will find a market during the fall and winter, and that prices will probably advance by that time. There is a good deal of inquiry, and some large buyers are endeavoring to lay in a supply at low prices, but this is a difficult matter. The best price deals are as usual to be had from those who hold very little stock. Heavy operators in hardwood are not willing to sell any large quantity at low prices, and some of them will sell a car load at a lower rate than they will ten or twenty. Birch seems to be stronger, and basswood is holding up to fully as high prices as last year. Northern oak is scarce and held at fancy prices, and southern stocks do not seem to be plentiful. Ash and rock elm are practically out of the market already. The flooring trade continues good, and both birch and maple are in good demand for this purpose.

ASHLAND

All indications now seem to be for a steady increase in volume and grade of business. There is an increased amount of activity among the eastern and western cities as well as among all railroads. Several of the roads which two months ago employed but one crew have now as many as five, with indications for more. Inquiries are increasing and more orders have been placed this month than any month since last October.

With few exceptions practically no preparations are being made for log supplies in this section, and already several of the large band mills are entirely sawed out. Ordinarily at this season of the year the timbermen are busily engaged getting out logs to have them ready for winter and spring tides, but at present the conditions are almost the reverse. This can be accounted for in that timber stumpage cannot now be bought on a ratio with the present market prices for lumber, and while the conservative millman has every confidence in higher prices, yet he is not disposed to load up on high-priced timber unless some actual assurance for so doing is offered.

Chestnut oak is a great factor in the production of tan bark, as the logs must be cut in July and August in order that they may be peeled. From the fact that there is being no logging done at this time, the bark industry, which is one of importance in eastern Kentucky, surely will suffer a great shortage. The large tanneries located in this city uses large amounts of the bark each year.

NORFOLK

There is a slight stimulation in the foreign trade, according to some of the local exporters, although quite the reverse is the opinion of others. This, of course, means that trade is about as it has been for the past few months and the improvement is confined to a few fortunate concerns. There have been few shipments to domestic markets from this section lately, and there have been some surprisingly large shipments of consignment stocks in spite of the demoralized condition of the markets across the sea. These shipments were exceptionally large for the month of June and swelled that month's exports to a surprising total. With most of the trade in this city, however, little of this is being done, and the shipments being made come more largely from outside operators who are using Norfolk as a shipping port. From portions of Virginia and North and South Carolina come omens of better trade conditions in the shape of a few requisitions for car oak from the railroads, and other hardwoods.

From a local viewpoint there is an improvement in the demand for hardwoods because of the tremendous strides being made by this city in building operations, the city being rated second in the percentage improvement list recently compiled by Bradstreet's agency of building operations in the country. Approximately $500,000 in building permits were granted during the month of June, and July has secured a good start; for last week alone permits were issued for close to $100,000. Large furniture men, supplying territory contiguous to this city and portions of North and South Carolina, report business as unusually dull and profitless.

With the mills in this territory operations are not as healthy as it is thought by manufacturers will be the case after the two dull months of July and August are passed. There have been one or two plants established along the line of the Virginian railroad which will eventually mean much for this port's hardwood future, but these during the existing dull period are cutting little lumber.

TOLEDO

There has been a marked improvement in local conditions within the past few days. Some of the factories are running at capacity, notably the agricultural implement concerns and vehicle plants, and they are consuming more than their usual quota of oak, hickory and ash. Suitable material to meet their needs is not so plentiful and more or less difficulty is had in furnishing certain grades required. Other manufacturing establishments are operating about as they have been for some time, with a slight increase in the output of a few. None of them seem to be curtailing. Box materials are in good demand and orders for this lumber have been liberal recently. Oak flooring has been quite active and considerable other finishing is on the move. Poplar is in good demand. The past week has shown a better tone to building operations and many of the structures planned will consume considerable hardwood, a thing which has been rare here this summer. Prices have not declined and stocks are not large. On the contrary, the market is very sensitive and has responded to the general strengthening process which for some days has pervaded the market. Local dealers feel much encouraged under present prospects and fully expect to do some creditable business before the season closes.

LITTLE ROCK

There is a decidedly brighter outlook in the lumber business in this section than was the case a month ago, despite the fact that some lumbermen still take a rather gloomy view of the situation. The manager of one of the largest local hardwood plants stated recently that he looks for an almost unprecedented business the coming fall and winter, as conditions, he believes, will require it. For months the markets have been dull, little interest shown in timber deals, many plants operated on a curtailed schedule, and some shut down for months. In the meanwhile the consumption of materials, from resources hoarded at the time of the panic, has been going on, until it is evident that any active buying would soon exhaust the low stocks on hand and reverse the condition of the market. This is strengthened, too, by the evident revival in business generally in this section. It is now conceded by the railway officials themselves that they will practically reopen their shops in this city the latter part of this month. They have already restored large numbers of men in the car repairing and other departments, which tends to indicate the revival of confidence on the part of the transportation companies.

SAN FRANCISCO

The consumers and dealers are all optimistic, and the latter report that money continues to be more plentiful every day. All kinds of lumber are moving in larger or smaller quantities, and although the mills do not complain of overwork they are, as a rule, satisfied with conditions and with prospects of the near and distant future.

Building continues quite active and many new projects are being taken up and pushed to completion. For the first time in its history San Francisco has been lately a borrower and eastern financiers have not been slow in realizing what an excellent opportunity this city offers for the profitable use of their money, either in large or small quantities. The money coming from outside sources is naturally used for improvements on real estate and as so far it has been loaned on the best of properties and the principal streets, it has gone into handsome structures of all sizes. These expenditures have kept building operations quite beyond expectations, although they are not to be compared with operations of the last two years, when we were all working under extraordinary conditions. The building now is done on a sensible, substantial and reasonable basis; that is, there does not exist that feverish anxiety to throw a building into place as quickly as possible and without regard to cost, such as was done heretofore since the fire of 1906. Buildings now are costing so much less that the property owners who waited with their construction are reaping the benefit of a very substantial reduction in their expenditures and they are thereby able to make more attractive rentals to tenants. This condition will no doubt prevail for some time and will be the cause of a continuance in all kinds of construction.

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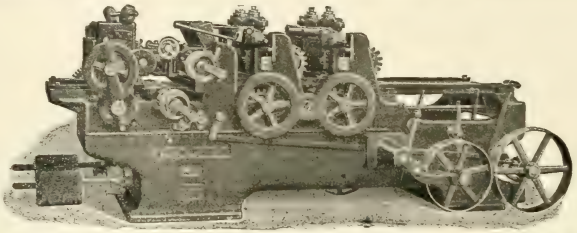
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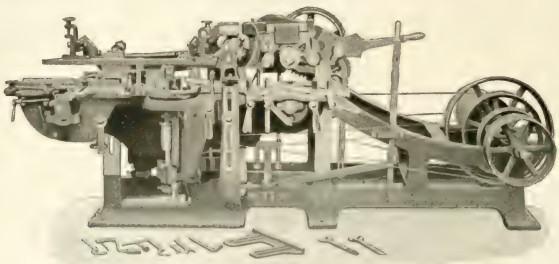
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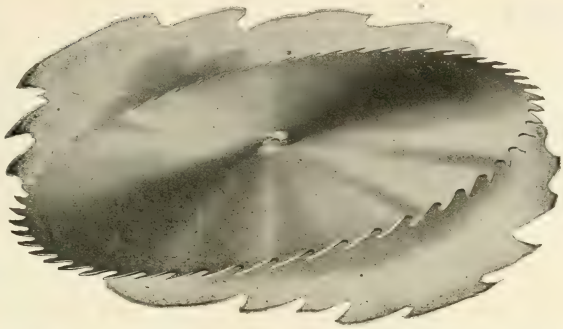
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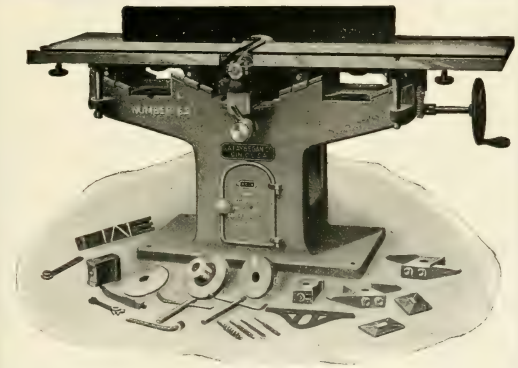
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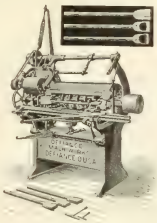
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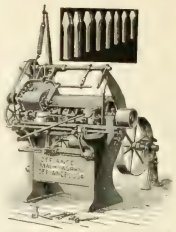
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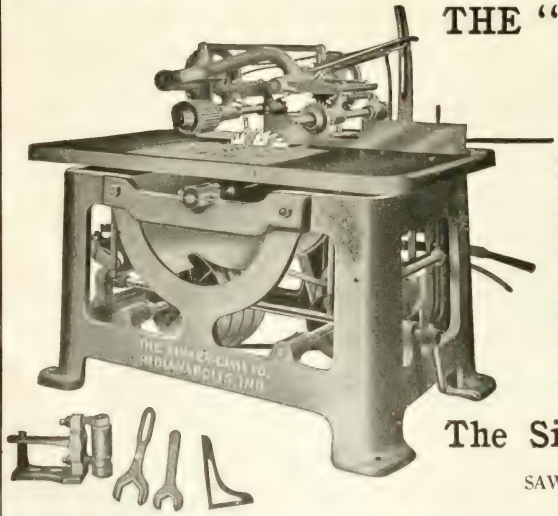
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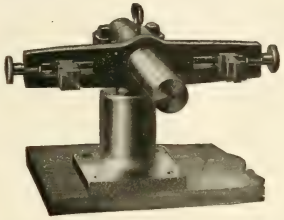
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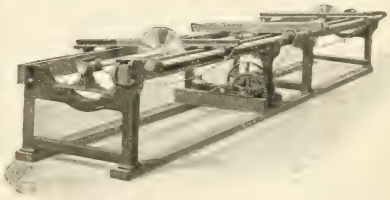
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TOWER One-man 2-saw Trimmer.

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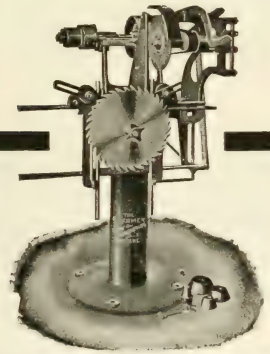
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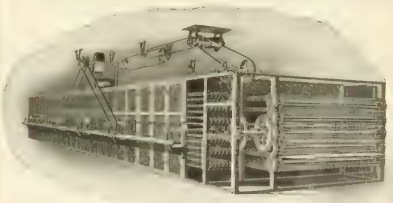
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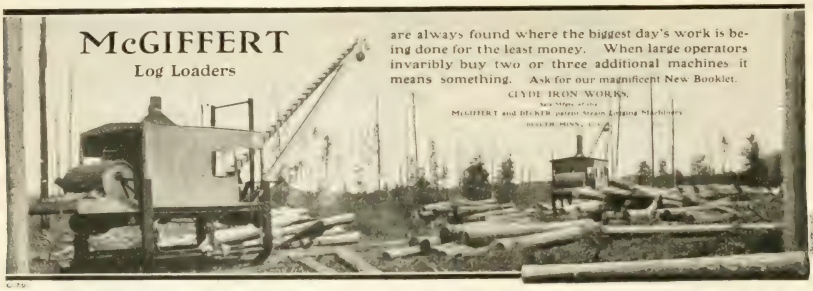
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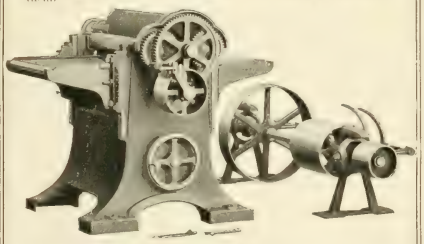
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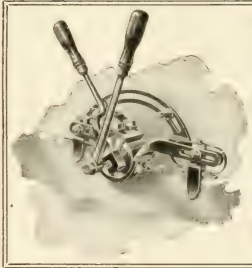


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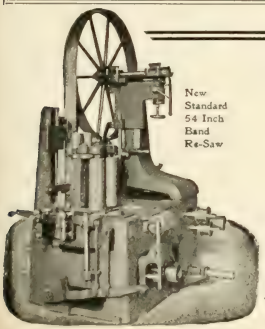
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THE MOST ECONOMICAL
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SPECIALTY: THIN OAK and GUM

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Florence Pump & Lumber Co.

(Incorporated)

Main Factory and Office **Memphis, Tenn.** Saw Mills: Memphis, Tenn. Mobile, Ala.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Colonial Columns, Veranda Columns, Balusters, Spindles, Siding, Flooring, Ceiling, Mouldings, Trim, Finish, etc. All Kinds Rough and Dressed Lumber. Send us your orders for Bay Poplar; 1,000,000 feet bone dry and ready for market in all thicknesses and grades.

S. C. MAJOR LUMBER COMPANY

WHOLESALE

Southern Hardwoods

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Geo. C. Brown & Co.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Manufacturers and Shippers of **HARDWOODS**

Branch Office and Yards: Memphis, Tenn.

J. W. Thompson Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and dealers in

Southern Hardwoods

MEMPHIS, TENN.

We have following Hardwoods in various thicknesses and grades ready for shipment—any list stock list:

Ash	750,000 ft.	Pl. White Oak	300,000 ft.
Qtd. White Oak	100,000 ft.	" Red Oak	600,000 ft.
" Red Oak	150,000 ft.	Cypress	500,000 ft.

J. M. CARD LUMBER COMPANY

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Exporters

OAK—POPLAR—ASH—GUM—DIMENSION STOCK AND OTHER HARDWOOD LUMBER

LOEVENHART & CO.

Nashville, Tenn.

POPLAR, ASH, OAK, CHESTNUT

LET US QUOTE YOU

Straight or mixed cars. We are not brokers.

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HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

WE WANT TO BUY

Hickory Axles, Oak Wagon Reaches, Tongues and Bolsters

WE WILL BUY IN STRAIGHT OR MIXED CARS.
CAN PAY CASH.

AMERICAN LUMBER & MANUFACTURING CO.

PITTSBURG, PA.

HENDERSON LUMBER CO.

Commonwealth Bldg.
PITTSBURG, PA.

HARDWOODS

MINE LUMBER a Specialty.

For Sale Now
800,000 ft. 4 and 8-4 Oak
For Shipment on Grade
4 and 6-4 S. W. Chestnut
4-4 Log Run Ash

Stock List

3,000 ft. 4/4 Firsts and Seconds Red Birch, dry.
2,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Birch, dry.
4,000 ft. 4/4 Firsts and Seconds White Birch, dry.
4,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common White Birch, dry.
2 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common and Better White Birch, dry.
2 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
1 Car 6/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
2 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
1 Car 8/4 No. 2 Common and Better Oak, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 2 Common White and Red Oak mixed, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 1 Common White and Red Oak mixed, dry.
5 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.
3 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.
3 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.

BABCOCK LUMBER COMPANY
ASHTOLA, PA

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

C. P. CAUGHEY LUMBER CO.

Publication Bldg., PITTSBURG, PA.

Oak and Yellow Pine Bills Cut to Order.

500M 4-4 Maple, L. R. M. C. O.	50M 4-6-8 and 12-4—1 and 2
200M 8-4 " " " " " "	Plain Sawed White Oak.
50M 8-4 Mill Cull Hardwoods.	100M 8-4 6" and up 2d growth
30M 8-4 Oak Mill Culls.	White Pine.
50M 4-4 S. W. Chestnut.	200M 2" Yellow Pine, 6" to 12".

Hickory Wagon Stock.
Mine Lumber, Ties and Rails.
Yellow Pine Heading and Staves.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

FAUST BROS. LUMBER CO.
PADUCAH, KY.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

Poplar and Oak

We want to move at once

1 car 1¼ inch 1st and 2nd Quarter Sawed White Oak.
1 car 2 inch No. 1 Common Quarter Sawed White Oak.
1 car 1 inch Clear Quarter Sawed White Oak Strips.
1 car 1 inch Log Run Beech.
5 cars 1" inch to 2 inch Mill Cull Gum.

Please write us for delivered prices.

LANGSTAFF-ORM MFG. CO.

INCORPORATED

Long White Oak Timbers up to 55 Feet
Oak, Gum and Hickory Yard Stock

PADUCAH. KENTUCKY

WISCONSIN HARDWOODS

We make a specialty of **Basswood and Birch**
Let us quote you especially on **Red Birch**

MINNEAPOLIS LUMBER CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

Stock-List of Dry Hardwoods at Dunlevie, W. Va.

5000 ft. 4-4 1st and 2nd Hard Maple.
80000 ft. 4-4 Common Hard Maple.
60000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Hard Maple.
40000 ft. 4-4 Log Run Soft Maple, mill culls out.
5000 ft. 4-4 2 1/2 in. and wider, Common and better Oak.
1000 ft. 4-4 Common Oak.
88000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Oak.
108000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Oak.
8000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Oak DIS.
5000 ft. 4-4 Common Birch.
15000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Birch.
121000 ft. 4-4 Log Run Birch, Mill Culls Out.
10000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Birch
5000 ft. 4-4 Log Run Ash, Mill Culls Out.
14000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Poplar.
1000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Basswood.
4000 ft. 4-4 1st and 2nd Cherry.
40 ft. 4-4 Common Cherry.
5000 ft. 4-4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.
12000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Chestnut, DIS
107000 ft. 4-4 Hardwood Mill Culls.
8.000 ft. 4-4 Hardwood Mill Culls, DIS.
10000 ft. 4-4 Hardwood Mill Culls, DIS and Resawed.
7000 ft. 5-4 Common Maple.
8.00 ft. 5-4 Shipping Cull Maple.
1000 ft. 6-4 Shipping Cull Maple.

Flint, Erving & Stoner Co.
Pittsburg - - Pennsylvania

W. E. McMILLAN CO.

(INCORPORATED)

Manufacturers—Exporters—
Wholesalers

Yellow Pine and Hardwoods

Branch Offices,
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Baltimore, Md.
Chicago, Ill.
Williamsport, Pa.
Jackson, Ky.
Cincinnati, Ohio

GENERAL OFFICES:
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PITTSBURGH, PA.

A. M. Turner Lumber Co.

UNION BANK BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA.

QUARTERED OAK

POPLAR, GUM, WHITE PINE AND

YELLOW PINE

And Everything in Lumber

Mead & Speer Company

PITTSBURG, PA.

Oak, Poplar and Hardwoods
Car Stock and R. R. Timbers

MILLS { JENNINGS, W. VA.
CATLETTSBURG, KY.

THE NICOLA LUMBER CO.

Hardwoods, Hemlock, Pine, Cottonwood and Gum. All Grades for Quick Shipment. Kindly send in your inquiries.

Bruckman Lumber Co.

Allegheny, Pa.

Largest and best assorted stock of Dry Hardwoods in Western Pennsylvania.

Maple and Oak Flooring a Specialty

C. A. SCHENCK & COMPANY

PISGAH FOREST, BILTMORE, N. C.

Timber Cruisers

Write for Catalogue, please.

THE J. D. CAMERON & SON COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
CYPRESS, BAY POPLAR and other HARDWOOD LUMBER
PLANING MILL FACILITIES
MILLS MOBILE, ALA.

American Hardwood Lumber Co.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
14,000,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber
YARDS AT BENTON, ARK.-NEW ORLEANS LA.-ST. LOUIS, MO.-DICKSON, TENN.

LEADING **VENEER** MANUFACTURERS OF THE U. S.

BUILT-UP PANELS FOR FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS

We can furnish you 2, 3, or 5-Ply Panels in Quartered Oak, Mahogany, Plain Oak, Ash, Elm, Birch, Maple or Basswood, and guarantee same in every respect. We use high-grade Glue in our work, and our Veneers are thoroughly dry and our Machinery up-to-date.

We manufacture high-class Panels for Commode and Dresser tops, Commode and Dresser end Panels, Drawer bottoms, glass backs, case backs, foot and head board panels for beds, etc.

If you wish to buy Panels that are **Right and Will Stay Right,** give us a chance to figure with you and submit samples and prices.

THE CORHAM BROS. CO.
MT. PLEASANT, MICH.

We do not claim to be lower in price, but we do claim our PANELS are cheaper in the long run as they will not come to pieces after they are in the furniture

Do you see the point
Submit your wants and let us make you happy

Phila. Veneer & Lumber Co.

OFFICE 817 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MILLS KNOXVILLE, TENN.

4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Chestnut. All grades.
4-4 Plain Oak. All grades.
4-4 Bass. Sell log run. M. C. O.
Sliced and Sawed Quartered Oak Veneers.

Can make prompt shipments having two railroads in our yard.

The Cadillac Veneer Company

MANUFACTURERS OF
TWO, THREE AND FIVE PLY
PANELS
AND ROTARY CUT STOCK
Cadillac . . Michigan
WRITE FOR PRICES

The Louisville Veneer Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF
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THIN LUMBER
PANEL STOCK
LOUISVILLE KENTUCKY

Hoffman Bros. Company

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA
And Branch Mills
QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR
And Other Hardwood Lumber
Mahogany, Quartered Oak and Other Veneers
Slice Cut and Sawn

PARK FALLS MANUFACTURING CO.
Park Falls, Wis.
Manufacturers of Rotary Cut Veneer and Thin Lumber, from Birch, Basswood, Elm and Maple Logs.
Write Us for Prices

Paducah Box & Basket Co.
Paducah, Ky.
VENEERS
Red Gum Yellow Poplar Cross Banding Center Stock

E. D. MATTHEWS LUMBER CO., CAIRO, ILL.
MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOODS
Lumber Cut to Order for Future Delivery
Inquiries Answered Promptly.

We want to contract
FIVE CARS OAK SQUARES
Size, 1¼x2¼—2x2¼. Lengths, 24" to 48".
The Pratt-Worthington Co.
Crofton, Kentucky.

LEADING **VENEER** MANUFACTURERS OF THE U. S.

BIRD'S EYE MAPLE
Our Specialty
3,000,000 Feet — For 1908 — 3,000,000 Feet
At Reasonable Prices
MADE AND DRIED RIGHT AND WHITE
Samples Furnished on Application
MAHOGANY QUARTER SAWED OAK FIGURED WOODS
Let Us Quote You Prices
HENRY S. HOLDEN VENEER CO.
STATION A. - - GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

D. K. Miers & Company
Sawed and Rotary Cut
VENEERS
AND
PANELS
Quarter Sawed Oak a Specialty
American Trust Building, CHICAGO

RICE VENEER & LUMBER CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Big Stock Ready for Immediate Shipment
300,000 feet Bird's-Eye Maple Veneers
75,000 feet Circassian Walnut Veneers
430,000 feet Mahogany Veneers
325,000 feet Quartered Oak Veneers
500,000 feet Mahogany Lumber, all thicknesses
Large stocks of Crotches, Curly Birch and Figured Walnut
CAN SHIP IMMEDIATELY
Rotary Cut Birch, Poplar, Oak, Ash, Etc.

Great Lakes Veneer Co.
ROTARY CUT
VENEERS
AND THIN LUMBER
MUNISING MICHIGAN

ST. LOUIS BASKET & BOX CO.
Panels, Backing, Bottoms
One, Two, Three and Five Ply. Any thickness.
Crossbanding, Core Stock and Veneer Wrapping
We can give you the service you are looking for
IT PAYS TO ENQUIRE. WE ARE FROM MISSOURI AND CAN SHOW YOU
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Underwood Veneer Co.
WAUSAU, WIS.
VENEERS PANELS
We are the pioneers in the manufacture of Veneers and Built-up Wood and the largest producers of Native Wood Veneers in the State.
Owing to our long experience our grade is of the highest quality.
Three and five ply Panels a specialty.
Send us your specifications.

THE POWELL LUMBER CO
6"x6" up to 24"x24" TIMBERS 10' to 70'
OAK, YELLOW PINE, DOUGLAS FIR
A Full Line of Hardwood Lumber
COLUMBUS, OHIO

F. A. NOLAN
Wholesale Dealer in
SOFT AND HARDWOOD LUMBER, PACIFIC COAST PRODUCTS, CAR STOCK AND PILING
NEW YORK LIFE BLDG. ST. PAUL, MINN.

WHO believes the jobber or wholesaler makes lower prices than the manufacturer?
WHICH is likely to supply the stock that is always up to grade?
WHY not send your inquiries to us—*manufacturers* of MAHOGANY lumber and veneers?
MARKLEY & MILLER
CHICAGO

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

E. R. ELLIOTT & COMPANY

Wholesale Lumber

General Offices: ROOM 4, KAISER BLOCK, MADISON, WISCONSIN

We have the following dry stock, which we wish to move.

1 Million ft. of 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in. 1st and 2nd Clear Plain Red Oak, Dry.
500 Thousand ft. of 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in. No. 1 Common " "
500 " " " " " " " 1st and 2nd Clr Qrt'd " " "
500 " " " " " " " No. 1 Common " " "
250 " " " " 1st and 2nd Clear Quartered White " "
1 Million " " " No. 3 Com. Plain Red Oak, for crating purposes.
1 " " " " No. 2 and 3 Com. Birch and Maple crating stock.
500 Thousand ft. of 1 in. No. 3 Common Soft Elm crating stock.

We also have all grades of 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in. birch. Write us for prices. Remember E. R. Elliott & Company are the people to buy your crating stock from. We make a specialty of cutting crating to lengths.

IMPORTANT

We want to move the following QUICK:

200 M 2" Dry No. 2 and Better Rock Elm
60 M 1" Dry No. 2 and Better Basswood
12 M 1¼" Dry (Choice) No. 1 Com. and Better Basswood
75 M 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 No. 2 and Better Birch
100 M 1" Dry No. 3 Birch

WE HAVE OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST. PLEASE SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

Steven & Jarvis Lumber Co.
Eau Claire, Wisconsin

WE ARE OFFERING the following AT BARGAIN PRICES

100 M feet	2 inch	No. 1 Com. and 1s and 2s Rock Elm.
50 M feet	1¼ inch	No. 1 Com. and 1s and 2s Birch.
100 M feet	1½ inch	No. 1 Com. and 1s and 2s Birch.
50 M feet	1½ inch	No. 1 Com. and 1s and 2s Birch.
2 cars	1 inch	1s and 2s Red Birch.
3 "	1¼ inch	1s and 2s Red Birch.
2 "	1½ inch	1s and 2s Red Birch.
2 "	2 inch	1s and 2s Red Birch.
1 "	2 inch	No. 1 Com. and 1s and 2s Soft Maple.

We also have a nice stock of 1 inch, 1¼ inch and 1½ inch Elm Crating Stock

Wheeler-Timlin Lumber Co.
Mill at Kennan, Wis. WAUSAU, WIS.

Dells Lumber and Shingle Co.

Eau Claire, Wisconsin

Birch - Rock Elm - Basswood

Your Correspondence and Business Solicited

Write us today

O. L. RAYMOND——Marinette, Wis.

Inventor and Manufacturer of the **RAYMOND LOG LOADER** and the RAYMOND DECKING MACHINE

Operated by Horse-Power, Gasoline or Steam.

What users say of these Machines

DEAR SIR: Blaney, Mich., March 23, 1906

The eight loading machines which you installed here this winter have been thoroughly tested as to strength, durability and economy. We are satisfied that the machines will pay for themselves in a month or eight weeks and can cheerfully recommend them to anyone who may desire to facilitate and economize in the lumber industry. Yours truly,

WM. MUELLER, By F. W. Bunker, Supt.

DEAR SIR:— Monico, Wis., Feb. 5, 1908

I am in receipt of yours of the 31st and in reply will say we have not had any trouble with your loader so far, nor changed our mind in regard to the same as it is the finest rig I have ever seen. We have not broken anything on it yet and I do not think we will as it is strong and durable. We are putting in from 35m to 40m per day of 30 log timber and are loading it all with the loader, so you can see we have no kick coming. Very truly yours, WILSON & COMPANY.

MINNEAPOLIS CEDAR & LUMBER COMPANY,
Minneapolis, Minnesota, 505 Lumber Exchange. Escanaba, Michigan, July 17, 1907

GENTLEMEN:—

In answer to yours of July 16th, we would say that we have about a dozen of the Raymond Log Deckers and Loaders, and find that they are the best machines that we have ever had. They will easily pay for themselves in three weeks or a month over the old method of decking and loading sleighs with the additional advantage that it does not take experienced top loaders who are always giving trouble. We use them for a variety of purposes, we load into cars—poles, ties, pulpwood, logs, and timbers, at a considerable more saving over what we did before. As we said before a month's use pays for the investment. Very truly yours,

MASHEK LUMBER COMPANY, By G. W. Mashek, Manager.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering Red Birch in thicknesses, 1" to 2½" common and better, also Maple, Birch and one quarter sawed

RED OAK FLOORING

Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

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Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Soo" Line.

C. P. CROSBY

DEALER IN

Wisconsin Hardwood Lumber

The Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Hard Maple in the State. Full line of Birch, Ash, Rock and Soft Elm, Basswood, etc. Birch and Elm crating cut to size and length.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN

Ingram Lumber Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.

ASH BIRCH
ELM MAPLE
HEMLOCK PINE
BASSWOOD

WRITE US FOR PRICES

RIB LAKE LUMBER CO.

HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

DRY BIRCH—ASH—ELM
MAPLE AND BASSWOOD

Write Us a Letter

Rib Lake - Wisconsin

"ROBBINS"

Rock Maple Flooring

Shipped in mixed cars of

PINE WHITE CEDAR POSTS
HEMLOCK TAMARACK

Try some of our birch base and casings. It is extra nice.

ROBBINS LUMBER COMPANY

RHINELANDER, WIS.

SAWYER GOODMAN CO.

MARINETTE, WIS.

Mixed Cars of Hardwood, Basswood, White Pine and Hemlock, Cedar Shingles and Posts.

We make a specialty of White Pine Beveled Siding and White Pine Finish and Shop and Pattern Lumber

Montgomery Hardwood Lumber Co.

Crawfordsville, Ind.

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Indiana Quartered and Plain Oak, also Hickory.

RED CLIFF LUMBER COMPANY

RED CLIFF, WISCONSIN

SHAKELESS HEMLOCK

BASSWOOD AND BIRCH GOOD GRADES — HEMLOCK LATH QUICK DISPATCH

SEND US YOUR ORDERS OR INQUIRIES

A. B. SMITH LUMBER CO.

PADUCAH, KY.

Manufacturers of Southern Hardwoods

¶ For items of Hardwood Stock or Hardwood Machinery, you will find it advantageous to write our advertisers. Get in touch!

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FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

The North Shore Lumber Co.

THOMPSON, MICHIGAN

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Michigan Hardwoods

HEMLOCK AND CEDAR PRODUCTS

Selected end-piled White Maple and Red Birch our specialty.
Rail and Water Shipments.

THE MANISTEE PLANING MILL CO.

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Maple Flooring

Our product is equal to the best that modern machinery can produce.

Try a sample car of our ¾ in. and 1⅛ in. and you will be convinced that we can serve you to the best advantage.

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A. F. ANDERSON, CADILLAC MICHIGAN

Specialist in winter sawed, end-piled, under shed, clear

White Hard Maple

4/4 to 8/4 in thickness.

Good Stock. | All Michigan Hardwoods.

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611 and 612 Murray Building
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

8/4 No. 2 Common and Better Beech
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Birch
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Basswood
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Soft Elm
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Maple
4/4 1sts and 2nds Maple
4/4 to 8/4 White Maple on grades
Thick Birch and Maple on grades

DRY PROMPT SHIPMENT

Sicklesteel Lumber Co.

Wholesale Hardwoods
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Dimension chair and furniture stock. Special dimension bills cut to order. Oak bill stuff and large timbers in Oak furnished promptly.

WRITE US TODAY

Sanford & Treadway

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

Ash, Basswood, Birch, Soft Elm, Rock Elm, Oak, Chestnut, Poplar.

New Haven, Conn. Menominee, Mich.

Scheurman Lumber Co.

LIMITED

HARDWOOD HEMLOCK LUMBER

Saginaw :: :: *Michigan*

EXCELLENT DRY STOCK

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

THE CHARLES DREGGE LUMBER CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE
BIRCH, BEECH AND BASSWOOD **LUMBER**

Shipments By Rail or Cargo

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Sales Dept. W. H. White Co., Majestic Bldg., DETROIT, MICH.



J. S. GOLDIE

Cadillac, :: Michigan.

Specialties: Yellow Pine, Michigan Hardwood and Hemlock.

Correspondence Solicited Especially on White Maple.

LICKING RIVER LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS

FOR SALE
190,000 ft. 2" Poplar
600,000 ft. 2" Plain White Oak
27,000 ft. Oak wagon feaches

ASHLAND, KY.

Band Sawed Lumber
OAK TIMBERS
Rough or Dressed

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

J. S. WEIDMAN

MANUFACTURER OF

Hemlock and Hardwoods

WEIDMAN, MICHIGAN



BRIGGS & COOPER CO. LTD.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

OUR SPECIALTIES

ELM	ASH	BIRCH
OAK	BEECH	GUM
MAPLE	POPLAR	BASSWOOD
	COTTONWOOD	

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN — MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

"Chief Brand" Maple and Beech Flooring

in $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 13-16 and 1 1-16 inch Maple in all standard widths and grades, will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone

WRITE US, WE CAN INTEREST YOU

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

OUR SLOW METHOD Of Air Seasoning and Kiln Drying

I X L POLISHED

ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

Enables us to offer you an excellent and superior product—One which has stood the test 20 years.

WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES AND BOOKLET

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.

Hermansville, Michigan

SALLING, HANSON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

ESTABLISHED 1883

THE CYPRESS LUMBER CO.

APALACHICOLA, FLA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CYPRESS
ASH
COTTONWOOD

LUMBER

POPLAR
SWEET GUM
YELLOW PINE

18-in Cypress Shingles, Cypress Tanks, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Moulding and Interior Finish.

MILLS AND OFFICE: Apalachicola, Fla.

BOSTON OFFICE: 88 Broad Street

McCormick-Hay Lumber Co.

Hardwood Lumber

Yards: Saginaw, W. S., Mich. / Little Rock, Ark.

Office: **Saginaw, W. S., Mich.**

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.

SAGINAW BRAND

MAPLE FLOORING

SAGINAW, MICH.

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

McCauley-Saunders Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

BAND SAWED LOUISIANA GULF COAST **RED CYPRESS**

Products Exclusively

Telephone Harrison 4930 1703 Fisher Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

P. G. DODGE LUMBER CO.

CHICAGO

WE WANT TO MOVE

100,000 feet 5-4 Common and Better Red Oak
100,000 " 6-4 " " " " "
50,000 " 4-4 Sap Poplar.

MILLS AND YARDS IN TENNESSEE



A floor to adore

For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing.

Our Booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it—also prices—and is free.

The T. Wilce Company

22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

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Hardwood
Lumber

Office and Yard:
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JOHN C. SPRY

Buys and Sells

TIMBER LANDS

1230 CORN EXCHANGE BANK BLDG.
Phone Main 3772 CHICAGO

Wanted, a Good Tract of COTTONWOOD TIMBER

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

The John Gillespie Lumber Co.

Lumber and Seward Streets

NORTHERN HARDWOODS

FOR SALE NOW 300 M. Ft. 4/4 Log Run Birch.
100 M. Ft. 6/4 Log Run Basswood.

Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oak, Ash, Gum, Cottonwood, Wagon Stock and Other Hardwoods

In the market for round lots of Hardwood and Wagon Stock. Write us before selling.

Fisher Building, CHICAGO

JAMES MANSEL

HARDWOOD LUMBER

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Cherry, Ash, Poplar, Red Oak, White Oak, Beech, Basswood, Birch and Maple.

MARION LUMBER COMPANY

MARION, N. C.

OAK, CHESTNUT. POPLAR SQUARES

DIMENSION LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

WANTED

POPLAR and GUM

SEND LIST OF DRY STOCK. WILL CONTRACT FOR MILL CUTS.

KENTUCKY LUMBER COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

DO NOT SEND US ANY ORDERS FOR DRY GOODS

WHAT WE HANDLE IS

DRY HARDWOODS

FOR DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS

The Ferd. Brenner Lumber Co.

514 First National Bank Building, CINCINNATI, OHIO

THE K. AND P. LUMBER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Buys and Sells: Walnut, Oak, Poplar, Chestnut

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

SPECIALISTS IN

OAK—ASH—POPLAR

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR ROUND LOTS OR MILL CUTS

OFFICE AND YARDS SIXTH ST., BELOW HARRIET — CINCINNATI

The Wm. H. Perry Lumber Co.

HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS

Oak, Chestnut, Poplar, Ash, Hickory, Etc.

ALSO YELLOW PINE AND OAK TIMBERS

Mills in Tennessee and Alabama — Offices, 1821 Gilbert Ave., CINCINNATI

The Bayou Land & Lumber Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Hardwood Lumber and Timber Lands

Your Correspondence Solicited.

BENNETT & WITTE

Manufacturers of Lumber

Oak—Ash—Elm—Gum—Cypress and Cottonwood

Branch MEMPHIS, TENN. — Main Office CINCINNATI, O.

We have a stock and ship Straight Grades

Domestic and Export

PAYSON SMITH LUMBER COMPANY

Minneapolis, Minn.

WHOLESALE SOUTHERN LUMBER

Mills in Alabama—Tennessee—Mississippi—Arkansas

H. C. CREITH & CO.

Hardwood Lumber

Can quote special prices on
300,000 feet 4-4 Furniture Oak.
100,000 feet 6-4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.
50,000 feet 4-4 Log Run Birch.

919 Columbus Savings and Trust Co. Building

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The General Lumber Co.

Manufacturers

Yellow Pine, White Pine Hemlock and Hardwoods

COLUMBUS, OHIO

INDIANA

WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

D'Heur & Swain Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

WANTED: Inch Dry Plain Red and White Oak; Inch Dry Quartered Red and White Oak; Inch and 1¼-inch Poplar; 1¼-inch, 2-inch and 2¼-inch 1s and 2s Dry Hickory.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

FREY BROTHERS & COMPANY

LAFAYETTE, IND.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

For choice lots of hardwoods.
Walnut our specialty.
Inspection at Mill Points.

The Walnut Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

C. I. Hoyt & Co. PEKIN INDIANA

July Stock Sheet

1 car 4-4 1 and 2 Plain Red Oak.
3 cars 4-4 mill cull Oak
1 car 4-4 Poplar, panel and No 1, 18 to 23 inches
1 car 4-4 Poplar, panel and No. 1, 24 and up
3 cars 8-4 Poplar, No. 2 common and better
1 car 4-4 Poplar, Box Boards, 13 and up
1 car 4-4 Chestnut, No. 1 common and better
2 cars 4-4 Log Run Ash
1 car Oak dimension stock 1½x1½, 16-28-30 and 32

THIS STOCK IN GOOD SHIPPING CONDITION. WRITE US

Black Walnut & Plain Oak

C. J. FRANK LOGANSPORT, IND.

WANTED for CASH

1" Qtd. White Oak
4" White Ash
Will contract for mill cuts in Oak or Ash, green or dry

C. C. SHAFER
SOUTH BEND, IND.

Three Mills in Indiana

FORT WAYNE INDIANAPOLIS LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

HARDWOOD SPECIALTIES
Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - - - INDIANA

JULY STOCK SHEET

J. V. STIMSON, Huntingburg, Ind.

J. V. STIMSON & CO., Owensboro, Ky.

Plain White Oak, 5/8 to 12/4 thick
" Red " 4/4 to 8/4 "
Qtd. White " 3/8 to 8/4 "
" Red " 4/4 to 8/4 "
Red Gum, 4/4 thick, all grades.

Elm, Hickory, Ash, Cherry, Poplar, Maple and Cottonwood bone dry. Write us any time.

BUFFALO

THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST



Manufacturers and Dealers in

Ash
White and Brown

Basswood

Birch
Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm
Soft and Rock

Gum
Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple
Hard and Soft

Red Oak
Plain and Quarry

White Oak
Plain and Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood
Poplar



ANTHONY MILLER

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

898 EAGLE STREET

SCATCHERD & SON

HARDWOODS ONLY

Yard, 1555 SENECA STREET Office, 886 ELLICOTT SQUARE

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT

1075 CLINTON STREET

I. N. STEWART & BROTHER

Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK

892 ELK STREET

PASCOLA LUMBER CO.

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOOD LUMBER

Frank A. Beyer, Pres.
A. E. Davenport, Secy. 1051 ELLICOTT SQUARE

T. SULLIVAN & COMPANY

Specialties: BROWN ASH, BIRCH, PACIFIC COAST FIR AND SPRUCE

50 ARTHUR STREET

ORSON E. YEAGER

Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

902 ELK STREET

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

We want to buy for cash:
Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

P. O. Box 312, MEMPHIS, TENN. 940 SENECA STREET.

FRANK W. VETTER

Dealer in all kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER.

1142 SENECA STREET

G. ELIAS & BROTHER

BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY

Our Specialty: QUARTERED WHITE OAK

940 ELK STREET

Vansant, Kitchen & Company

MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK.
SPECIALTY

Ashland, Kentucky

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN HARDWOOD COMPANY GUIRL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers **OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM AND CYPRESS**

MAIN OFFICE: 720 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Three Band Mills { Memphis, Tenn. / Chancy, Miss. / Stover, Miss.

Our Specialties { Well Manufactured Stock / Good Grades / Prompt Shipments

For Quick Shipments

Send us Your Orders for Mixed Cars in all Thicknesses

Oak. Ash. Cottonwood. Gum. Cypress.
Cottonwood and Gum Bevel Siding.
Car Timber and Bridge Planking

Three States Lumber Co.

GENERAL OFFICES TENNESSEE TRUST BUILDING. MEMPHIS, TENN.

YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED
POPLAR
LUMBER

ALL GRADES
DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath & Squares
SPECIALTY, WIDE STOCK

Coal Grove, Ohio, U. S. A.

LUMBER CO.

Hardwood Record

Thirteenth Year. Semi-monthly.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 10, 1908.

Subscription $2. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

LARGEST VENEER PLANT IN THE WORLD

C. L. WILLEY

MANUFACTURER OF

Mahogany, Veneer

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office, Factory and Yards: **1225 Robey St.,**

BAND MILLS MEMPHIS, TENN. (Telephone) (Canal 930) **Chicago**

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER CO.



LEST YOU FORGET

Send us now a list of your expiring policies.

PENNSYLVANIA LUMBERMEN'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Drexel Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"The Best Lumber"

CHERRY RIVER BOOM & LUMBER CO.

SCRANTON, PA.

West Virginia Hardwoods

A Very Substantial Cash Saving for Every Policy-Holder

The stock companies specializing in lumber insurance are—

Lumber Insurance Co. of New York
84 William St., New York

Adirondack Fire Insurance Co.
84 William St., New York

Toledo Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
Sandusky, Ohio

COMBINED ASSETS OVER $1,000,000

For particulars address "Headquarters for Lumber Insurance" Lumber Insurers General Agency, Underwriting Managers, 84 William St., New York

J. GIBSON McILVAIN & COMPANY

1420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Suggestion for August

In addition to the lumber in our Philadelphia yards, shown in the following list, we show in **McIlvain's Lumber News** for August several million feet of well-seasoned-ready-for-immediate-shipment lumber at forty other shipping points. **ANSWER**—Get your name on the **"News"** mailing list and receive a copy each month. The initial cost is a one cent postal, after that it is FREE.

"ANYTHING DOING JUST NOW?"

Ash.....225,750 ft. All grades.
Chestnut....250,125 " 4/4 to 16/4, 1 and 2, Common and Better, and Cull.
Cherry.....114,260 " 5/8 to 8/4, 1 and 2, Reject and Cull.
Hemlock....265,020 " Sizes and Flooring.
Maple.....150,000 " 2" White, 1 and 2, Common and Cull.
W. Oak.....125,215 " 1 and 2, Common, Cull and Bill sizes.
R. Oak.....625,250 " 2" 1 and 2, Common, Log Run and Cull.
Qtd. W. Oak. 50,250 " 2" 1 and 2, Common, Cull, Strips and Flooring.
Qtd. R. Oak.. 45,150 " 1 and 2, Common and Better.

CLOSE PRICES

ON THE FOLLOWING:

13 M 1¼" No. 1 common and better Basswood.

17 M 1½" 1sts and 2nds Basswood.

20 M 2" No. 1 and 2 common Basswood.

20 M 1x4-1x5 No. 1 and 2 Birch strips.

150 M 1" No. 1 common Birch.

30 M 2⅛" 1sts and 2nds and No. 1 common Rock Elm, 14' and 16'.

75 M 2" Sound common D.

G. W. Jones Lumber Co.

Appleton, Wis.

W. D. YOUNG & CO.

MANUFACTURERS

FINEST MAPLE FLOORING

KILN DRIED, HOLLOW BACKED
MATCHED OR JOINTED
POLISHED AND BUNDLED

Hard Maple, Beech and Birch Lumber

1 TO 6 INCHES THICK WRITE FOR PRICES

BAY CITY :: MICHIGAN

CADILLAC

CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK

MICHIGAN MAPLE

DRY HARD MAPLE

750,000 feet 4/4 Firsts and Seconds
1,500,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 and 2 Common

This lumber was manufactured during the fore part of 1907 and is now thoroughly seasoned.

It is a superior lot, good widths, and the lengths run from 60% to 70% 14 and 16 feet.

A more definite description, with prices, will be furnished upon request.

COBBS & MITCHELL
(INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

W. W. CUMMER, President — W. L. SAUNDERS, Vice-President — F. A. DIGGINS, Sec'y & Treas.

CUMMER-DIGGINS CO.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

Manufacturers of

"CUMMER" BRAND
MAPLE and BEECH

FLOORING

Also have a few car loads of dry Northern Michigan

GRAY ELM

130 M-ft. 4-4 No. 2 Com. and Bet.
19 " 5-4 " " "
18 " 6-4 " " "
91 " 4-4 No. 3 Common

WRITE US ABOUT IT

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14, 4, 16/4
GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
BASSWOOD—4/4
BIRCH—8/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

Michigan Trees and Mitchells Products

¶ Under this title we have made a booklet to show by illustrations the principal varieties of trees in our forests, to describe the character and uses of the different woods, and to explain our products and the form in which they are offered to the trade. We want to send you a free copy of the book and also our dry stock list of Michigan hardwoods.

Please Write Us

Mitchell Brothers Company
Cadillac, Mich.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

We Offer For Sale

3 cars 4-4 Soft Elm, No. 2 Com. and Better. Dry.
1 car 6-4 Beech, No. 3 Com. Dry.
7,000 ft. 4-4 Birds Eye Maple, guaranteed 75% 1sts and 2nds.
5 cars 4-4 x 6-inch Maple, No. 3.

BREON LUMBER CO.

Williamsport, Pa.

Manufacturers of

HARDWOODS

WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE, CYPRESS AND POPLAR

List of Lumber on Hand at Gilfoyle, Pa.

Cypress	4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4	306,500 feet.
Red Gum	4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4	428,000 "
Tupelo Gum	4/4, 6/4, 8/4	142,000 "
Poplar	4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4	261,000 "

Quartered Oak Flooring

Manufactured for

HIGHEST CLASS of trade only.
Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring.
The name **DWIGHT** on flooring is a guarantee of its excellence.
DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the only suitable thin flooring to lay. Write for Sample.

DWIGHT LUMBER COMPANY

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

W. H. Dawkins Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of Band Sawed

Yellow Poplar

We also handle HEMLOCK, OAK and CHESTNUT. ASHLAND, KY.

PAEPCKE-LEICHT LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTONWOOD

GUM AND OTHER HARDWOODS

Large stocks of well seasoned Lumber always carried at our yards and mills.

General Offices: 140 W. Chicago Ave., CHICAGO. Mills: Cairo, Ill., Marked Tree, Ark., Greenville, Miss., Arkansas City, Ark., Blytheville, Ark.

SWANN-DAY LUMBER COMPANY

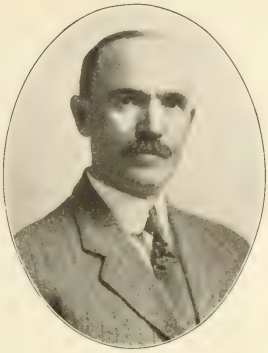
CLAY CITY, KENTUCKY

OFFER

POPLAR

Bevel Siding. Drop Siding. as well as Wide Poplar

Always a Large Stock on Hand Prices are Yours for the Asking



O. B. LAW.

Now is the Time

to buy

Timber Lands

Have some good things in Oregon Yellow Fir---also Spruce and Hemlock. Never will they be offered so cheap again. Also Michigan, Kentucky and Virginia hardwoods. Selected tracts direct from owners. Write to-day.

O. B. LAW, 1010 Hartford Block, Chicago

W. M. RITTER LUMBER COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

West Virginia Yellow Poplar and Hardwoods

North Carolina Cork White Pine

Saw and Ship 100,000,000 feet yearly. Dry Kilns and Planing Mills. All our mills run the year round.

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES AND ORDERS

Philadelphia Office: 1402 Land Title and Trust Bldg.

The Tegge Lumber Co.

MILWAUKEE
WISCONSIN

BUYERS OF
ALL KINDS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Special Prices on the Following Next Week

5	Cars	4/4	FAS.	White and Red Oak.	
6	"	4/4	No. 1	" "	"
2	"	4/4	No. 2	" "	"
1	"	4/4	No. 3	" "	"
4	"	8/4	FAS.	" "	"
3	"	8/4	No. 1	" "	"
1	"	8/4	No. 2	" "	"
1	"	4/4	FAS.	Red Gum.	
2	"	4/4		Sap "	
2	"	4/4	Red Com.	"	
2	"	4/4	No. 1 Gum.		
2	"	4/4	Gum Box Boards.		

EL DORADO
HARDWOOD & MANUFACTURING CO.
EL DORADO, ARKANSAS

Anderson-Tully Co., Memphis, Tenn.

STOCK-LIST AUSGUT 10, 1908

ASH.

11,000 feet 1 inch 1sts and 2nds.
15,400 " 3 " " " "
9,400 " 4 " " " "
20,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
9,000 " 2 " " 1 "
7,000 " 1 " " 2 "
30,000 " 1 " " 3 "

COTTONWOOD.

56,000 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds, 8 in. and up.
85,000 " 1 " " " " 8 to 12 in.
22,000 " 1 " " " " 12 inch.
90,000 " 1 " " " " 13 in. and up.
45,000 " 1 " " " " 18 in. and up.
39,000 " 1¼ " " " " 8 to 12 in.
65,000 " 1¼ " " " " 12 inch.
72,000 " 1¼ " " " " 13 in. and up.
40,000 " 1 " " " " 8 in. and up.
81,000 " 1 " Wagon Box Boards 8 to 12 in.
79,000 " 1 " " " " 13 to 17 in.
85,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
65,000 " 1¼ " " 1 "
48,000 " 1 " " 1 "
80,000 " 1 " " 2 "
78,000 " 1¼ " " 2 "
83,000 " 1½ " " 2 "

CYPRESS

31,500 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds.
22,000 " 4/4 " Select.
27,000 " 4/4 " No. 1 Shop.
30,000 " 8/4 " Log Run.
11,500 " 1 " Strips, 1 face clear & better
6,600 " 1 " " No. 1 Common.

ELM.

10,500 feet 8/4 in. Log Run.

MAPLE.

12,700 feet 1¼ inch Log-run.
61,000 " 2 " " "

RED GUM.

32,600 feet 3 inch 1sts and 2nds.
44,700 " 3 " " " "
59,000 " 3 " " " "
17,000 " 4 " " " "
66,000 " 1 " " " "
12,600 " 1¼ " " " "
15,200 " 1½ " " " "
22,000 " 2 " " " "
76,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
24,600 " 2 " " 1 "
9,300 " 1 " Strips, 1 face clear and better

SAP GUM.

32,000 feet 3 in. 1sts and 2nds 6 in. and up.
28,000 feet 3 " " " 6 " "
16,400 " 3 " " " 6 " "
30,000 " 3 " " " 15 " "
27,000 " 3 " " " 6 " "
25,000 " 3 " " " 16 in. to 20 in.
76,000 " 1 " " " 6 in. to 12 in.
32,000 " 1 " " " 8 in. to 12 in.
48,000 " 1 " " " 13 in. to 15 in.
41,000 " 1 " " " 22 inches and up.
39,000 " 1¼ " " " 6 " "
57,000 " 1¼ " " " 6 " "
45,000 " 2 " " " 6 " "
16,600 feet 3 inch No. 1 Common.
44,000 " 1 " " "
14,600 " 1¼ " " "
38,000 " 1½ " " "
11,360 " 2 " " "
72,000 " 1 " No. 2
63,000 " Strips 1 face clear and better
90,000 " 1 inch Wagon Box Boards 13 to 20 inch

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

24,000 feet 1 inch 1sts and 2nds
17,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

52,000 feet 4 inch 1sts and 2nds
46,000 " 4 " " " "
27,000 " 4 " " " "
86,000 " 1 " " " "
9,900 " 1¼ " " "
34,500 " 2 " " " "
86,000 " 2 " No. 1 Common
26,000 " 3 " " "
75,000 " 1 " " "
11,300 " 1¼ " " "
17,000 " 1½ " " "
25,000 " 2 " " "

QUARTERED RED OAK.

9,760 feet 1 inch No. 1 Common

PLAIN RED OAK.

32,000 feet 4 inch 1sts and 2nds
67,000 " 4 " " " "
26,000 " 4 " " " "
40,000 " 4 " " " "
100,000 " 1 " " " "
67,000 " 1¼ " " "
18,000 " 1½ " " "
27,000 " 2 " " "
7,000 " 3 " " "
43,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common
41,000 " 1 " " "
7,000 " 2 " " "
86,000 " 4/4 " " "
26,000 " 5/4 " " "
29,000 " 6/4 " " "
36,000 " 8/4 " " "
13,000 " 3/4 " Coffin Boards 12" and up.
28,000 " 1 " " "
25,000 " 1 " 1sts and 2nds Wormy.
29,000 " 1 " No. 2 Common.
31,000 " 1 " 3

SYCAMORE.

17,300 feet 1sts and 2nds.

TELL US WHAT YOU CAN USE OF THE ABOVE LIST; WE WILL DO THE REST

D. G. COURTNEY

MANUFACTURER OF

Car and Railroad Timbers

Yellow Poplar Oak, Chestnut & Basswood

Oak Cooperage

CHARLESTON, - - - WEST VIRGINIA

Modern mills and perfect manufacture.

We make a specialty of getting out high grade Soft West Virginia Panel Poplar and are in position to ship either straight or mixed cars of lumber. We also get out a Sound Wormy grade of Chestnut, suitable for veneer purposes. We will load cars to suit the requirements of our customers. We seek the trade of wood-working factories who want a dependable lumber supply and fair treatment.

Write us for prices on Chestnut, all grades.

LOUISVILLE

FINEST FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWOODS.

C. R. MENGEL, President. C. C. MENGEL, Vice-President. J. CREPPS WICKLIFFE, Secretary. VICTOR LAMB, Treasurer.
J. SPICKER, Manager Export and Sales Department. H. W. MENGEL, Superintendent and Director.

C. C. MENGEL & BRO. CO.

INCORPORATED

At LOUISVILLE, KY.
Home Office
Sawmill Veneer Mill
Dimension Mill
Dry Kilns
Distributing Yards

Exploiter and Importer of Mahogany and Cedar Logs

MANUFACTURER

Mahogany Lumber and Veneers

BRANCHES:
Grand Rapids, Michigan
Chicago, Illinois
Belize, British Honduras
San Pedro Sula, Honduras
Axim, Gold Coast, Africa

Will Make Low Prices to Move the Following

100M ft. 3/8—1st and 2nd quartered White Oak 6 to 9 in.
60M ft. 5/8—1st and 2nd quartered White Oak 6 to 9 in.
100M ft. 3/4—No. 1 Common quartered White Oak 4 in. and up
50M ft. 5/8—No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
100M ft. 4/4—No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
50M ft. 8/4—No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
60M ft. 1/2—1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak
80M ft. 5/8—1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak
100M ft. 4/4—1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak
75M ft. 5/8—No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak
100M ft. 4/4—No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak
150M ft. 4/4—No. 2 Common Plain Red Oak
50M ft. 3/8—Bridge Plank Oak
100M ft. 4/4—No. 2 Common Shipping Cull Poplar
25M ft. 8/4—No. 1 Common Hickory Dry
50M ft. 4/4—1st and 2nd Chestnut
75M ft. 4/4 -No. 1 Common Chestnut
150M ft. 4/4—Sound Wormy and No. 2 Common Chestnut

We carry a full line of dry Hardwood Lumber and Flooring.
Can ship rough or surfaced and can work as desired.
Can also kiln dry when wanted. Send in your inquiries.

LOUISVILLE LUMBER CO. Louisville, Ky.

GAMBLE BROTHERS

MANUFACTURERS OF

Kiln Dried Dimension Lumber

Our Specialty is Poplar

Highland Park, Kentucky

Please mention this paper.

MILLS:
NEW ALBANY, IND.
(HIGHLAND PARK) LOUISVILLE

DR. C. E. RIDER, President
W. A. McLEAN, V. P. and Gen'l Mgr.
ANGUS McLEAN, Sec'y and Treas.

WOOD MOSAIC FLOORING AND LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHOICE INDIANA WHITE OAK

A GOOD STOCK. PROMPT SHIPMENTS.

Personal supervision from timber purchase to delivery of your kind of Stock

NEW ALBANY, IND.
OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE

DISTRIBUTING CENTER FOR FAMOUS KENTUCKY HARDWOODS.

W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company

Louisville, Kentucky

Stock Piled at Louisville, Kentucky

Poplar.

102,000 ft.	1	in.	1 & 2
22,000 "	1¼	"	"
11,000 "	1½	"	"
12,000 "	2	"	"
42,000 "	3	"	"
4,000 "	4	"	"
120,000 "	1	"	No. 1 Common
28,000 "	1¼	"	No. 1 "
20,000 "	1½	"	No. 1 "
23,000 "	2	"	No. 1 "
28,000 "	1	"	Select & Sap
21,000 "	1¼	"	" "
14,000 "	1½	"	" "
20,000 "	2	"	" "
50,000 "	1	"	Cull
25,000 "	1¼	"	"
25,000 "	1½	"	"
25,000 "	2	"	"

Plain White Oak.

95,000 ft.	1	in.	1 & 2
118,000 "	1¼	"	"
152,000 "	1½	"	"
142,000 "	2	"	"
23,800 "	2½	"	"
16,000 "	3	"	"
127,000 "	1	"	No. 1 Common
160,000 "	1¼	"	No. 1 "
80,000 "	1½	"	No. 1 "
150,000 "	2	"	No. 1 "
42,000 "	3	"	No. 1 "

Quartered White Oak.

150,000 ft.	1	in.	1 & 2
18,000 "	1¼	"	"
46,000 "	1½	"	"
9,000 "	2	"	"
148,000 "	1	"	No. 1 Common
30,000 "	1¼	"	No. 1 "
40,000 "	1½	"	No. 1 "
22,000 "	2	"	No. 1 "

Plain Red Oak.

155,000 ft.	1	in.	1 & 2
150,000 "	1¼	"	"
192,000 "	1½	"	"
57,000 "	2	"	"
18,000 "	2½	"	"
16,000 "	3	"	"
10,000 "	4	"	Common & Better
135,000 "	1	"	No. 1 Common
84,000 "	1¼	"	No. 1 "
44,000 "	1½	"	No. 1 "
47,000 "	2	"	No. 1 "
18,000 "	2½	"	No. 1 "
15,000 "	3	"	No. 1

Quartered Red Oak.

9,000 ft.	1	in.	1 & 2
2,000 "	each 1¼, 1½ & 2	in.	Com. & Better
15,000 "	1	in.	No. 1 Common

Chestnut

30,000 ft.	1	in.	1 & 2
40,000 "	1¼	"	"
30,000 "	1½	"	"
85,000 "	1	"	Common
30,000 "	1¼	"	"
30,000 "	1½	"	"
30,000 "	1	"	Sound Wormy.
15,000 "	1¼	"	Cull
30,000 "	1½	"	"

Hickory.

1 car 1 in. Common & Better

Ash.

20,000 ft.	1	in.	1 & 2
3,000 "	1¼	"	"
4,000 "	1½	"	"
4,000 "	2	"	"
20,000 "	2½	"	"
20,000 "	3	"	"
10,000 "	4	"	"
65,000 "	1	"	No. 1 Common
32,000 "	1¼	"	No. 1 "
28,000 "	1½	"	No. 1 "
3,000 "	2	"	No. 1
50,000 "	1	"	Cull
9,000 "	1¼	"	"
19,000 "	1½	"	"

Mixed Cars a Specialty

E. B. NORMAN, Pres. & Treas. R. CARNAHAN, V. Pres. & Sec'y. A. E. LANNING, Supt.

E. B. Norman & Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Band Mill Manufacturers of

Yellow Poplar and White Oak

We have Planers and Re-saws.
Can furnish mixed cars of stock exactly as wanted in

Poplar and Oak

Special For Sale

100,000 ft. 4-4 Common and Better Basswood.
10 Cars 4-4 1's and 2's Poplar.
1 Car 5-4 1's and 2's Poplar, 18" and up.
1 Car 12-4 1's and 2's Poplar.
20 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Poplar.
4 Cars 1" 1's and 2's Plain Oak.
9 Cars 1" Common Plain Oak.

Phones: Cumberland, Main 178. Home, 7107.

Shelby and Fulton Streets

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE

MATCHLESS HARDWOOD FLOORING, VENEERS AND PANELS.

MAHOGANY VENEER

OUR SPECIALTY

Also manufacturers of Cut and Sawed Quartered Oak, all kinds of Rotary Cut Veneer, Crossbanding and Hardwood Lumber

Kentucky Veneer Works, Incorporated, Louisville, Kentucky

The Norman Lumber Co.

(INCORPORATED)

We Want to Move

50,000 feet 4/4 to 16/4 White Ash.
100,000 " 4/4 log run Chestnut.
50,000 " 6/4 " " Beech.
15,000 " 4/4 " " Cherry.
500,000 " 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 Plain Red and White Oak.
200,000 " 4/4 Quarter-Sawed White Oak.
100,000 " 5/4 " " Red Oak.
100,000 " 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 Poplar.
50,000 " 4/4 log run Black Walnut.

Office and Yards
Third Street, H to K Streets

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"KY. STAR BRAND" HARDWOOD FLOORING

SANITARY AND CLEAN

We Have For Immediate Shipment

1 car 13/16 x 2¼" face, Clear Plain White Oak Flooring.
1 car 13/16 x 2¼" face, Select Plain White Oak Flooring.

Kentucky Hardwood Flooring Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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SPECIALISTS IN

Quartered White Oak, Plain Red and White Oak, White Ash, Hickory and Dimension Stock

LOUISVILLE, - - KENTUCKY

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Oak, Poplar and Chestnut

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150,000 ft. 4-4 Chestnut.

Shipments direct from mill. Write for prices.

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FIVE CARS OAK SQUARES

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The Louisville Veneer Mills

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VENEERS
THIN LUMBER
PANEL STOCK

LOUISVILLE KENTUCKY

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Manufacturers of
Poplar, White Pine, Hemlock and all kinds of Hardwoods

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Manufacturers of
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WHOLESALE
Hemlock, White Pine, Spruce
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Yellow Pine, North Carolina Pine
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WISTAR, UNDERHILL & COMPANY
REAL ESTATE TRUST BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA
Everything in Hardwoods

H. H. MAUS & CO., INC.
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HARDWOOD and YELLOW PINE.
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BAND SAWED
OAK AND RED GUM
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Write us for prices on plain and quartered Oak, Cypress, Red Gum, Sap Gum, Hickory, Ash, Poplar, Chestnut, Maple, Birch, Beech, Basswood and Cottonwood.
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OUR SPECIALTIES:
Indiana Quartered and Plain Oak, also Hickory.

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Everything in Hardwoods
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THE EAST

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Dimension Stock and Hardwood Timbers

Mills and Office: Newton Falls, N. Y.

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MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE AND OAK FLOORING

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2 cars 4/4 Sap (Red) Gum 1's & 2's

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Manufacturers are requested to supply lists of stock for sale

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Southern and Pennsylvania Hardwoods—Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Maple and Birch

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BUYERS OF BLACK WALNUT LOGS
BOARDS AND PLANKS

Inspection at point of shipment. Spot cash.

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MAHOGANY LUMBER

33 Broad Street — **Boston, Mass.**

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BOSTON, MASS.

Whitewood, Oak, Chestnut, Elm, Basswood
Maple and Birch.

SEND ME YOUR LIST OF OFFERINGS FOR SPOT CASH

Wanted—Dogwood and Persimmon

Send for Specifications

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The TALGE MAHOGANY CO.

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Tabasco Mahogany. African Mahogany. White Mahogany, Rosewood. Fancy Veneers of all kinds. Also Quartered Oak Veneers, Sawed and Sliced.

C. S. BAER

Manufacturer and Dealer in **Hardwood Lumber**

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

"WHITE" ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

WORKMANSHIP UNEXCELLED
GRADING UNIFORM and RIGHT
PRICES WORTH YOUR CONSIDERATION

We manufacture our own timber, and every operation from stump to finish is under our personal supervision. Our saw mills and factory are located where the timber grows.

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Annual Output:
20,000,000 ft. Hardwoods.
20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.
4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.
9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

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1 car 1¼ inch 1st and 2nd Quarter Sawed White Oak.
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Louisiana Central Lumber Co.

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Stock cut to order. We make a specialty of Bridge and Car Material. Manufactured stocks by our own mills. Write us for prices.

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and

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Maple and Oak Flooring

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13-16x1¼" Clear Plain Sawed Red Oak Flooring.
13-16x1¼" Clear Maple Flooring.

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Kiln Dried
Bored
Polished

HARDWOOD LUMBER
CARRIER LUMBER & MFG. CO.
SARDIS MISS.
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BOX SHOOKS
BENT WOODWORK
ROTARY CUT VENEER

Hollow Backed and Bundled

"Michigan" Maple Flooring

Our model factory is equipped with the highest class tools and appliances made for Flooring production.
We produce our lumber from the best rock Maple area in Michigan and have 20 years' supply.
Our brand "Michigan" is a guaranty of quality. Perfect mill work and excellent grades distinguish our Flooring and our prices are reasonable.

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"NONE-LIKE-IT"

"ARTHUR BRAND"
MEMPHIS-MADE
"IT'S A LITTLE BETTER"

ARTHUR HARDWOOD FLOORING CO.
MEMPHIS, TENN.

"ALL-LIKE-IT."

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GIVE US SOME OF YOUR

FIRE INSURANCE

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID—RIGHT RATES

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"Ideal" Steel Burnished Rock Maple Flooring

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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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General Market Conditions.

During the past fortnight intense heat has prevailed throughout many parts of the United States. Such weather is invariably disastrous to the transaction of business, but notwithstanding these unfavorable weather conditions there has been a gradual accretion of orders in all sections, which has been particularly noticeable in the Middle West. The railroads report a distinctly increased movement of lumber and even anticipate a decided car shortage within the next month. The New York Central Railroad and several other important lines have issued orders calling in all their cars from other roads, and it is certainly the belief of the average railroad management that they are going to find use for all the equipment they have within a very short time. Money conditions are still very easy and anyone who has a license to borrow from banks can be accommodated to a very liberal extent.

Agreeable to anticipations the midsummer furniture sale season closed in very good shape. The aggregate of orders was far in excess of those covering the January period. Furniture orders placed are very largely for cheap and medium grades of goods. The makers of high-class lines have not had their full share of sales. Furniture manufacturers are buying lumber quite freely, and as their requirements run quite largely into common oak it has cleaned up about all the surplus of this grade there is in the country. The good end of both red and white oak was already very well taken care of and there is no surplus in first hands. Undeniably there is some excess of cull oak, as well as the low grades of other varieties of hardwoods, but there has been a considerable renaissance in buying for boxes and crating purposes of late, and it will not be long before the coarse end of hardwoods is cleaned up as closely as the good end. The call for the good grades of poplar still remains active, and the lower grades are selling fairly well. There is also a fair demand for all varieties of northern hardwoods.

The mahogany trade, though not active, is in very fair shape, and there seems to be an increased use of this magnificent wood for furniture purposes. The export trade is far from satisfactory. It is alleged that consignments still continue in spite of the loss they entail. Foreign merchants and brokers are protesting against this incessant delivery of lumber on the other side; that is not wanted, but it seems impossible to stem the tide of the consignment evil.

Veneer and panel manufacturers state that their business is still rather inactive. Generally they are keeping their plants going on hurry-up orders, but there is very little accumulation of advance business. There is increased inquiry for dimension stock of all varieties, but there seems to be less activity in wagon material than in other lines.

On the whole, the hardwood situation is improving and it is practically certain that the lowest stage of values has passed and that both business and prices will improve with the advancing season.

Buffalo's Strategic Position.

Notwithstanding the decadence of the handling of hardwood lumber through wholesale and retail yards in many manufacturing centers, there is one community of hardwood lumbermen that occupies such a strategic position that their business will probably be perpetuated for an indefinite period. This locality is Buffalo. Generally speaking this city is remote from all general sources of hardwood supply, and it is at the very threshold of one of the largest wholesale consuming hardwood sections in the United States. Dealers there draw their trade from Ontario, New York, Pennsylvania and all New England. This is the section of the country where things are made out of wood and the totality of demand is immense. Buffalo's prestige in the hardwood field is based not alone on its geographical position, but from the fact that the numerous hardwood houses in that city have been long established and have built up a very desirable and extensive clientage throughout all the section named. They have also established a reputation for fair dealing and for fair grades that is enviable. Perhaps the greatest factor, however, that contributes to the large volume of Buffalo hardwood business, is the ability of the dealers there to make quick shipment from their large and well-assorted stocks. A manufacturer in central New York can telephone his Buffalo hardwood dealer that he wants a rush shipment of a car of lumber, and can have it delivered on his sidetrack within twenty-four hours.

Another point of advantage possessed by Buffalo in its geographical position is its ability to secure low freights on all varieties of northern hardwoods via the Great Lakes. Again its railroad facilities from and to all other sections of the country are superb, and local dealers are able to group stocks of lumber to the best possible advantage. There is no gainsaying the fact that Buffalo will be engaged in the merchandising of hardwood lumber for many years to come.

The Selection of Woodworking Machinery.

Long before woodworkers awoke to the value of high-class tools the metal working industry learned the lesson that their real value is determined by what they will do, not by original cost. Latterly successful leaders in the woodworking industry have learned that it pays to buy high-class, well and accurately made and thoroughly up-to-date woodworking tools. But it is somewhat difficult to educate small woodworkers to see the final profit in the paying of $2,000

instead of $1,000 for a specific machine, both of which have the same general dimensions as regards the size of the lumber they will handle. But when one analyzes the daily output of each, and notes that the $1,000 machine will not stand up day in and day out to the rate of feed that is possible with the better machine, nor will it turn out the same grade of work—he will soon learn that it pays to buy the best machine that is made for a specific purpose. In a word, the difference in quality and quantity of output will show a net earning power that is indubitable evidence that the high-class machine is the cheaper.

Figuring interest at five per cent and depreciation, taxes and insurance even at the high figure of twenty per cent, the annual excess charges for the higher priced machine would only be $250. This amounts to only about 80 cents for each working day. In the light of these figures, can any woodworking manufacturer be so short-sighted as not to see the wisdom of buying the higher priced machine, especially when he knows the good machine is bound to be the most durable and therefore prove the least costly in the matter of repairs?

The Science of Letter-Writing.

There is scarcely any business in the country that has met with so much evolution in the matter of its purchase and sale features of late as has the hardwood lumber industry. It was but a few years ago that nearly all purchases were made through visits of buyers to the small hardwood sawmills throughout producing sections, where they contracted for the mill cut, or for certain varieties of lumber, or for specific grades of certain varieties. Ten or fifteen years ago it was quite rare to see a sawmill man circulating around among jobbers and consumers of hardwoods to dispose of his output. Perhaps a small portion of it was moved direct to jobbers' customers, but the greater portion of the stock was shipped directly to merchants' yards.

Then a gradual evolution started in. Many manufacturers, notably the larger ones, conceived that the jobber was making too large a percentage of profit off their stock, and they concluded to establish sales departments of their own and sell their output to jobbers or wholesale consumers wherever they could. The plan resulted in starting thousands of hardwood salesmen out over the country, and this system of disposing of stock still prevails to a considerable extent.

Thus for some years the average jobber has been between the devil and the deep sea. He has been obliged to solicit trade that was also being solicited direct from the larger manufacturing concerns, and naturally his profits have materially narrowed as time has progressed.

During the last year or two there has been an immense development in transacting lumber business by mail. Manufacturers and jobbers alike have kept the mails flooded with stock-lists and price-lists, with the result that every remanufacturer of hardwoods who bought lumber in carload lots has found a perfect flood of stock-lists in every mail that he opened. Men whose line of production called only for oak and poplar have been solicited to buy elm, ash, gum and shellbark hickory. This system of exploitation, while having great possibilities, has been handled with very little discrimination and has reached a point where many buyers of hardwood lumber in carload lots regard these circulars as a nuisance. A few leaders in the trade have learned the value of talking to buyers by post simply concerning the lumber they know is employed in the line of production the buyer represents. Such people are getting mighty good returns from their letter-writing and miscellaneous mail exploitation.

These observations lead up to the subject of this editorial—the science of letter-writing. There are numerous men in this country who can go out and intelligently discuss the merits of lumber, but when it comes to describing the same lumber in a letter they are absolute failures. While they are able to sell it personally, they are not able to do so by mail. The RECORD has on file today at least a dozen requests for competent letter-writers—calls for men who can write a forceful, intelligent, convincing, business-getting letter on the subject of lumber. Such men are hard to find. Lots of them know all about stocks, but very few are able to express themselves in such a way as to command business in competition with the suave personal solicitor.

The science of letter-writing is a much neglected one. A letter from its very start must be honest, must be intelligent, must be convincing, must be as brief as it is possible to make it and do justice to the subject. But the chief value of any letter that will secure business lies in its concluding paragraph. A letter must be so prepared that its termination shall strike the reader in such a forceful way as to insure at least a reply. Many people start a letter with a whirlwind argument, but peter out of ideas before they get through, leaving the finish so weak and emasculated as to fail to inspire the prospective buyer with the necessity of forwarding an order, or even continuing the correspondence.

One of the best lumber salesmen, by mail, in the country takes infinite pains in his letter-writing. He does not hurriedly dictate a letter to his stenographer and perhaps not even read it over before signing, but prepares it with the utmost care, often rewriting it two or three times before he is satisfied to mail it. This man advises the RECORD that he can sit in his office and sell more lumber by mail than any five salesmen he has on the road.

The science of letter-writing is worth thinking about, is worth studying, and is worth developing. There is money in it.

Editorial Notes.

Senator Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin, one of the best known men in the lumber trade as well as in the political world, declares in favor of an immediate revision of the tariff, says the daily press. He desires to see lumber, wood and wood pulp put on the free list. He believes the country needs more factories clear of the syndicates that control raw products, or, in other words, more establishments outside the pale of the trusts.

* * *

As many lumber manufacturers are aware, the Forest Service has long been experimenting with red hickory, particularly with a view to determining its relative value when compared with white hickory. After prolonged and exhaustive tests extending over considerable time it has announced that in every particular, with the sole exception of appearance, the red stock is quite the equal of white, and buyers should not hesitate to accept it for the multitude of uses for which the latter is now specified. In view of the foregoing there comes to hand an amusing incongruity, in that buyers of supplies for the United States government work in the Philippines and on the Panama Canal, in recent specifications and calls for bids, lay particular stress on the fact that the hickory handles ordered in this connection must be heavy, all white stock!

* * *

Architects, builders and other users of lumber are complaining more and more of the total lack of uniformity in popular designations of trees growing in different parts of the country. They state that the increased trouble is arising from the fact that many of the kinds of lumber formerly in good supply are now growing extremely scarce, and substitutes are taking their places. Scarcely a half dozen of the almost 500 species of forest trees found in the United States are popularly known by their botanical names; among those which are may be mentioned the sassafras and catalpa. Most species have names sometimes as widely varying as those of the states in which they grow. For instance, if an order should carelessly call for "gum" lumber, the person executing it might well be at sea as to whether *Liquidambar styraciflua* or the popular red gum, *Nyssa sylvatica* or *aquatica*, the black gum and tupelo, or *Eucalyptus globulus*, were intended. Thus it will be seen that in specifying certain varieties of lumber it is very difficult for a contractor to know what variety of wood to order. Inasmuch as it would be an impossible proposition to educate the general public into adopting botanical terms, the Forest Service has established a bureau for the identification of woods sent to its laboratory, giving users of timber the services of a trained dendrologist without charge. This plan should prove a great convenience and trouble-saver in many instances.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

New York is absolutely deserted. Everybody is out of town.—Society Notes.

If, some pleasant, broiling night,
When the summer's at its height,
And the burning streets are quivering in the heat,
You should casually stroll
To the east, you'd think it droll—
All the hundred thousand folks you'd seem to meet.

For they seem to come and go—
Men and Women—to and fro
In the City's ghastly heat, and up and down;
But though very real they seem,
They're but shadows of a dream—
For you know that Everybody's Out of Town.

And that tot so pale and mild—
You would think she was a Child!
She is tired, for the night is very warm:
She is very thin and small
And she hardly seems as tall
As the baby she is holding in her arm.

"Everybody's Out of Town."

And the tenements aren't cool;
Why, their very roofs seem full,
And the phantom Mothers seem to sit and hum
Just a crooning, soothing song,
For the night seems very long;
"O Mother, will the morning never come?"

And the Mothers seem to weep,
"O, my dearie, go to sleep,
For the cool night-wind is rising in the west."
And sometimes a hearse all white
Rattles through the burning night,
And the Preacher tells them all is for the best.

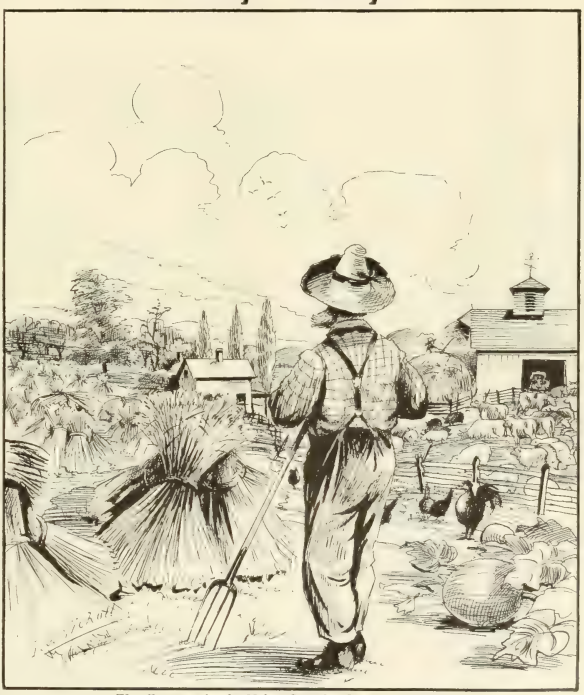
When the stifling evening heat
Pours its thousands on the street,
There is scarcely room to pass the gasping throng;
They are crowding all around,
And you seem to hear the sound
Of a thousand moaning Children—but you're wrong:

For they really don't exist,
And it's all a phantom mist—
All the sweltering heat and nonsense of that kind;
And the throbbing and the noise
And the little Girls and Boys
Are nothing but an Error of the Mind!

For they're really far away
In the pleasant fields at play;
And the patient Mothers that you think you see
Are but figments of the brain;
And the suffering and the pain
Are only foolish Thoughts in you and me.

So we sing this righteous song,
For we know there's nothing wrong,
And these things should not impair our fair renown;
For the squalor and the shame
We are not at all to blame;
For we know that EVERYBODY'S OUT OF TOWN.
—LIFE.

Bumper Crops.



The Farmer Again Helps Out the Business Situation.

Something.

"You make me tired! You won't make a single concession to the temperance cause!"

"I won't, eh? Don't I put half water in my whiskey?"

Or Gives Away.

Youth can buy nothing half so precious as what it sells.

Opinions Differ.

"Chicago is the most healthful spot in the world," says the Daily News. The writer evidently hadn't read "The Jungle."

Three Strong Forces.

Curiosity, love and dissatisfaction have made the world what it is.

A Test Case.

Suburbanite: O howdy do! Come right in—don't mind the dog.

Visitor: But won't he bite?

Suburbanite: I don't think so, but I want to find out: we just bought him this morning.

Short-Lived.

Beauty is the last great gift that Nature bestows upon a woman—and the first she takes away.

An Eye-Opener.

"When did you become acquainted with your husband?"

"The second time I asked him for money after we were married."

Ideal Marriage.

She: Now look me in the eye and answer. Have you ever deceived me about anything?

He (hesitatingly): Well, I must confess I've not been altogether frank; on numerous occasions I have dissembled to the extent of trying to appear far more amiable than I felt.

They Gasped.

At a recent banquet held in a room adorned with many beautiful paintings, a well-known college president was called upon to respond to a toast. Wishing to pay a compliment to the ladies present, in the course of his remarks he designated the paintings with one of his characteristic gestures, remarking: "What need of all these painted beauties on the wall when we have so many with us at the table?"

Nowadays.

"Can't I go out and play in the garden, mamma?"

"Certainly not, child! You must stay in and study your nature books."

In Pittsburg.

Waiter: How is the water, sir?

Guest: Finest I ever saw.

In New York.

"Where do you pass your honeymoons?"

That Doesn't Go Any More.

If you have a leaning towards shady French plays,
Tell your friends the real reason you go;
You could only bamboozle a bunch of old jays
By saying, "It helps my French so!"

The Man Who Fills the Bill.

"The man who wins my admiration," said the serious girl, "must be one that can stand firm in his convictions in the face of ridicule, opposition and personal danger."

"I see," said Miss Cayenne. "Your ideal is a baseball umpire."

Autocratic.

Al Higgins thought he married well when he got Sally Brown,
For very well connected was Lil "pearl";
Connected, too, with all the finest families in the town—
By telephone; she was a "hello-girl."

Some Valuable Foreign Woods.

ARTICLE IV.

Circassian Walnut.

Juglans regia Linn.

Anyone who has observed with fidelity the varying and constantly improving methods of furniture manufacture cannot fail to be impressed with the great changes which have also taken place in the selection of woods for this purpose, or rather the distinct modes which have come and gone, much as do fashions in vehicles, clothing, and far less durable articles. Years ago black walnut had an extensive vogue for both furniture and interior finish, and was within the reach of everybody, while mahogany and rosewood were the popular choice for high-class cabinet work. Later black walnut was relegated to the cellar and the attic, and only now are old pieces being brought from their obscurity and refurbished to once more occupy a conspicuous place among the household equipment; while many who are not fortunate enough to possess any of these antiques can scarcely afford to purchase them.

Today there is probably no more popular wood, and certainly few more expensive for both furniture and interior finish than the beautiful Circassian walnut. Not only is it comparatively rare and difficult of access, but its magnificent figure, delicate tones and cool, velvety texture would still make it costly were it more plentiful and readily attainable. It is brought from the shores of the Black Sea, the growth extending through southern Russia and as far east as Persia. The trees probably reach their maximum development in the Caucasus mountains. They are hauled out with a great deal of difficulty, owing to poor roads and insufficient facilities, and shipped in the form of logs, both round and hewn, to various ports, but probably Odessa, the great outlet of southern Russia on the Black Sea, is the chief market.

These logs are brought to market by small crafts from along the seacoast, and from the rivers which penetrate the interior. The walnuts do not thrive on the open mountain sides, but their growth is confined to the coves and valleys between.

The trees are not tall, their boles rarely being over twelve feet in height. They are taken out with the roots attached. When the tree has been felled it is usually hewn to about the original shape, tapering from the limbs to the swell of the roots.

The logs are bought from the Armenians by the pound or ton, never by actual feet measure, as our domestic walnut is sold. The average price obtained at the shipping point is $90 per ton, or about 4 cents per pound.

It is a matter of surprise to many to learn that Circassian walnut is of the same family, genus and species as the well-known California walnut, and that it is practically the same tree which is known as French, Italian, English and Persian walnut. While the fruit and general appearance of the trees which grow in these several localities are much the same, and they were ages ago transplanted from the same parent stock, their wood varies to a marked degree, and should not be confused; witness the fact that while the walnut of California is very little used for lumber, but almost entirely for its nut product, the Circassian is one of the most valuable timber trees of the world.

Authorities upon the structure and characteristics of woods affirm that these differing qualities in the *Juglans regia* are due to different environment in the way of climate and soil, which the same kind of seedling may encounter; but to the laity it would seem that there should be a quite different and more specific classification for the various types.

As to physical qualities, the Circassian walnut is heavy, hard and easily worked; it has an open grain, fine or coarse appearing, according to the cut. It shows a lustrous surface, and often a fancy figure, or intricate "burled" effect. The heartwood is dark brown and the sapwood a delicate fawn or softer shade. The annual rings are clearly defined but not striking, becoming almost entirely obscure in very dark specimens. A radial section is always lighter in tone than a transverse, and the pores show up distinct and shining.

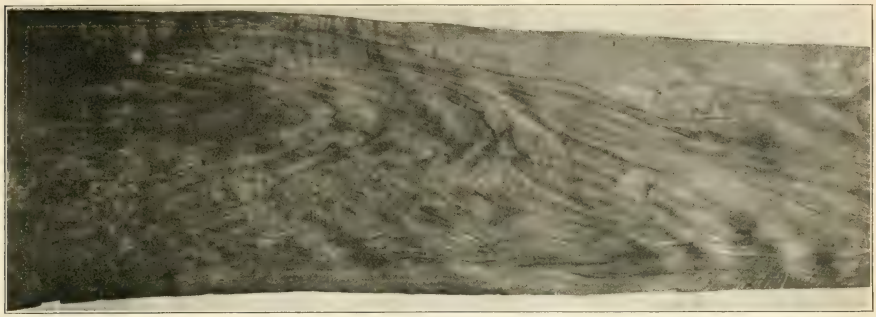
The bark of the tree is thick and fissured. Its character is plainly visible in one of the accompanying illustrations.



FINE SPECIMEN CIRCASSIAN WALNUT LOG.

Today there is probably no more popular wood, and certainly few more expensive for both furniture and interior finish than the beautiful Circassian walnut. Not only is it comparatively rare and difficult of access, but its magnificent figure, delicate tones and cool, velvety texture would still make it costly were it more plentiful and readily attainable. It is brought from the shores of the Black Sea, the growth extending through southern Russia and as far east as Persia. The trees probably reach their maximum development in the Caucasus mountains. They are hauled out with a great deal of difficulty, owing to poor roads and insufficient facilities, and shipped in the form of logs, both round and hewn, to various ports, but probably

While possibly the fine old walnuts of England and the Persian trees show more of the burled effect, the Circassian type shows vivid stripes of brown and black, which give it an appearance different from that of any other wood. It is susceptible of such a fine finish that piano makers and cabinet manufacturers prize it greatly for high-grade work. The burl consists of a peculiar wart or knot that forms upon the tree when young. It may be the sting of an insect or some similar wound, but at least it causes the grain to become so involved and twisted as to produce a wonderfully curious and intricate pattern. No two specimens are alike and the strange figure and combinations of lines form many a unique pattern, especially if selected parts are combined. One combination may form the perfect similitude



PANEL STOCK FROM ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST CIRCASSIAN WALNUT LOGS EVER IMPORTED TO THIS COUNTRY.

of a butterfly, and a well-known American importer displays in his office an exact reproduction of a fancy lamp, its parts fitted painstakingly together from several pieces of the wood.

Some idea of the value of choice Circassian logs can be gained from the fact that manufacturers of veneers pay as high as $750 for a single choice log, and suites of bedroom furniture of five pieces made from solid selected stock retail at about $3,500. Finely manufactured veneers cost from 10 to 20 cents per foot.

For interior finish there is no more popular wood at present, but its cost naturally prohibits its use in any but the finest kind of work. It is seen in some private houses, in specially designed hotel suites or lounging rooms, in Pullman smoking apartments and occasionally in restaurants. A notable example of the use of Circassian walnut may be seen in the new grill-room of Marshall Field & Co.'s Chicago store. The room is immense and finished throughout in this wood, with carpet and accessories in dull blue. The effect is artistic in the extreme and exceedingly restful to the eye.

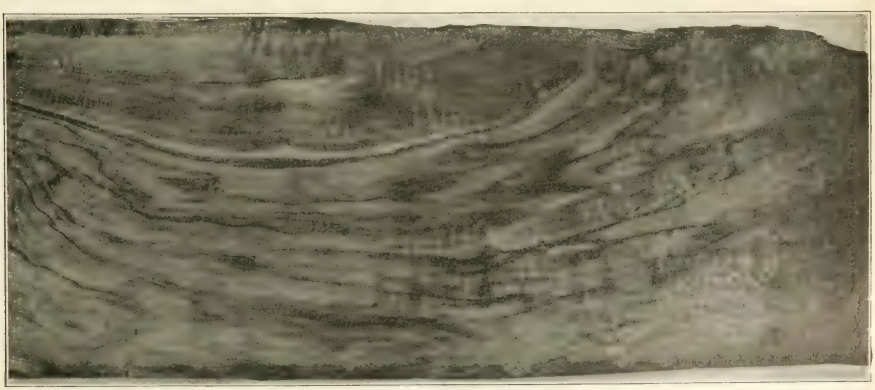
The illustrations accompanying this article were made at the Chicago plant of C. L. Willey, the largest importer of fancy woods and manufacturer of high-class veneers in the United States. The log pictured was one of a shipment recently brought from Odessa by the steamer Hughland, and the two sheets of veneer are specimens cut from one of the finest Circassian walnut logs ever brought into this country. Mr. Willey takes a personal interest in every fine piece of timber that goes through his plant, first selecting them carefully from the markets of Europe during his yearly trips abroad, and then superintending the manufacture of each individual log, giving all its features consideration, and deciding upon the mode of operation which will bring out its attractions to the best advantage.

Brazil as a Market for American Furniture.

Furniture sold in Brazil at the present time is of Brazilian manufacture almost exclusively. In the cities furniture factories are largely shops for hand work. Labor is the chief element in the cost of production and is very expensive. Styles follow French models and decorations. There are many native woods which are suitable to the finest sort of furniture, but they are very expensive because of the heavy transportation charges. Gradually improved machinery is being introduced and more will be as labor is secured to handle it advantageously.

The duty on goods is high, but the opportunities when the trade is studied are improving.

Brazilian furniture dealers as a rule are not disposed to take up with new styles if they can avoid it. They know that they can sell goods of the French order, but are doubtful about others. The experience of two Japanese who opened a store in Rio de Janeiro for the sale of Japanese furniture, clothes and curios, however, leads American residents there to believe that a similar establishment with American furniture would be a great success.



BEAUTIFULLY FIGURED CIRCASSIAN WALNUT VENEER.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER LXX.

J. Gibson McIlvain.

(See Portrait Supplement.)

After making several attempts we have succeeded in securing for our readers a short history of the old lumber firm of J. Gibson McIlvain & Co., of Philadelphia, and the business career of their senior member, J. Gibson McIlvain, who stands today as one of the pioneer lumbermen of the United States.

This firm has had a most remarkable record, having done business in Philadelphia for one hundred and ten years under the name of McIlvain. It was established by Hugh McIlvain in 1798, assisted by his brother John, at West Chester road, an old Lancaster road in West Philadelphia, now Thirty-seventh and Market streets, where the West Philadelphia station of the Pennsylvania railroad is located, and has been a source of family pride and is now conducted by his descendants.

He did business under the name of Hugh McIlvain from 1798 to 1801, when his brother Richard was admitted into partnership, trading as Richard and Hugh McIlvain until 1832, when Richard retired. Hugh continued alone until 1835, when his son James entered into partnership with him, trading as Hugh McIlvain & Son until the death of Hugh, November 24, 1838.

The first of the following year, 1839, the three sons, John H., James and Hugh second entered into partnership and continued the business of their father. John soon withdrew, leaving James and Hugh second trading as James & Hugh McIlvain until 1854, when Hugh McIlvain bought out his brother's interest and continued as Hugh McIlvain until 1868, when his son, J. Gibson McIlvain, was taken into partnership; they traded as Hugh McIlvain & Son until the death of Hugh second February 25, 1879. J. Gibson McIlvain continued alone until January 1, 1888, when his brother, Hugh McIlvain third, was admitted and the firm name became J. Gibson McIlvain & Co., which title has since been used, they having admitted J. Gibson McIlvain, Jr., into the firm January 1, 1903, and his brother, Walter B. McIlvain, January 1, 1908, so that the members of the firm are now J. Gibson McIlvain, Hugh McIlvain third, J. Gibson McIlvain, Jr., and Walter B. McIlvain.

The location of the business when it was first organized was very advantageous, being at the junction of three main thoroughfares, West Chester road, old Lancaster turnpike and Darby road, now known as Market street, Lancaster avenue and Woodland avenue, respectively; Market street is the main thoroughfare of Philadelphia proper, and in close proximity to the Schuylkill river, requiring only a short haul from the rafts to the yard; at that time considerable of the lumber was hauled by wagons from the surrounding country.

This site was occupied till 1852, when another property at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth and Market streets was purchased and the business removed. In 1872 another piece of ground was purchased at Thirty-sixth and Market streets, owing to the rapidly growing business. Later on, in 1892, business still increasing, J. Gibson McIlvain and Hugh McIlvain purchased the property comprising about fifteen acres, between Woodland avenue, Grays avenue, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-eighth streets, which had originally belonged to their grandfather, John Gibson. This was considered a most suitable site on account of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads crossing each other within it; also because within a short haul of the Schuylkill river. After making connections with both railroads, improving the property and building the largest lumber shed in the United States, with a capacity for 16,000,000 feet and railroad tracks running through it; the new yard was stocked with selected hardwoods and building lumber, and in 1898, the company's centennial year, the offices were removed to the new yard. Within a few years after this the business grew to such an extent that they soon had most of the fifteen acres well covered with lumber, carrying probably the heaviest stock of any yard in Philadelphia.

About 8 o'clock in the evening of March 27, 1906, fire was discovered under the shed, the origin of which is unknown. The entire center of the yard, including the shed and 10,000,000 feet of lumber, the most of the carefully selected stock, was destroyed, costing the company $335,000. This was doubtless as choice and well selected a stock of hardwood and white pine as was ever accumulated in any one place and furnished the most spectacular fire that ever occurred in Philadelphia, the light from the flames being visible for many miles. The city of Cape May, over sixty miles distant, fearing a great conflagration, communicated with the authorities at Philadelphia for information, and it was observed that large flocks of birds, including ducks and geese, were attracted by the light for many miles and flew into the flames.

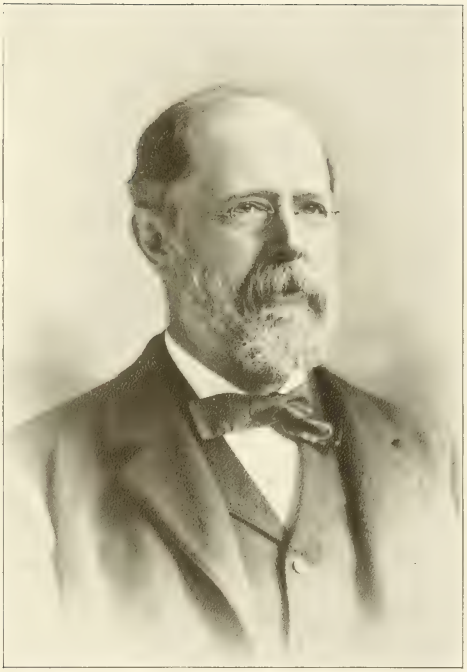
On account of the changing conditions—the property surrounding the yard having been built up as a residential section and the firm's wholesale business having increased—they did not rebuild the sheds, but continued to handle carload lots of hardwood, expecting to sell the property for building purposes. In the meantime they established new offices in the Crozer building, 1420 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, where they have continued to push their growing wholesale hardwood trade, shipping direct from stocks they now carry at the mills and various other points to all parts of the United States.

J. Gibson McIlvain, whose picture we present as supplement to this issue, has been a member of this old firm for forty-two years. During this long career the lumber business has seen many changes. Shortly before he went into the business lumber was brought into Philadelphia by rafts or vessel in a rough state, and during the winter months it was customary to work cargoes of flooring from the rough yellow pine by hand, but machinery soon supplanted this old method and boards were bought in vessel lots and worked in Philadelphia. It was the same with nearly all branches of the business; there were no doors, sash, mouldings, etc., worked by the mills in the West and shipped in. The company always carried a large stock of good white pine, hardwoods, hemlock and yellow pine. Walnut in those days was one of the woods which was handled a great deal.

J. Gibson McIlvain applied all his energies to the business. He made trips into the West and bought large blocks of walnut and other hardwoods, had them shipped into Philadelphia and sold them in that vicinity. The business grew very fast under his management and in 1888, when his brother Hugh was admitted to the firm, it had a still greater impetus to it and through their combined efforts and continuous application of their energies they were more and more successful.

Mr. McIlvain also has other interests besides the lumber business. He holds considerable real estate and timber lands. He is president of the Frank P. Miller Paper Company, located at Downingtown, Pa., which is a thriving and growing concern. His brother Hugh is vice-president of this corporation; and both are officers and directors in other companies. Mr. McIlvain has also been an active member and manager of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for many years. He takes great interest in this beneficiary work, which has done an untold amount of good to people all over the country. Through the activities of this and other humane societies the twenty-eight hour law was passed and the percentage of live stock lost in transit was reduced to the minimum.

He has a fine farm near Downingtown, Pa., comprising about 225 acres, with a fine spring up on the hill, water from which flows by gravity to all the buildings on the farm. The spacious brick house is surrounded by handsome trees and an orchard of fine fruit trees of many varieties. Mr. McIlvain loves the country and its environments. At the age of sixty-five he loves to drive and ride horseback and run an automobile, and spends considerable time in the saddle, taking some long jaunts. He has always been fond of hunting and fishing and in 1896, with his son Gibson and two friends, made an extended trip to the Rocky mountains. They spent about three months there, most of the time from 100 to 250 miles from a railroad. It gives them both the greatest pleasure to think of this most delightful



J. GIBSON McILVAIN,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



HUGH McILVAIN.



J. GIBSON McILVAIN, JR.



W. B. McILVAIN.

Junior Members of the House of J. Gibson McIlvain & Co. Philadelphia.

trip, which was very successful, as they got a number of fine specimens of deer, antelope and bear. In 1899 he and his two sons, Gibson and Walter, accompanied by two friends, made another extended trip into Wyoming. As a result of this one they succeeded in bagging five handsome elk and a mountain sheep.

In 1900 Mr. McIlvain suffered from a prolonged illness, due to overwork; J. Gibson McIlvain, Jr., then turned his attention to the lumber business and was admitted to the firm the first of the year 1903. The same year Walter M. McIlvain entered Princeton, from which institution he graduated a little over a year ago, and was admitted to the firm the first of the present year.

The younger generation are very active, hard workers, and unquestionably the business will continue to grow and be prosperous for many years to come. Hugh McIlvain is still in the prime of life and turns his attention very closely to the affairs of the firm, having charge particularly of the purchases and the financial end of the business.

It is remarkable that this firm has been handed down from father to son for nearly four generations, and has continued to grow and prosper during the entire time. It has never been incorporated and they do not know that they have ever renewed a note outside of bank.

It is needless to say that it is a pleasure to deal with men of this character. It has been their motto never to have an enemy, nor break up people who owed them money, and to adjust all differences on grading of lumber amicably, even if they have to pay in full and discontinue future dealings.

For over three years the firm has published a monthly bulletin known as "McIlvain Lumber News," which is sent free of charge to their many customers and prospective patrons; it contains a list of their stock and comments on the market conditions, together with some timely articles to give it a little life.

The firm has been able to withstand the many panics which have occurred during its existence and have always met the occasion with considerable foresight. It went into the recent panic with a much smaller stock of lumber than is usually carried, and as its members take the optimistic side of these questions, they immediately added more men to their force, covered a larger territory, and today we find them doing a large business in the Middle West. They believe this country is bound to be prosperous the greater portion of the time and they are confident that good times will be with us shortly and are preparing to offer to the trade larger blocks of lumber to better advantage than ever before.

A Possible New Industry.

As is well known, Sweden is a country of remarkably extensive forests in comparison with its size, but instead of taking advantage of this to deplete them unnecessarily, it takes all sorts of measures to "save at the spigot" and make use of every possible substitute for wood. For instance it has found reed laths to be not only a good substitute for wood laths in the plastering of ceilings and wooden walls of buildings, but they are also much cheaper.

The reeds employed for these purposes are of the ordinary variety known botanically as *Phragmites communis*, and they grow wild all throughout southern and middle Sweden, particularly along the banks of all bodies of water, and in marshes. The United States consul at Gothenburg suggests that builders and farmers of this country might do well to look into the proposition with a view to seeing whether these reeds, or similar varieties which grow wild here, could not be utilized for the same purpose, in which case their growth could be cultivated and extended. If such a scheme proved practicable it would give rise not only to a cheaper building material, but to an industry including the growing and harvesting of the reeds or manufacturing them into a kind of matting, where this would be preferable to using them in the raw state in building operations.

In Sweden they are employed in both these ways, and the consul suggests that American machinery and ingenuity would doubtless make the development of the entire proposition quite feasible and profitable. The matting form is more easily handled and nailed to walls or ceilings than the single reeds. The mats are of two kinds, one closely woven and of heavier reeds; the other more open and thinner, usually used double. The warp is of annealed iron wire, and the matting is delivered in rolls.

The reeds are the largest of the wild grasses in Sweden; the tops are often used by the farmers for fodder and the remainder for stuffing mattresses. The full grown reeds grow seven or eight feet above the water, and are cut in winter after their leaves have fallen and the water frozen over, making them easy to reach. The reeds are often bought in stocks of twenty bundles, each bundle about two feet in circumference, and cost delivered about $1.07. The mats usually contain about twenty square meters and sell at the factory for about 50.9 cents per mat, or 2.7 cents per 10.76 square feet. Sweden has a much larger supply of these reeds than it can use, but it is a question whether it would be profitable to export such cheap and bulky stuff. A manufacturer writes:

"Reed laths are probably just as durable as wood laths. The writer has seen houses torn down which were at least seventy-five years old and found the reeds nailed to the walls just as sound as when they were put there. All depends, however, upon the manner in which the reeds are harvested and kept, because they are easily damaged if the bundles are kept wet or covered with ice. Wood revetting mats are scarcely manufactured any more in Sweden, because they are too expensive. Besides that, the reed mats are considered better and more practical because when such are used the surface of the plastering does not crack, which was often the case when unseasoned wood laths were used. So-called loose reeding is used a great deal; that is, the loose reeds are nailed to the walls and ceilings by hand. If skilled workmen are available, such reeding can be just as good and practical as the mats. Whether one or the other of the two systems is used depends a great deal upon the custom of the respective building

contractors. The old ones, among whom there are a number of conservative persons who hold on to old methods, prefer the so-called loose reeding. No practical preference can be given to either of the methods, except that when mats are used the reeding can be made more quickly and specially experienced workmen are not needed. The use of reed mats is also increasing, as compared with the use of loose reeds."

The consul in concluding his description of the mats and their value says that the matter seems well worth careful investigation, and that he stands ready at any time to give any further specific information that may be desired and that is procurable. The question is one that must be looked at both from the agricultural or producing standpoint and the commercial standpoint. Parties in the United States interested in the general subject or any of its specific features, or in the importation of the loose reeds, the reed matting or the machines for making the latter, could not do better than enter into correspondence with the concerns whose names, together with illustrations of revetted reed and wood lath mats, prices of machinery, etc., are on file in the Bureau of Manufactures.

Hard Luck.

W. E. McMillan, president of the McMillan Lumber Company of Pittsburg, which has recently gone into the hands of a receiver, still has the Nemesis of hard luck following him. On last Wednesday morning he reached Pittsburg en route from Baltimore on a Baltimore & Ohio sleeping car, and discovered that during the night a sneak thief had appropriated every stitch of his clothing and personal belongings, save a dinky nightshirt which he wore, and a speckled vest! His loss included $200 in money and $250 in jewelry.

Mr. McMillan succeeded in borrowing a blanket, and made good his escape from the Pullman to his home in a cab. He is receiving the sincere condolences—not to say chafing—of his friends at Pittsburg.

Annual Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Assn.

The third annual meeting of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association was held in one of the clubrooms of the Hotel Pontchartrain at Detroit on Friday, August 7. There was an unusually large attendance, nearly fifty members being present.

President's Address.

President F. A. Diggins of Cadillac occupied the chair, with Secretary J. C. Knox recording. At the roll call the minutes of the special meeting held at Petoskey May 8 and the special meeting held at Milwaukee June 12 were read and approved. The president made a brief address, in which he recited that the association has shown a gain of seven members since the last meeting and that it is in good financial condition, having more than $1,100 cash balance on hand. He said it would probably not be necessary to levy any further assessments to carry on the work for the remainder of the year. He congratulated the members and the secretary on the very complete report of stocks on hand and sold by the various members; also called attention to the danger of an advance in freight rates and thought the matter worth the attention of the organization. He thanked the members for their cordial support of him as president and for their coöperation in the work carried on by the secretary.

Secretary's Report.

At the beginning of my report I want to thank the members for their coöperation in sending prompt reports to the secretary. You will notice from the present stock report that we have more members reporting than ever before; in fact, we have a report from every single member, three of the sixty-seven actual members reporting no stock.

I will make no comment on the stock report which is presented to you today, as this will be dissected and given to you fully by the Market Conditions Committee.

The following list of names in our membership have been removed, either from noncoöperation or being practically out of the business:

Engadine Lumber Company, Engadine, Mich.

Johnson & Crowl, now Crowl Lumber Company, Harbor Springs, Mich.

Northern Lumber Company, Birch.

O. C. Lumber Company, Vulcan, out of hardwood.

The three latter have never paid the original membership fee of $10.

We have added the Stephens Lumber Company, of Detroit, Mich., to our list.

One of our present members, J. S. Weidman, advises they have cut their last hardwood and are simply cleaning up.

The secretary asks for your hearty coöperation in adding new members to our list. The present depressed condition of the lumber market, which, I am happy to say, is much improved of late, has seemed favorable to taking out membership with us.

If any of the members can aid us by giving information of any of the firms named above, or of any new firms, it will be heartily and thankfully received. I realize that some of the firms in the extreme western end of the upper peninsula may have more of an interest in the Wisconsin association than our own, and that may be their reason for not coming in with us. But there are firms on the Detroit & Michigan, Michigan Central Railroad and other roads and on the lake shore of Huron and perhaps Michigan, that should be in with us.

At the special meeting held at Petoskey, Mich., May 5, a motion was passed that in the future the secretary only collect and send out reports of stocks to members of this association. In a way this narrows the scope of our association reports and of our work. As per result of motion passed at the Saginaw meeting, February 5, the secretary obtained valuable information as to the amount of stocks of hemlock lumber on hand in Michigan, both among members and non-members, the result of which was given you by special report, and on invitation of the Michigan Hemlock Company, in company with Mr. Odell of Cummer-Diggins Company, met with them at Detroit, March 18.



F. A. DIGGINS, CADILLAC, PRESIDENT.

Most of you were at the meeting at Milwaukee, June 11 and 12, of the National Hardwood Lumber Association and took part in the discussion as to grading and inspection rules of hardwood lumber.

The minutes of the special meeting held in Milwaukee prior to the final important session, where the rules were fixed for the next year, showed that we agreed to stand by the report of the committee as a unit, this being the stand taken by the Wisconsin association.

We wish to call your attention to the resolution passed at the last annual meeting in regard to employing a secretary with knowledge of traffic matters, and capable of giving information as to freight rates, claims, etc.

We have endeavored to get as many of our members to correspond with us as much as possible in this line, and stand ready and anxious to aid them in this line.

The secretary, on invitation from the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, met with them at Chicago, May 15, where resolutions were passed asking the carriers to submit such advances to the Interstate Commerce Commission before making rates effective, thus giving the shippers and manufacturers an opportunity to protest if desired before the rates become effective.

The hardwood lumber and flooring manufacturers of Michigan have a complaint to make to the Interstate Commerce Commission in regard to rate on hardwood lumber and flooring, carloads, to Pacific coast terminals.

The rates from Missouri river, Mississippi river, Chicago and common points, Cincinnati, Detroit and common points, Pittsburg and common points and New York and common points were formerly 75 cents per 100 pounds. This rate was advanced from all the groups named above, January 18, 1904, to 85 cents per 100 pounds. Some time ago complaint was made by George D. Burgess and other hardwood manufacturers and shippers that this rate was excessive from Chicago and common points, and the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled that the rate should be reduced to the former basis. But when the railroad tariffs were received it was discovered that the rate had not been reduced from any point east of Chicago, thus giving the Chicago, Mississippi river and Missouri river points an advantage of 10 cents per 100 pounds under rate from Michigan points.

Gentlemen, we as individual members of this association are interested in such irregularities in freight rates as the one referred to. What is your pleasure in regard to it, and do you wish to take action in any way? I can appreciate from a railroad standpoint some of the difficulties the railroads are having, yet such irregularities as the one referred to should not be overlooked by us. It seems to me if a lot of shippers, individually or collectively, asked the railroads in Michigan to aid them in having the injustice, as in the case referred to, brought to light, that they would take up the subject with the transcontinental roads without our having to make regular complaint to the commission, and we would be gaining time by taking such procedure.

From our treasurer's report, judging by the balance reported on hand August 4, you will see that we can probably go through the year

without levying an assessment to carry on our work. This, I think, we can do unless something unforeseen develops.

The above is respectfully submitted.

J. C. KNOX, Secretary.

The secretary then read the report of the treasurer, F. J. Cobbs, and both reports were accepted and adopted.

President Diggins made a brief address introducing to the members Frank F. Fish, secretary of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, who spoke briefly on the inspection situation. He stated that there was



C. A. BIGELOW, BAY CITY, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

comparative harmony in all parts of the country on inspection matters and that the amended rules adopted at the Milwaukee annual were being very generally employed by all classes of trade.

Theodore Fathauer of Chicago was then introduced and made a brief and optimistic address covering trade conditions, stating that he was as much interested in good values as any manufacturer of lumber; he suggested that the policy of the last few months of holding down output be continued until such time as the demand is fully equal to the supply.

An Important Motion.

On the suggestion of President Diggins, D. H. Day made a motion, which was adopted, pledging the Michigan association to the adoption of the inspection rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association as amended at the Milwaukee meeting.

The secretary's report covering the amount of each kind, thickness and grade of hardwood lumber on hand with members of the association, together with amount of unfilled orders and a comparative statement of stocks on hand July 1, 1907, October 1, 1907, January 1, 1908, and July 1, 1908, was presented and discussed at some length. The total stocks of all varieties on hand in Michigan July 1, 1908, was 221,425,000 feet; unfilled orders amounted to 126,894,000 feet, leaving a remainder on hand unsold of only 94,531,000 feet. The only item in any apparent surplus was inch maple, and after the culls were subtracted from this item and such stock as goes direct to maple flooring plants owned by members, it was shown that there was less than 36,000,000 feet left on the market.

On the whole the stock situation was regarded as very favorable, and with the trade conditions now prevailing it was thought the members would go into the winter with less lumber on hand than they had a year ago.

Messrs. Ballou, Day and Batchelor each spoke briefly on the subject of following the suggestion of Mr. Fathauer and holding down the cut to not exceed seventy per cent of normal output.

Two Committees Appointed.

On motion of E. C. Groesbeck the chair was instructed to appoint a committee to coöperate with the Detroit committee for entertainment of the next annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, which will be held in Detroit in June, 1909. The chair appointed as such committee Edward Buckley, D. H. Day, E. C. Groesbeck, J. S. Wiedman, H. A. Batchelor, E. F. Jenks, W. L. Martin.

On motion of C. A. Bigelow the chair was instructed to appoint a permanent railroad committee, to take such action concerning the proposed advance in freight rates and other railroad matters as it might deem best. President Diggins named the following to serve as railroad committee: C. A. Bigelow, R. Hanson, R. W. Smith, D. M. Kneeland, Mr. Lobdell and J. C. Knox.



W. W. MITCHELL, CADILLAC, DIRECTOR.

The president then introduced C. F. Lusk, of Owen, Wis., assistant secretary of the Wisconsin Hardwood Manufacturers, who spoke briefly concerning his association. He stated that it had adopted the same system of work covering stock reports as had the Michigan people and was working in entire conformity with it and with the National Hardwood Lumber Association on inspection matters. He stated that the only improvement he could suggest for the Michigan association in its work would be the employment of traveling inspectors to check up inspection at the plants of the various members. He stated that this system was in vogue by the Wisconsin Hardwood Manufacturers and was meeting with great success.

On motion of Henry Ballou the Market Conditions Committee of the association was requested to meet for consultation and the making of a report every three months, the



J. C. KNOX, CADILLAC, SECRETARY.

actual expenses incurred by its members in attending such meetings to be paid by the association.

Mr. Ballou also moved that a nominating committee consisting of C. A. Bigelow, D. H. Day, W. L. Martin, W. C. Hull and E. Fitzgerald be appointed to place in nomination officers and directors for the ensuing year.

E. C. Groesbeck, on behalf of the Stearns Salt & Lumber Company and the city of Ludington, invited the association to hold its next meeting at Ludington. On motion of O. A. Felger the invitation was accepted.

The meeting then adjourned to give the various committees time for conference, and those not so engaged to attend the ball game.

EVENING SESSION.

The association reconvened at 7 p. m. and listened to the Market Conditions Committee report, made by Chairman Odell. The report was optimistic and showed that the manufacturers of Michigan had their stocks and sales well in hand and that prices being obtained at this time were as low as conditions warranted. There was no attempt at "bulling" values contained in the report.

Following the report considerable discussion was indulged in concerning various woods involved, after which it was unanimously adopted.

Election of Officers.

The Nominating Committee recommended the re-election of present officers and directors for another year, and on motion the

secretary was instructed to cast the ballot in this form. This action resulted in the re-election of the following:

President—F. A. Diggins.
First vice-president—C. A. Bigelow.
Second vice-president—R. W. Smith.
Treasurer—F. J. Cobbs.
Secretary—J. C. Knox.
Directors—W. W. Mitchell, R. Hanson, William H. White, Henry Ballou, G. von Platen, R. G. Peters, W. L. Martin, D. H. Day, H. A. Batchelor, R. J. Clark, E. Fitzgerald, H. M. Loud, C. A. Bigelow, R. W. Smith, F. J. Cobbs, F. A. Diggins.

Executive board—W. W. Mitchell, William H. White, F. A. Diggins.

President Diggins made a brief and graceful response, thanking the association for its confidence and pledging his continued endeavor for the coming year.

J. W. Dickson of the John W. Dickson Company, Memphis, who was a visitor, was introduced and made a brief address in which he stated he believed the country was going to witness a big car shortage during the next few months owing to the fact that so much of the railroad equipment was out of commission for want of repairs and from the fact that trade is increasing every day, with every prospect of a good volume before early fall.

The meeting then adjourned.

Attendance.

Henry Ballou, Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., Cadillac.
H. A. Batchelor, Batchelor Timber Company, West Branch.
C. A. Bigelow, Kneeland-Bigelow Company, Bay City.
F. A. Diggins, Murphy & Diggins, Cadillac.
Edward Buckley, Buckley & Douglas Lumber Company, Manistee.
R. J. Clark, Peninsula Bark & Lumber Company, Sault Ste. Marie.
D. H. Day, Glen Haven.
James Danaher, Danaher Hardwood Lumber Company, Dollarville.
R. J. Duggan, Tindle & Jackson, Pellston.
Edward Fitzgerald, Mitchell Brothers Company, Cadillac.
O. A. Felger, Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Company, Grand Rapids.
E. C. Groesbeck, Stearns Salt & Lumber Company, Ludington.
Bruce Green, Williams Brothers Company, Cadillac.
O. S. Hawes, Salling-Hanson Company, Grayling.
W. C. Hull, Oval Wood Dish Company, Traverse City.
W. N. Kelley, Kelley Lumber & Shingle Company, Traverse City.
J. C. Knox, secretary, Cadillac.
W. N. Langston, Antrim Iron Company, Mancelona.
W. L. Martin, Embury-Martin Lumber Company, Cheboygan.
S. L. Mead, Michelson-Hanson Lumber Company, Lewiston.
Harry Nicholls, Charlevoix Lumber Company, Charlevoix.
Bruce Odell, Cummer-Diggins Company, Cadillac.
M. D. Reeder, Boyne City Lumber Company, Boyne City.
R. W. Smith, Lewis Sands Salt & Lumber Company, Manistee.
J. Sullivan, Cedar.
J. W. Wiedman, Wiedman.
James A. White, W. H. White Company, Boyne City.
C. F. Williams, Williams Brothers Company, Cadillac.

Visitors.

J. N. Day, St. Louis Lumberman, St. Louis.
J. W. Dickson, J. W. Dickson Company, Memphis.
Theodore Fathauer, Theodore Fathauer Company, Chicago.
F. F. Fish, secretary National Hardwood Lumber Association, Chicago.
L. E. Fuller, Lumber World, Chicago.
Henry H. Gibson, HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago.
W. C. Howe, American Lumberman, Chicago.
John H. Jenks, Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company, Cleveland.
C. F. Lusk, assistant secretary Wisconsin Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers, Owen, Wis.
O. B. Law, Chicago.

Utilization of Hardwoods.

ARTICLE IX.

Desks.

In the stone age prehistoric man carved hieroglyphics upon slabs of stone. His "desk," if the slab itself did not serve as such, was a flat-topped boulder which was able to withstand the blows of the stone cudgel and chisel. Now all is changed and it is interesting to note that in place of the stone slab, wood—in the form of paper—is being used more extensively every day; and as a substitute for the boulder, wood again—in the form of desks—is employed almost exclusively. It is with this latter use of hardwoods especially that this article deals.



SANITARY FLAT-TOP DESK.

Adjoining the modern factory for the manufacture of desks one invariably finds the dry-kiln. Here the lumber, after being dried in the mill yard, where it was cut, and later in the factory yard, is kiln-dried still more thoroughly. This is of especial importance in the manufacture of desks, where so many parts fit accurately into each other and where the slightest warping or shrinking of these parts would cause serious inconvenience. To anyone who has endeavored to open a desk drawer which religiously "stuck," it is hardly necessary to emphasize the care which the manufacturer takes in this drying process. Whatever may be said to the contrary, the maker of a good desk does not like to hear of it being kicked to pieces by the purchaser, and he knows that this follows as the logical sequence after a sticking experience.

Another important adjunct to the modern factory is the elimination, as far as possible, of all danger, both to the men employed and the article manufactured, from belts, pulleys and other machinery used in the transmission of power. This is done by having most of the apparatus, especially all the belting and exposed machinery, situated in the basement of the factory, which is used as a general store room rather than for active construction operations.

Upon leaving the dry-kiln the lumber passes directly to the main floor of the factory, where it is cut into the desired lengths by means of the circular cut-off saw. With a few minor improvements this is accomplished in the same way as it was years ago, but in the twin operations—ripping the board into



MODERN TYPEWRITER CABINET.

the desired width and splitting it into the required thickness—modern methods and first-class machinery prevail. In ripping, a sharp-toothed wheel revolves in front of and with the saw, though of course at a much slower rate. The board is pushed under this wheel which catches hold of it and so feeds it to the saw. These "self-feeding" machines are a marked improvement over the old-fashioned types, as they only require the board to be handled by the men at the beginning and end of the operation. A different style "self-feeder" is used in splitting. Here the band-saw runs between the last of a set of heavy vertical rollers, all revolving inwardly so as to force a board between them and so onto the saw. In this manner boards are split accurately to any desired thickness.

Many of these strips now pass to the moulding machines. Here some of the shapes turned out in one operation are really wonderful. A rough strip of lumber of most any size is fed to one of these miraculous tools and behold! a transformed article is turned out. One side may be merely plain with the edge beveled; the other side moulded into an

exquisite design, with perhaps a groove running down it into which the next piece fits; and the other edge beaded or not, as desired. Another form of these machines is one in which both ends of a board are simultaneously shaped as required, while along this same line is the dove-tailer which accomplishes its particular task in an incredibly short time.

Practically all desks consist of several well-defined portions, the distinction being drawn as to the methods of manufacture of these parts. First of all, there is the flat-top or writing bed desk. This is conspicuous, and as it has to stand a good deal of wear and tear, is made of the very best material. Sometimes this top is a solid piece of quarter-sawed oak, but more often, and especially in the better class desks, it is veneered. Such a top of five-ply, built-up stock, which is selected for the figure, is indeed a thing of beauty.



MASSIVE ROLL-TOP DESK.



BANKERS' ROLL TOP DESK, SANITARY STYLE.

With the exception of the very best desks the side, top and back panels are of less expensive material. Simple designs are frequently cut into these parts. The closed panel back is usually in all but standing and flat-top double desks, the latter being shown in an accompanying cut.

Next come the drawers. The fronts of these are of the same material as the rest of the desk, either quartered oak or mahogany, as the case may be, but the sides, back and bottom are usually of ash, though sometimes oak or birch is used. The great wood for drawer sides, however, is ash. These drawers are dove-tailed, front and back, and are fitted either with wooden or brass handles. The two lower right-hand drawers are frequently double and are partitioned for vertical files or books, while many are varnished inside and supplied with movable partitions.

The small drawers and pigeon-hole boxes on all roll-top desks are of somewhat different construction. With the exception of the front, which again matches the rest of the desk, the pigeon-hole boxes are almost always made of quarter-sawed sycamore. They are fitted with knobs or handles, and with card holder for labeling purposes. Besides the filing boxes, pen rests and card racks, there is in many desks a special card-index drawer. The number of drawers, pigeon-hole boxes and other compartments in this part of the roll-top desk ranges from half a dozen to twenty-five or thirty.

The roll-top curtain is of very peculiar construction. The different panels are turned out by one of the moulding machines mentioned before and are in the form of a tongue and groove. These are sandpapered, varnished and glued side by side on heavy canvas, which enables them to be solid in construction as well as pliable. Most curtains slide in "S" shape grooves, though many of the more recent ones, as shown in the illustration of the sanitary roll-top desk, roll in a sloping groove.

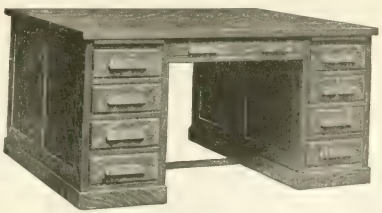
Of course, there are various parts of the desk which have not been considered here. Among these are the extension slides which are in nearly every desk, and the stocky legs, which are confined to the new sanitary type. Most desks are also fitted with locks of various styles and with casters.

Ordinary office desks are divided into four distinct types. These are the roll-top, old fashioned as well as sanitary design; the flat-top, of like distinction, including the double desk type; the standing desk, and the typewriter cabinets.

Of the standing desk little need be said, for it really resembles a high table more than a desk, but the typewriter cabinet, as may be seen from the accompanying illustration, is primarily a desk and only differs in that it has the additional feature of a typewriter stand and compartment.

It is well to note the great care that is taken in sandpapering, veneering and varnishing the different parts. The sandpapering machines are of many shapes, one peculiar one consisting of two large revolving wheels, the sides of which are covered with sandpaper and between which an entire drawer is pushed back and forth until the exact width is obtained. The veneer is usually of three or five-ply. The varnishing is done in one large room of the factory, thus reducing fire risks to a minimum. Several coats of varnish are applied and either the glossy or dull mission effect may be obtained, as desired. When so much effort is spent upon finishing the tops of the flat-top desks and directors' tables now so popular, it is the custom to cover them with heavy plate glass, that their beauty may not be damaged by use.

The modern desks consist almost exclusively of wood, for even the joints are dove-tailed and not nailed. In fact, the desk is another admirable illustration of one of the many uses to which hardwood may be put. For the different types illustrated in this article, the



FLAT-TOP DOUBLE DESK.

RECORD is indebted to the O. C. S. Olsen Company, one of the foremost desk manufacturing concerns of Chicago.

CLARENCE BOYLE, JR.

Electric Equipment of the Great Southern Lumber Company's Plant at Bogalusa, La.

One of the most important electrical installations of recent years is that lately completed by the Great Southern Lumber Company at Bogalusa, La. The importance arises not only from the fact that this is the first installation of the kind in that section of the country, but because it is the largest electrically-equipped woodworking plant in the world.

The enormous capacity of this plant has made it necessary to cover a large area, consequently considerable of the woodworking machinery is located at such a distance from the main sawmill that the transmission of power would be almost impracticable through any other means than by the application of electric motors. The distribution of power could have been accomplished by cable transmission, or the various mills could have been operated by independent steam plants, but the low efficiency of such methods of drive was objectionable in this case.

A practical millman will readily understand that there are a large number of complications required where rope transmission is used and that such a system only multiplies the use of belts, pulleys, hangers, etc., as well as adds to the cost of help necessary to keep such apparatus in working order.

The installation of several steam plants, including the costs for boilers, steam engines, pumps, piping, etc., may not be considered as being prohibitive in the matter of first cost, but the expense of maintenance, including insurance and the cost of labor connected with these separate steam installations make such applications expensive and the plant a source of worry and annoyance to the management.

The electric drive, when properly installed, does away with long lines of shafting and multitudes of hangers, journal boxes, etc., which have to be continually looked after and kept in repair. It further does away with a great number of expensive belts, which frequently break and have to be renewed or retightened owing to various conditions which must be anticipated.

It is not possible to eliminate all belting in a woodworking plant where electric motors are used, as, for example, the small machines in the filing room which may be grouped so that several operate from one motor, or the lumber sorters, blowers and stackers may require short lengths of belting, but even in this case long lines of shafting and gearing may be eliminated. The excellent arrangement and consequent economy of operation of the Bogalusa plant, secured by direct drive, is in great part due to the efforts of G. U. Borde of New Orleans, who acted as consulting engineer for the company.

The entire 1,500 horsepower for use about the mill is generated at a central point by General Electric generators and is distributed through cables to motors located at the machines to be driven. The three generators, direct driven by slow speed engines and delivering current to the line at 2,300 volts, are excited by current from two direct current marine engine sets shown in the foreground of Fig. 2. The entire current is carried to the mill through cables in underground conduits: The heavy black line running to the left from the power house in Fig. 1, shows the course of the underground conduit supplying the two planing mills, sorter and stacker and ending with the forty-two motors in the main planing mill.

The woodworking machinery furnished by the Berlin Machine Works, as well as the auxiliary apparatus and sizes of motors, is listed in the following table:

PLANING MILL NO. 1.

Thirteen 16-inch No. 238 trim saws, each direct coupled to 5 H. P. 1200 R. P. M. motor.
Seventeen No. 94 planers and matchers, each direct coupled to 35 H. P. 900 R. P. M. motor.
Two No. 266 three-saw gang edgers, each belted to 35 H. P., 900 R. P. M. motor.
One 64-inch No. 285 band rip saw, direct coupled to 55 H. P., 514 R. P. M. motor.
One 44-inch No. 283 band rip saw, direct coupled to 25 H. P., 600 R. P. M. motor.
One 44-inch No. 281 band rip saw, direct coupled to 25 H. P., 600 R. P. M. motor.
One 30-inch No. 177 double surfacer, direct coupled to 35 H. P., 900 R. P. M. motor.
Three double 70-inch Sturtevant blowers, each direct belted to 150 H. P., 600 R. P. M. motor.
All machinery in the filing room is connected with line shafting, belted to a 10 H. P., 1200 R. P. M. motor.

PLANING MILL NO. 2.

Eight No. 94 planers and matchers, each coupled to 85 H. P., 900 R. P. M. motor.
One 44-inch No. 281 band rip saw, direct coupled to 25 H. P., 600 R. P. M. motor.
Four 16-inch No. 238 trim saws, each coupled to 5 H. P., 1200 R. P. M. motor.
One double 70-inch Sturtevant blower, direct coupled to 150 H. P., 600 R. P. M. motor.

PLANING MILL ON TIMBER DOCK.

One 30x20-inch No. 1 timber sizer, direct coupled to 85 H. P., 900 R. P. M. motor.
One No. 94 planer and matcher, direct coupled to 35 H. P., 900 R. P. M. motor.
One double 60-inch Sturtevant blower, direct coupled to 150 H. P., 600 R. P. M. motor.

DRY LUMBER SORTER.

Dry lumber sorter, driven by one 35 H. P., 900 R. P. M. belted motor.

LUMBER STACKERS.

Eight lumber stackers, driven by eight 25 H. P., 600 R. P. M. belted motors.

FUEL CONVEYORS.

Two fuel conveyors, driven by two 35 H. P., 900 R. P. M. belted motors.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.

Two 14-inch centrifugal pumps for pumping into log ponds, each direct coupled to 85 H. P., 720 R. P. M. motor.

MACHINE SHOP.

One 2 H P. motor connected to upright drill.
One 2 H. P. motor connected to bolt cutter.
One 7½ H. P. motor connected to planer.
One 2 H. P. motor connected to pipe machine.
One 2 H. P. motor connected to pipe machine.
One 3½ H. P. motor connected to shaper.
One 5 H. P. motor connected to radial drill.
One 3½ H. P. motor connected to machine lathe.

RELAY BLOWER STATIONS.

Two double 70-inch Sturtevant blowers, belted to two 150 H. P., 600 R. P. M. motors.

Transformers inside the mills reduce the pressure to 440 volts, at which pressure the motors driving the various mill machines are operated. All of the machines in the three mills of this plant are driven by the General Electric Company's Form K induction motors, which on account of their extreme simplicity and sturdiness are especially suited to this class of work. Moreover the electric motor of such sizes as are used in this work is essentially a high speed high efficiency machine, making it not only possible but highly desirable to connect this direct to the shaft of the machine to be driven. This has been done in all except a few instances, as the higher efficiency obtained with the absence of long belts and lines of overhead shafting more than justifies the extra first cost for individual motors. Swing saws, planers, matchers and band saws are all connected direct to the driving motor. This makes the lighting remarkably good, as it does away with all overhead shafting and belts, and at the same time gives an installation of remarkable flexibility. The good lighting and entire absence of belts is well shown in Fig. 3, which illustrates the direct motor drive to one of the Berlin band rip saws.

The dust which is generally such an obstacle to the satisfactory operation of planing mills is removed by electricity. Seven double blowers are driven by 150 horsepower motors, drawing the dust up through a system of pipes. These blowers are distributed through the mill as follows: One in each of the small planing mills H and I shown in the diagram, two in the rough lumber shed and three in the main planing mill. About eight ounces of pressure is maintained by these, which not only carries away dust and fine shavings, but also knots and large chips. One of these blowers is shown in Fig. 4 and the arrangement of the pipes is well shown in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5, showing an 85-horsepower motor connected to a timber sizer, gives a very good idea of the simplicity and compactness of this form of drive. This sizer is in the planing mill on the timber dock, as shown in the diagram.

Each of the motors is supplied with a starting device and protecting fuses at the motor so that each machine is a plant in itself and practically independent of the other machines. Fig. 6 shows one of these starting compensators connected to a motor driving a band edger. The fuses at each machine protect that motor and its cable from internal injury, and as the cables are encased in iron conduits fire danger is eliminated.

The entire installation is one that exemplifies the best and most economical methods of handling lumber and the cleanliness and flexibility secured by the improved methods used are making the dutsy sawmills of the past more and more uncommon.

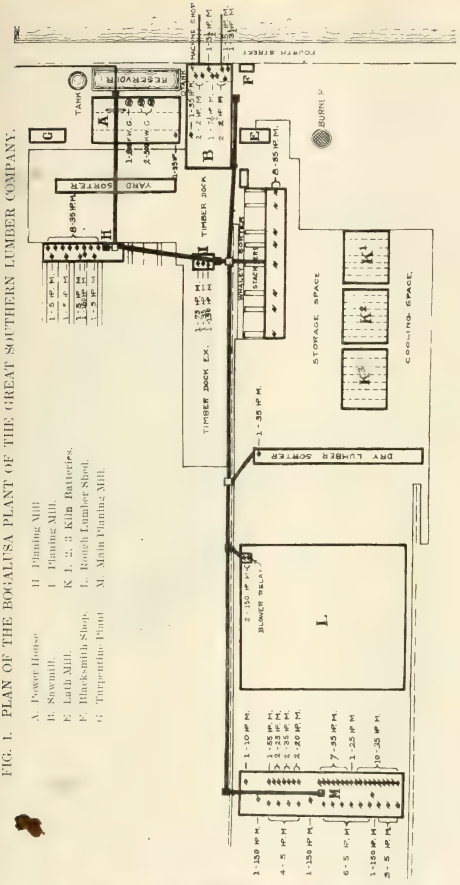


FIG. 1. PLAN OF THE BOGALUSA PLANT OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN LUMBER COMPANY.

A. Power House. H. Planing Mill.
B. Sawmill. I. Planing Mill.
E. Lath Mill. K. 1, 2, 3 Kiln Batteries.
F. Blacksmith Shop. L. Rough Lumber Shed.
G. Turpentine Plant. M. Main Planing Mill.



FIG. 2. POWER HOUSE, GREAT SOUTHERN LUMBER COMPANY



FIG. 3. BERLIN BAND RESAW DIRECT CONNECTED TO 55 H. P. GENERAL ELECTRIC INDUCTION MOTOR.



FIG. 4. STURTEVANT BLOWER BELT CONNECTED TO 150 H. P. GENERAL ELECTRIC INDUCTION MOTOR



FIG. 6 BERLIN BAND RESAW, SHOWING GENERAL ELECTRIC INDUCTION MOTOR AND MOTOR STARTER.

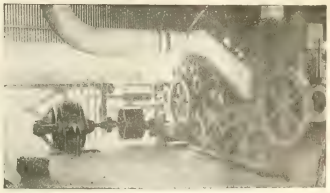


FIG. 5. TIMBER SIZER DIRECT CONNECTED TO 85 H.P. GENERAL ELECTRIC INDUCTION MOTOR

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries from Hardwood Record readers as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department freely, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade in a succinct and intelligent manner.

Another Inspection Conference.

The following letter is being sent out by Hugh McIlvain of J. Gibson McIlvain & Co., Philadelphia, acting chairman, referring to the conference on inspection rules held in Philadelphia in March, and calling another for next month. The invitation has been sent to the delegates present at the former conference and to the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, New Haven, Conn.; Lumber Trade Club of Boston; Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Springfield, Mass.; Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of Philadelphia; Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia; Lumbermen's Exchange of Baltimore; New York Lumber Trade Association; Building Material Men's Association of West Chester, N. Y.; Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of the State of New York, Utica, N. Y.; New Jersey Lumbermen's Protective Association, Newark, N. J.; Pittsburg Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association; Lumber Dealers' Association of Connecticut, New Haven, Conn.; Cincinnati Lumbermen's Exchange; Buffalo Lumbermen's Exchange; Hardwood Lumber Dealers of Norfolk, and the Lumbermen's Exchange of Washington.

The call reads as follows:

Gentlemen: Acting under suggestions and by the advice of a number of associations interested, you are hereby notified that all associations represented at the conference on inspection rules, which was held in Philadelphia March 6, 1908, are urgently requested to reconvene there at the Bellevue-Stratford hotel, September 24, 1908, at 11 a. m., to act upon such business as shall come before the meeting, and especially for the purpose of giving the inspection question further consideration. This will probably be one of the most important meetings ever held by the hardwood trade, and your association should be represented. Send as large a delegation as you think proper, arranging to stay two days if necessary. In the meantime, kindly have your association defer consideration of the new National hardwood rules, as adopted at the Milwaukee convention June 11 and 12, 1908, and recommend to the individual members of your association that they continue buying under the old National Hardwood Lumber Association rules of 1905 or the Northeastern rules, pending the action of the Philadelphia conference in September. Please let me hear from you promptly after receipt of this and oblige

Yours truly,

HUGH McILVAIN,
Acting Chairman

About Consignments to Hamburg.

HAMBURG, July 25.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I have just noticed the article relative to consignments of whitewood logs, etc., on page 32 of your June 25 issue, and can only assert that what is said about Antwerp and Havre ports refers with the same force to Hamburg. The heavy consignments of American lumbermen to their foreign customers have injured the market so that conditions here are unsatisfactory now, and even fine logs are fetching low prices. Hamburg has never seen such a heavy stock of American whitewood logs as now. All sheds and yards are absolutely filled up, so that it has been necessary to enlarge the largest yards very considerably. If the American exporters of whitewood would not bear losses, they should not make further consignments in the present state of the market, or at all events not make consignments in immense quantities. Some six weeks ago an American manufacturer and exporter shipped to Hamburg a large consignment of poplar or whitewood logs, asking 85 marks per cubic meter, c. i. f. Hamburg for it. It was quite impossible for me to obtain that price at the present state of the market or to persuade any one to let me have a counter offer approaching his limit. Buyers asked to make a firm, reasonable offer laughed and said: "We can buy all we need from 45 marks to 72 marks." The shipper was not inclined to reduce his price according to the present situation of the market, and I must pass the lot.

Some days ago I saw the shipment still lying in the open room of the dock in the rays of the sun, so that the logs now here about six weeks will burst more and more. Until that date the dock rent was already more than 400 marks and if time of interest and damage by weather, etc., be considered, it is quite out of question at the present moment to get the price asked.

A further nuisance is that some people mark their logs with their full firm and domicile. The shipper of the before-mentioned lot did this, too, so that consumers remarked, "We know the exporter who has marked his firm, etc., on the ends of the logs; now we can buy directly and will save us the amount of the agent's commission."

If satisfactory business relations shall be continued between these American exporters and their agents here, shippers should only mark their logs with their initial letter, as the most prominent firms are doing it. I should be glad if you would submit this to your readers, believing it will be of interest to some lumbermen. F. GUILLAUM SPINDLER.

Large New Lumber Company.

T. A. Green of Ontonagon and C. H. Worcester of Chassell, Mich., have purchased the interests of the C. V. McMillan Company and formed the Greenwood Lumber Company. Mr. Worcester is president and Mr. Green secretary and general manager, and these gentlemen control practically all the stock.

The transaction is a large one, involving about 15,000 acres of timber land, a sawmill and other property. Two-thirds of the land is west of Ontonagon, the rest east, while the mill has been one of the industries of the town for many years. Woods operations will be started at once, and work will consist principally in extending tracks and getting ready for great activity in future. The Ontonagon Railroad Company, which owns the line connecting the mill with the timber west of town, is not included in the deal, but is a separate institution.



THORNTON A. GREEN, ONTONAGON, MICH.

It will be continued under the management of Mr. Green, who virtually owns all the stock.

Messrs. Worcester and Green of the new company are both successful lumbermen, and are well known throughout the upper peninsula. Mr. Worcester is president of the Worcester Lumber Company, which is operating at several points in the northland. Mr. Green has been treasurer and manager of the C. V. McMillan Company. He came to Ontonagon in 1900, the year following the establishment of the business. Largely through his efforts the institution has been made one of the substantial, reliable ones of the upper peninsula, and there is much satisfaction locally over the fact that he is to continue as general manager.

Semi-Annual Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Association.

The seventeenth semi-annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Association was held at Lancaster, Pa., on July 29, President T. J. Snowden of Scranton in the chair and 150 members present. Rabbi Isadore Rosenthal of Shaaray Shomegim Temple, representing Mayor McCaskey, made the address of welcome. Vice-president S. C. Creary of Bloomsburg responding. Matters concerning mainly trade conditions took up the day's session.

On July 30, resolutions endorsing the step taken for the preservation of the forests, and one condemning as dishonest the practice, which is growing in the trade, of cancelling orders for material without the consent of both buyer and seller, and filling orders in the order of price,

News Miscellany.

Death of Colonel McLeod.

The death of Col. A. D. McLeod, assistant general freight agent of the Chicago, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, which occurred at Cincinnati July 18, was a severe shock not only to the railroad fraternity, but to the lumber trade generally, by whom he was greatly beloved. As a matter of fact there was no man connected with railroad interests so well known to lumbermen as was Col. McLeod. He was an expert on lumber freight traffic cost, and was always an advocate of transporting stock at a just price. To him, perhaps, more than to any [illegible] connected with the roads were lumbermen indebted for moderate transportation charges throughout the territory in which the C., H. & D. is a prominent factor.

Col. McLeod was in Chicago only a few weeks ago and attended the last Hoo Hoo concatenation held here. He was apparently in the best of health and his sudden taking off was a distinct shock to the Hoo Hoo friends especially. He was an exceedingly popular man, due to his cordiality, his extreme politeness, and his accommodating disposition. Not only had he hosts of friends among lumbermen and railroad men, but every lumber newspaper man held him in rare affection, because he was at all times their friend. He will be missed by all of them.

rather than in the order of the time of shipment agreed upon, were adopted. It was the sense of the meeting that an order once placed and accepted constituted a binding contract. The assistance of kindred business organizations is asked in formulating some plan for correcting these evils.

In Financial Difficulty.

F. M. Gealey was recently appointed receiver for the W. E. McMillan Company, Inc., of Pittsburg, on application of the Ward Lumber Company, the De Ran Lumber Company, and Lantz Brothers. In a recent explanation of the difficulties into which the company has become involved, Mr. McMillan stated that the company was formed about eighteen months ago with a capital of $25,000; that it is a close corporation with himself representing practically the entire ownership and control of the company. The present receivership was forced by a combination of business troubles in which the company became involved, in addition to the general depressed condition of business affairs. The company was caught hard in the failures of Gabbe Brothers of New York; E. E. Price of Baltimore; the Geisel Flaning Mill Company of Harrisburg, Pa., and the New York Lumber & Storage Company of New York City. In addition to these troubles the McMillan Company had advanced money on lumber contracts to four mills in West Virginia and Kentucky whose stock it was taking, and of late it was unable to move much of the stock on a cash basis. It also had some money invested recently in the export trade which is at present tied up. The company's assets at present figure $25,000, consisting of lumber and accounts receivable; its liabilities are about $18,000, and the receivership will be only temporary. It will continue business at the present office, 339 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, and all new business will be done by the receiver on a cash basis. In three months it expects to be in good business standing again and have the facilities for doing a large lumber business.

Permission to Perforate Postage Stamps.

The following order has been issued by the Postmaster-General of the United States regarding the perforation of postage and special delivery stamps for the purposes of identification and to prevent theft.

"United States postage stamps, to be acceptable for postage, must be absolutely without defacement: Provided, That for the purpose of identification only, and not for advertising, it shall be permissible to puncture or perforate letters, numerals or other marks or devices in United States postage and special delivery stamps. The punctures or perforations shall not exceed one-thirty-second of an inch in diameter, and the whole space occupied by the identifying device shall not exceed one-half inch square. The puncturing or perforating must be done in such manner as to leave the stamp easily recognizable as genuine and not previously used. The use of ink or other coloring matter in connection with such puncturing or perforating is prohibited."

This privilege is the result of efforts of the Merchants' Association of New York, which has furnished to the Postoffice Department full information regarding the perforation of stamps in foreign countries—a practice which has been in vogue for many years, with considerable benefit to commercial interests and no annoyance to the authorities. In issuing the present order a machine having six letters was experimented with, the perforations making the letters not greater than a thirty-second of an inch in diameter, and occupying an area of not more than one-half square inch. A ten-die machine, run by motor and with a capacity of 1,000 stamps a minute, can be made for about $100

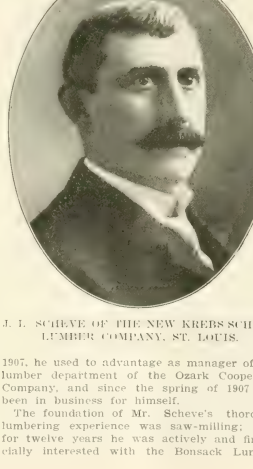
Succeeds R. F. Krebs Lumber Company.

Announcement comes from St. Louis that R. F. Krebs and J. L. Scheve have organized the Krebs-Scheve Lumber Company, succeeding the R. F. Krebs Lumber Company, large wholesalers of hardwoods for domestic and export trade, at St. Louis.



R. F. KREBS OF THE NEW KREBS-SCHEVE LUMBER COMPANY, ST. LOUIS.

Both gentlemen are experienced in the hardwood lumber business. Mr. Krebs began his career with the old Eau Claire Lumber Company of St. Louis, remaining with them until they sold out seven years later. He then traveled for the Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company, and in 1890 formed a connection with what was then Steele & Hibbard. Fifteen years with that excellent firm gave Mr. Krebs a good training in hardwoods which, in 1906-



J. L. SCHEVE OF THE NEW KREBS-SCHEVE LUMBER COMPANY, ST. LOUIS.

1907, he used to advantage as manager of the lumber department of the Ozark Cooperage Company, and since the spring of 1907 has been in business for himself.

The foundation of Mr. Scheve's thorough lumbering experience was saw-milling; then for twelve years he was actively and financially interested with the Bonsack Lumber Company, and for the past two years has been representing the W. D. Reeves Lumber Company of Helena, Ark.

The new firm has ample financial backing, and both gentlemen have a wide acquaintance among hardwood lumber consumers, as well as throughout the producing section in the South, so that a successful future for the new company is practically assured.

Building Operations for July.

Notwithstanding the circumstance that a national political campaign is just about to open, building conditions in this country continue to improve. Official building reports from forty-five leading cities of the country, including Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx, received by The American Contractor, Chicago, for the month of July, show quite a decided gain as compared with the preceding month. The gain, as compared with July, 1907, is about three and one-half per cent, whereas last month the loss was 15 per cent. In March it was 37 per cent, in April 33 per cent, and in May 19 per cent. For the first time in many months New York appears on the right side of the ledger, the gain over July, 1907, being 23 per cent.

City	July, 1908, cost	July, 1907, cost	Per cent gain	Per cent loss
Baltimore	$ 430,207	$ 657,452	..	34
Birmingham	100,250	167,870	..	..
Buffalo	721,000	997,000	..	28
Chicago	5,042,400	5,376,500	..	6
Chattanooga	177,710	378,745	..	54
Cincinnati	814,710	797,202	2	..
Columbus	377,905	398,050	5	..
Dallas	264,580	239,059	7	..
Denver	698,025	524,850	33	..
Detroit	849,950	1,576,700	..	46
Grand Rapids	230,310	221,452	4	..
Hartford	91,780	219,780	..	58
Indianapolis	582,652	486,846	19	..
Louisville	160,567	291,500	120	..
Los Angeles	1,452,290	1,313,020	7	..
Milwaukee	1,103,830	993,400	11	..
Minneapolis	943,485	964,655	..	4
Memphis	438,039	432,453	1	..
Mobile	129,150	103,809	24	..
Nashville	297,670	171,877	20	..
New Haven	367,780	251,810	45	..
New Orleans	439,575	378,862	76	..
Manhattan	12,484,542	7,500,575	82	..
Brooklyn	2,876,600	5,251,275	..	45
Bronx	1,060,162	1,230,390	..	14
New York	18,230,307	14,706,240	23	..
Omaha	576,040	432,240	33	..
Philadelphia	2,912,480	3,784,150	..	23
Paterson	501,638	215,089	42	..
Portland, Ore.	1,068,566	762,571	36	..
Reading	220,450	217,575	..	99
Rochester	393,845	652,223	..	61
St. Paul	778,524	1,050,500	..	26
San Antonio	204,990	193,815	6	..
Scranton	259,828	258,532	1	..
Spokane	423,500	478,995	..	9
South Bend	70,417	214,290	..	67
Syracuse	406,000	342,995	18	..
Salt Lake City	424,570	146,000	190	..
Topeka	134,041	129,220	4	..
Toledo	354,528	208,845	71	..
Terre Haute	80,655	147,050	..	45
Washington	1,113,017	965,200	15	..
Worcester	144,452	108,015	..	64
Wilkes-Barre	206,934	167,924	21	..
Total	$44,086,686	$42,569,067	3.5	..

Receiver Appointed for A. M. Turner Lumber Company.

Attorney Elmer W. Moore, Frick bldg. annex, Pittsburg, has been appointed receiver for the A. M. Turner Lumber Company, with offices in the Union Bank building, Pittsburg. This connection was taken at the instance of four creditors, whose claims are as follows:

A. M. Turner, $225,500; C. K. Hillegas, $10,500. The Hercules Paper Bag Co., $4,000, and H. H. Hillegas, $5,000. The capital of the company is $100,000. Its nominal assets are estimated at $225,000 and its total liabilities at $90,000.

A. M. Turner Lumber Company is one of the best known yellow pine concerns in Pittsburg. Its timber lands are at Picayune, Miss., and its president, A. M. Turner, is a thorough-going wholesaler who was for some years associated with G. W. C. Johnston, now president of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company. The company was caught last year in a big Canadian railroad contract which for some reason resulted in a big suit. It also furnished a large amount of lumber for the Coney Island Amusement Company of Pittsburg, which has

been a defunct concern for several months. General stagnation of the lumber business in the South is given as the chief cause for the financial trouble of the company. Many of its creditors had threatened to bring suit and it was to offset individual action that the application for a receiver was made at this time. Receiver Moore states that by careful management the company will be able to pay every creditor in full and then will be in a position to resume business on a substantial basis.

Chicago Hoo-Hoo Prepare for Annual.

Tuesday evening, August 4 the general committee which is preparing for the great annual to be held in this city September 8, 9, 10 and 11 held a meeting at the Auditorium hotel, to which all Chicago members of the order were invited. The sweltering weather caused the attendance to be somewhat smaller than had been expected, but those who were present when the meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock made up in strict attention to business and apparent aptitude for the affair in hand what they lacked in numbers.

It was shown that the financial end of the work is progressing in good shape, and the gentlemen in charge of this important part of the arrangements say that when the visitors arrive they will be in position to show them the time of their Hoo-Hoo lives.

As previously announced, the Auditorium hotel will be the headquarters for the business meetings and the general rendezvous. Rates at this hotel have been secured as follows:

One person in a room without bath, $2 a day and up.

Two or more in a room without bath, $1.50 a day and up.

One person in a room with bath, $3.50 and up.

Two or more persons in a room with bath, $2.50 and up.

Each additional person in room with bath, $1.50 and up.

At the other hotels with which arrangements have been entered into, the rates range from $1.50 a day up for each person. The hotel accommodations of Chicago are excellent and no one need fear not being able to get a comfortable room at a moderate price should his arrival be too late to permit of his being received at the Auditorium.

The following program has been arranged. It is, of course, subject to alterations, but these, if any, probably will be slight:

Hoo-Hoo Annual Program September 8-11.

September 8—Registration at Auditorium hotel.
Afternoon, initiation of Osirian Cloister.
Evening, banquet of Osirian Cloister.
September 9—9 a. m., registration of visitors.
9:00 a. m., business session.
1 p. m., continuation of business session on board steamer Theodore Roosevelt.
2:15 p. m., trip on Michigan City, Ind., on steamer Theodore Roosevelt.
12:15 p. m., arrive at Michigan City.
1 p. m., luncheon at Coney Island Cafe, bathing and other amusements, including exhibition by the swan crew. Return on steamer Theodore Roosevelt via Gary, Ind.
September 10—9:00 a. m., business session.
2 p. m., ladies' automobile trip around park and boulevard system.
8 p. m., ladies' musicale.
9:00 p. m., consolidation and [illegible] fest.
September 11—9:00 a. m., business session.
Afternoon, ladies' shopping tour.
Evening, Hoo-Hoo and their ladies at amusement park.

James H. West will be chairman of the committee in charge of the boat trip.

Irving McCauley will be chairman of the committee in charge of the automobile trip and the other [illegible] feature.

Obituary.

James Strong, a prominent lumber merchant and manufacturer, and president of James Strong & Company, Inc., of this city, died suddenly on July 25, at Atlantic City, N. J., where he had been for some time for his health.

Mr. Strong was born at White Haven, Pa., [illegible] supplemented by several terms at Wyoming Seminary. His first experience in the lumber business was acquired in White Haven, which offered so many facilities for embarking in this line of trade; from there, to his advantage, he removed to Williamsport, Pa., and thence, with still greater inducements, to Philadelphia, in 1880, where he had lived ever since, and where he had made for himself a name, not only as a man eminently qualified to attain the highest success in the business in which he was engaged, but as one scrupulously honest in all his dealings. He was a member and elder in the Lutheran Church, a trustee of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., and of Pennsylvania College, to which institutions he gave substantially of his means. To him no philanthropic enterprise appealed in vain.

Some Jolly Fishermen.

There is a jolly party of lumbermen in Canada chaperoned by Will McLean of the Wood Mosaic Flooring & Lumber Company of Louisville and New Albany. Edward L. Davis of the Edward L. Davis Lumber Company, and A. T. McDonald of the Louisville Commercial Club, are at the camp of the McLean boys at Pykonga. It is always a case of many fish and general good rest when this party visits their lodge.



W. A. McLEAN, THE BOSS FISHERMAN.

We understand Will McLean is the boss fisherman, don't know what kind of bait he uses, whether it is silver or otherwise, but do know that the bass and muscallonge take to the woods [illegible] Scotch highballs on and [illegible] Davis and the rest of the bunch will have just as [illegible] *facie* evidence that McLean can get hold of fish no matter how he catches them.

Receiver Asked for Southern Company.

[illegible] asked on the Equity Land & Lumber Company, [illegible] is estimated at half a million dollars. It con- [illegible] double band sawmill, railroad, etc. The West Michigan Furniture Company of Holland, Mich., is the principal stockholder.

The Engle Land & Lumber Company's affairs are in a rather chaotic state, both legally and financially. It seems that two big suits for the recovery of considerable sums of money have been enjoined from getting judgment until the receivership case is settled.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The plant of the American District Steam Fitting Company at Tonawanda, N. Y., was destroyed by fire July 25, and 1,500,000 feet of lumber burned.

Practical work now being done by the University of Wisconsin is bringing about remarkable results in the northern part of the state, where farmers are being shown how they can obtain profitable returns from land that has heretofore been undeveloped. They are transforming the cutover lands in the upper section of the state from a wilderness into a rich agricultural region.

The South Fork Lumber Company is a new concern in Lee county, Kentucky.

The Frost Veneer Seating Company of Sheboygan, Wis., whose plant in Antigo was recently destroyed by fire, has decided not to rebuild. Efforts are being made to have the concern reconsider its determination, as it was one of the town's valuable industries.

The Oklahoma Land & Lumber Company of Vernon, Tex., has been incorporated at Guthrie, Okla., with a capital of $1,000,000.

The Fred A. Sass Company is a new Chicago concern which will manufacture and deal in mouldings. It is capitalized at $50,000.

At Hoquiam, Wash., recently, the drykilns of the Coast Shingle Company, containing 4,000,000 shingles, were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $10,000.

The plant of the Michigan Manufacturing & Lumber Company at Holly, Mich., has resumed operations after the usual summer shutdown for repairs.

Three new industries—a butter dish factory, a sawmill and a chair stock factory—have recently been located at Sidnaw, Mich. They will consume about a million and a half feet of hardwood a year. The butter dish factory to be erected by William Bettner & Son of Traverse City, Mich., will be in operation by the last of the year.

The Hanson-Ward veneer factory at Bay City, Mich. has resumed operations after a month's suspension.

Charles Eldred & Rose Company is a new concern to enter the wood carving business at Boston, capitalized at $20,000. Arthur Rose of Roslindale is president and Walter Kenniston of Jamaica Plains, treasurer.

The Santa Fe railroad has purchased 1,000 acres of land about thirty-five miles south of Hutchinson, Kan., on which it will plant catalpa trees for ties.

The Cleveland Woodenware Company has been organized to take over the business of the R. L. Frome Company of Howard's Grove, Wis., which was recently destroyed by fire. Veneer and furniture will be manufactured, as well as [illegible].

The St. Louis Lumber Company has been incorporated at Portland, Me., with a capital of $1,000,000. C. E. Eaton is president and T. L. Croteau, treasurer, both of Portland.

Fire at Burkett, Ind., July 21, caused a loss of $20,000 to the Gaskell lumber yards at that place.

A new lumber company for Jackson county, Arkansas, was chartered the last of the month. It is styled the Schneider-Stegall Lumber Company, and is capitalized at $4,000. It will deal in soft and hard woods.

The Mason-Featherston Lumber Company of Asheville, N. C., wholesalers of hardwood, has dissolved partnership, the business being continued by E. C. Mason.

Claiming that improved business conditions justify them in so doing, all the big lumber mills along the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad will be opened within the next few weeks with full force. About 5,000 men will be re-employed.

The works of the Chicago Tie Preserving Company, at Mount Vernon, Ill., will resume August 1 after a shutdown of ten months. A full force of workmen will be employed.

The Baltimore & Ohio has sold 200,000 acres of hardwood timber in West Virginia for $2,000,000. The land lies in a mountainless region, drained by the tributaries of the Great Kanawha.

New fence posts, patented by Col. W. A. Oliphant of Petersburg, Ind., will be used by the Evansville & Terre Haute System along its right of way, the road having purchased the right to manufacture enough to build 600 miles of fence. The chief features of the post are a block of concrete which goes into the earth, and an inserted post of creosoted wood, solidly anchored to the block with iron fastenings. The post seems to be practically indestructible.

The Hall City Hardwood Lumber Company, a newly organized concern, is putting in a fine hardwood mill at Hall City, Pa., and will have it in running order within a month. The plant will have a daily capacity of 30,000 feet. The company will lumber some fine tracts of hardwood timber, and will commence operations as soon as possible.

The Goodman Lumber Company of Marinette, Wis., has commenced work on a new mill, lumber plant and town which will be built in the woods on the Soo line, ten miles from Dunbar. The Soo Railroad has already put in a siding and designated the station as Goodman. The company will construct a logging railroad, complete modern sawmill and large boarding house.

E. J. Young of Madison, Wis., and F. N. Norton of Medford, Wis., have purchased a tract of 5,000 acres of timber at Indian river.

On August 1 an immense fire occurred on the south wharf of the Sawyer-Goodman Company of Marinette, on the Menominee river. The total damage exceeded $150,000, covered by insurance. An immense amount of lumber was consumed, the fire departments being practically powerless to stop the blaze.

The Belhaven Lumber & Manufacturing Company has been organized at Raleigh, N. C., by J. A. Wilkinson, William Schultz and others; capital, $100,000.

One of the largest lumber deals of the year was consummated last month when the Edward Hines Lumber Company purchased the entire cut of three sawmills, two belonging to the N. Ludington Company of Marinette, Wis., and the Ford River mill of the I. Stephenson Company. The amount of lumber sold was over 65,000,000 feet, and it is said the consideration was close to $700,000.

The G. C. Pratt Lumber & Tie Company, capitalized at $10,000, will deal in lumber and railroad materials at Chicago. It is a newly organized concern.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

CHICAGO

George O'Hara, the hardwood man of Cairo, Ill., was in town a few days last week en route to the East, where he will join his family for a little stay at Cape May.

C. J. L. Meyer, formerly a millionaire lumberman and railroad president of Marinette, Wis., died recently at the age of seventy-seven years. His funeral was held at Fond du Lac.

T. S. Estabrook of the Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company returned last week from a visit to his operations at Gould, Ark., where he was in conference with the local manager, S. G. McClellan.

E. F. Dodge of the P. G. Dodge Lumber Company, Fisher building, returned to the city last week after visiting his Nashville operations.

Chicago friends of H. P. Coe of Painesville, O., the well-known veneer machinery manufacturer, will be glad to know he is convalescent after a severe illness which kept him confined to the house the greater portion of last month.

R. S. Huddleston, secretary of the Otis Manufacturing Company, is back from a visit to the mill and main office of the company at New Orleans. Mr. Huddleston reports the mahogany trade in good condition.

Paul Johnson of the North Shore Lumber Company, Thompson, Mich., was a Chicago visitor last week.

F. R. Whiting, president of the Whiting Manufacturing Company of Abingdon, Va., and Philadelphia, Pa., was a recent visitor to this market.

Harvey Wilce of the T. Wilce Company, extensive flooring manufacturers of Chicago, is killing two birds with one stone by looking over affairs at his northern camps, and in the meantime doing a little fishing.

James D. Lacey, the well-known timber man, accompanied by his wife and his daughter, Mrs. Victor Thrane, spent last week at the celebration in honor of the Prince of Wales at Quebec, where they went in their new craft, the Tonopah. They are now cruising among the Thousand Islands, and have as their guests Mr. Hofstra of the Seacoast Lumber Company, New York, and his wife.

J. P. McParland, who conducts a large hardwood yard on Laflin street, has changed over his business somewhat and organized the McParland & Konzen Lumber Company, which has been incorporated with a paid-up capital of $50,000. Mr. McParland is the largest stockholder, and J. P. Konzen, the other principal, is well known to the trade as head of the lumber purchasing department of Kelley, Maus & Co. for the last eighteen years, so that he is particularly fitted to assume charge of the extensive wagonstock business of the concern, while Mr. McParland will conduct the lumber end of the trade.

W. E. Trainer of the Trainer Brothers Lumber Company, wholesalers of hardwoods, is making a lengthy southern trip.

The F. Krause Company, capitalized at $40,000, which will manufacture interior finish and woodwork and deal in lumber, is a new Chicago concern.

J. V. Stimson, the well-known lumberman of Huntingburg, Ind., was a recent caller at the Record office.

Ollie Clem, a prominent handle manufacturer of Hugh, Okla., was a Chicago visitor the last of the month.

R. M. Carrier of Sardis, Miss., was in the city the latter part of July.

The T. B. Stone Lumber Company consummated a deal last week whereby they purchased all the stock and assets of the Stone & Heyser Lumber Company of Cincinnati, O., with a branch office at Memphis, Tenn., and assume all liabilities. W. E. Heyser, who had charge of the Memphis office, will be located at Cincinnati headquarters. The Stone & Heyser Lumber Company will go out of business and the Memphis office will be discontinued.

The Lumbermen's Association of Chicago has taken decisive action in favor of improvement of the Chicago river and the proposed deep waterway from the gulf to the lakes. The trade committee of the association was instructed to continue its efforts to obtain an unobstructed 200-foot channel from the head of the drainage canal to the mouth of the river, and to urge the city of Chicago, the drainage trustees, and the government that no more bridges be constructed over the main river unless the draws be 200 feet wide, and that no further money be paid on other channels until the main channel is completed. It urged, also, that the bridges now over the main river at points narrower than 200 feet be removed as speedily as possible, that all center piers be removed, that the river be straightened where there are obtruding parts, and that condemnation proceedings be prosecuted vigorously wherever property obstructs the 200 feet width.

BOSTON

The new factories and office buildings of the Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Company at Gardner, Mass., will be ready within a month. The new buildings cost about $400,000, and are constructed of pressed brick with concrete trimmings, with the exception of the office building, which is of granite up to the third story. The various factories are connected by steel bridges.

W. F. Whitney & Co., manufacturers of chairs, South Ashburnham, Mass., suffered a loss of about $15,000 by fire last month. The fire was confined to the company's storehouse.

Morris and James R. Hall of the Hall Lumber Company, Boston, have been spending the past two weeks in British Columbia and the State of Washington. They are expected home in a few days.

E. P. Wheedon of W. D. Young & Co., Bay City, Mich., has returned home from a trip East. He spent about two weeks in this city.

E. N. Eames of the Boston Lumber Company has returned from a business trip to Maine.

W. C. Bates of the W. C. Bates Company, Boston, has been away on a vacation trip for the past three weeks.

F. B. Reynolds of the Boston Lumber Company has returned from his vacation.

Mr. Hawes, representing Scatcherd & Son, hardwood dealers, Buffalo, N. Y., has been a visitor in the Boston market recently.

L. F. Rollins of New York, representing F. M. Farrior & Co., Birmingham, Ala., was in the East last week.

The woodenware factory of Brown Bros., Winchenden, Mass., has resumed operations after a shutdown of nearly five weeks.

Stetson, Cutler & Co., Boston, has closed its mills at St. Johns, N. B.

NASHVILLE

The Dixie Lumber Company, with a capital stock of $100,000, is the latest addition to the lumber interests of Nashville. The two moving spirits in the enterprise are John J. Ward and J. G. Cunningham. Mr. Cunningham will be in active charge of the business. He has had much experience in the world of lumber and has been making his plans for many months, and during the recent financial stringency, when the market was down, he bought heavily. The company believe that the advance in the market which has come with the return of confidence, will bring a handsome profit for them on the stock already on hand. A site for the plant has been secured in South Nashville on the line of the Tennessee Central, and on this the necessary buildings will be erected. The executive offices of the company will be located in rooms 1104, 1106 and 1108 Stahlman building, the same ones in which are also located the offices of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association and other lumber representatives and interests. A charter for the company will be taken out in a few days.

A special from Dover, Tenn., announces that J. H. Ellarson of Clarksville, Tenn., has bought a half interest in the A. M. Tippitt planing mill and lumber plant at Dover, Tenn. Mr. Ellarson, who is a trained lumberman, will take

entire charge of the new interests he has acquired at Dover. He will incidentally install quite a lot of new machinery.

A special from Hickman, Ky., announces that the Mengel Box Company is having a large tow boat built at Marietta, O., for the purpose of towing timber for the Hickman branch of the Mengel interests. A fleet of barges is also being built; also a large gasoline tow boat, the latter in course of construction in the company's yards. These facilities are necessary on account of the large increase in the company's business in the past few years.

While languishing in jail at Murray, Ky., on the charge of having pulled off a crooked timber land transaction in Mississippi and thereby defrauding F. M. Smith of Tennessee out of some $1,500, J. M. Burgess still tried to do business with the outside world. A letter from a gentleman in Nashville written to Burgess at Hotel Latham in Murray, Ky., was intercepted by the authorities, and this letter disclosed the fact that the Nashville man was ready to pay down $7,000 cash and the balance of the purchase money in one, two and three years. Burgess is said to have told Jailor Johnson that if permitted his liberty two or three days he would have no trouble in getting $10,000 of the Tennessee man.

The large sawmill plant of Buchannan Brothers, of Waverly, Tenn., has been totally destroyed by fire. The mill was located on Blue creek, about ten miles south of Waverly. The origin is unknown. The loss is several thousand dollars, with no insurance.

The many friends of Hamilton Love, the popular young lumberman of this city, will be glad to learn that his little son, Hamilton, Jr., who was dangerously ill for many weeks with typhoid fever, is now out of danger.

Two painful injuries are reported in sawmills during the past week or so. In one Sam R. Sells, a prominent Republican leader of Johnson City, Tenn., suffered the loss of his hand in a planing mill of which he is proprietor at that place. Mr. Sells was recently chosen by the Republicans in convention assembled as elector for the state-at-large. In the other accident, which occurred at Westmoreland, near Nashville, William Killian suffered a fractured skull. He will recover.

Quite an exodus of Nashville lumbermen has taken place since the city surrendered to the recent hot spell. John B. Ransom has gone to Canada and other Eastern points for a vacation and fishing trip. Sam Lieberman of Lieberman, Loveman & O'Brien, is away on a vacation.

Arthur B. Ransom and Mrs. Ransom have left for a pleasure trip to northern and eastern points. M. F. Greene of the Davidson-Benedict Company has gone to New York. A. L. Hayes of the A. L. Hayes Lumber Company has gone to Savannah, Ga. John Love is still in Nova Scotia.

John S. Denton, secretary of the Southern Lumber & Manufacturing Company, has announced his candidacy for the office of state treasurer of Tennessee. This is a nice fat office, combining with it also the attendant position of insurance commissioner. The former pays $3,500 and the latter $1,500, about $5,000 in all a year, and for four years.

What is regarded by many of the lumbermen as the turning point to a period of old times and renewed good times was furnished in the month of July just ended. July is ordinarily not regarded as a very good month by the lumber people, but they report with unanimity that the month of July just ended was unusually good, in fact a genuine surprise. An improvement had even characterized the June business, but its record was not a steady one. With July, however, a steady increase in business was noted all along the line. Prices have taken an upward tendency and lumbermen are beginning to realize that the worst is a thing of the past. The hardwood situation remains the same save for the stiffening in prices. Low prices which would have been welcomed a few months back are now being turned down promptly by the lumbermen. The railroads operating out of Nashville report a tonnage which about equals the record this time last year, before the "late unpleasantness." The demand for quartered oak is fine and plain oak shows improvement, although still just a trifle "off." Nashville dealers are positively refusing to dispose of any of their stuff at poor prices and are uniformly holding out for better ones.

BRISTOL

W. M. Ritter of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company of Columbus, Ohio, and J. Mortimer, Jr., the latter general superintendent of all the Ritter operations in West Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, were in Bristol this week on business and left for Hampton, Carter county, Tenn., where they go to look over the company's extensive holdings at that place. The Ritter Company owns a large band mill at Hampton, which is running at full capacity. It has about fifteen miles of railroad and a large tract of timber land also.

Mrs. A. Arnold, wife of A. Arnold, a well-known lumberman and manufacturer of Bristol, died suddenly in the Memorial hospital at Richmond this week. Mr. Arnold was in North Carolina looking over a tract of timber at the time of her death, and it was not without great difficulty that he was located. The burial was in Bristol this week.

Special Chancellor A. N. Shoun of Greeneville this week handed down an important decree in the case of Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company versus James Strong Lumber Company in the chancery court of Carter county at Elizabethton, awarding the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company judgment against the James Strong Lumber Company in the sum of $40,000. This suit, which has been pending for the past five years, has attracted much attention. The James Strong Lumber Company purchased from the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company a 20,000-acre tract of timber in Carter county at $60,000. After the purchase the late James Strong of Philadelphia built a double band mill here and began operations on a large scale. It was discovered, however, that there was an alarming shortage in acreage and that a large amount contained no timber whatever. When the first of two notes for $20,000 each, given as a part of the purchase money and to secure which a vendor's lien was retained on the property, became due, payment was refused. An injunction was immediately obtained enjoining the James Strong Lumber Company from cutting more of the timber, with the result that the mills here were closed and later dismantled and sold. To a broad charge of fraud in the entire transaction the defendants in a cross-bill filed by the James Strong Lumber Company set up the deed as a defense, declaring that while the price was arrived at on an acreage basis, there was a clause in the deed which made it a bulk sale for a consideration of $60,000. The court sustained this contention, though it is admittedly a close point, and the case has been appealed to the Supreme court of Tennessee for final adjudication.

Paul W. Fleck of the Paul W. Fleck Lumber Company of this city, who now lives in Philadelphia, and was formerly treasurer of the James Strong Lumber Company, was here this week in connection with the suit and looking over his company's business. "Things are picking up in the East and there is now a feeling of optimism pervading the hardwood trade," said Mr. Fleck. "The lumbermen think that business is being rapidly established on a much better basis and the foundation for even greater prosperity than the country has yet experienced is being laid. It is not generally thought that the presidential election will influence business either way."

The Spangler-Rhea Lumber Company has just been incorporated, with headquarters at Pennington Gap, Lee county, Virginia. The capital stock is $25,000. The new company, which will do a general lumber manufacturing and wholesale business, is headed by H. O. Spangler, J. L. Rhea, E. W. Pennington and others.

The Buck-Snodgrass Lumber Company of Johnson City has established a branch office here and opened yards on the Virginia & Southwestern. Bristol will be the company's principal shipping point.

NEW YORK

George F. Montgomery, who was formerly associated with the International Mahogany Company, which failed some months ago, is again in the limelight in the local mahogany trade as president of the America-West Africa Trading Company, headquarters 68 Broad street, against which company a judgment for $9,946 was entered last week in favor of Oliver & Co., on a bill of exchange for 50,000 francs drawn by a Paris house and accepted by them November 30, 1907, which has not been paid. The summons was served on Montgomery. The America-West Africa Trading Company was incorporated April 5, 1906, with a capital of $200,000, which was increased in July last year to $300,000, for the purpose of conducting a mahogany business.

Secretary E. F. Perry of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association returned to the city last week from a trip to Chicago, where he was an interested attendant at the conference of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association for the consideration of the proposed general freight rate increase matter.

F. A. Kirby, genial sales manager of the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company, Scranton, Pa., spent several days in town last week visiting Manager W. W. Welch, of the local office at 1 Madison avenue. The business of the company is very good, considering all phases of the market, and Mr. Kirby denotes a much better tone to conditions, as well as prices, and looks for a very fair fall trade.

The Public Service Commission in New York City has issued an order to the railroads to desist from further use of the requirements of Rule 3 of the Official Classification, which provides for the stenciling of each piece of lumber in less than carload lots, which ruling has been received with much gratification by the local trade.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed in this city on July 27 against John J. and Harry L. Soble, composing the wholesale hardwoods and manufacturing firm of Soble Bros., headquarters 1 Madison avenue, and mill at Honaker, Va. The petition was made by three creditors. Soble Bros. were organized in Philadelphia in January, 1905, and removed to this city in April of this year, at which time there were rumors of financial embarrassment. Immediately after locating in this city a proposition was made by the firm to its creditors that they organize a corporation to be known as the Soble Bros. Lumber Company, with a capital of $150,000, on which the creditors were to take stock for the amount of their claims, which totaled $102,000, and that the corporation be conducted in the interest of the creditors in an effort to pay out. This proposition was accepted by quite a percentage of the creditors, but this action in bankruptcy as taken last week would seem to indicate that it was not agreeable to all. On July 31 the court appointed Walter B. Allen receiver with bond of $1,000, and on the same date a second petition in bankruptcy was filed against the firm in Philadelphia and J. E. Wilkinson and Robert A. Beggs, Jr., were appointed receivers in that city.

Schedules in bankruptcy of S. F. Minter, wholesale hardwoods, 1 Broadway, who recently failed, show liabilities of $63,187 and assets of $26,065. The receiver has issued a notice that the first meeting of the creditors for the filing of claims will be held at the office of J. J.

Townsend, receiver, 45 Cedar street, on September 9, at 12:30 p. m.

The Atlantic Fox & Lumber Company of 396 Madison street, Manhattan, which purchased last spring the plant of the Merchants' Box & Lumber Company, 26 New York avenue, Jersey City, N. J., as a branch institution, has completely renovated the same and announces the beginning of operations. The acquisition of this Jersey City plant and the already large facilities of the company in New York will place it in a commanding position in the box and shook trade of the district.

A. J. Phinney, manager of the Iroquois Door Company, Buffalo, N. Y., was a visitor last week to the local sales office of his company at 18 Broadway. Business was reported as showing much improvement and Mr. Phinney looks for a very fair fall and winter trade. This company is continuously perfecting the extensive line of handsome hardwood veneer doors and interior millwork and some of the latest creations in this line can be seen at the local office and exhibition room at 18 Broadway. Manager B. P. Salmon will be glad to receive prospective buyers.

Charles F. Fischer, head of the C. F. Fischer Lumber Company, is building a handsome motor boat to be called "Kingfisher." The boat is 53 feet long and 14 feet beam, with a 60 to 70 horsepower engine. It is being finished throughout with selected mahogany.

E. J. Marsh of the Sea Coast Lumber Company, cypress wholesalers of 1 Madison avenue, has just returned from a southern trip, where he found conditions much improved, with prices tending upward.

The semi-annual meeting of the Lumber Underwriters, the well-known trade insurance organization, was held at 66 Broadway during the past fortnight, with a full attendance of the fifteen underwriters. The reports showed the organization to be writing an increasing line of business and that the fair and equitable provisions of its policy are being increasingly appreciated by the trade, as well as in the matter of the money saving feature through the writing of insurance at reduced rates.

Manager W. W. Lockwood of the local sales office of the Rice & Lockwood Lumber Company, 1 Madison avenue, left town this week for a fishing and pleasure trip. During his absence C. H. Rawson will look after things. This company has added to its Nova Scotia sailing fleet the new two-masted schooner "Jessie Ashley" which recently completed her maiden trip, arriving here on the 22nd ult. She will ply with the other vessels of the fleet between the mill of the Anthony Lumber Company, at South Maitland, N. S., which is owned by the Rice & Lockwood interests, and eastern ports.

Charles G. Horton, who was convicted last month in the local courts for fraudulent use of the mails in connection with numerous lumber transactions and sentenced to three months in jail and a fine of $250, died in the Blackwell Island penitentiary on July 25 in the 67th year of his age, of diabetes. Horton had figured prominently for many years in local lumber circles under various aliases, under which, through the use of seductive literature and other methods, he secured lumber shipments from small operators throughout the country with intent to defraud, and although many attempts were made to bring him to justice this last effort was the only one successful. It was believed at the time he was convicted that, by reason of his health and advancing age, he could not survive his imprisonment.

A. B. Hammond of the Hammond Lumber Company, San Francisco, Cal., sailed from here for Europe for a three months' pleasure tour.

J. B. Wickery of 141st street, Bronx, has, together with L. W. Rivers, announced the incorporation of the Dixie Stave & Lumber Company with a capital of $25,000. The third incorporator is H. C. Wickery. The location given for the new company was the same as that of the Wickery-Rivers Lumber Company.

The large sash, door and blind business of Kurlamdsik & Alpert, of Long Island City, has been incorporated under the same style with a capital stock of $25,000. The incorporators are L. M. Kurlandsik and M. and D. Alpert.

Peter A. Smith, head of the Wright Lumber Company, 149 West 38th street, Manhattan, is receiving the condolence of his many friends in the loss of his mother, which occurred last week.

F. R. Babcock of E. V. Babcock & Co., Pittsburg, was a visitor to the local sales office of the company, 52 Wall street, Manhattan, during the fortnight, going over matters at this end of the line with Manager H. J. Gott.

J. A. Hubbard, formerly of the Hubbard Lumber Company, Paterson, who ceased business after their disastrous fire a couple of years ago, has organized the Seneca Creek Lumber Company with a capital of $25,000 to conduct a manufacturing and wholesale business, to which end the company has bought a small tract of timber in West Virginia. Associated with him is R. G. Christopher of Allendale, N. J., and W. D. Stanton of New York.

Daniel Simmonds, head of the Simmonds Manufacturing Company, tooth saw manufacturers of Fitchburg, Mass., was in town for a day recently. He is summering at his fine residence, the Hammocks, Lanehurst, N. Y., with his family.

The Jordan River Lumber Company has been incorporated in Manhattan with a capital of $500,000, by A. L. Buckhout, A. F. Spaulding and B. T. Lyons, all of this city. No announcement has been made as to the operations of the company.

PHILADELPHIA

Schofield Bros. are still much absorbed in their preparations for activity at the Saltkeatchie mills at Schofield, S. C. Their planing mill is working full force. Robert W. Schofield finds it necessary to spend much of his time at the mill, pushing matters to the utmost. The expressed belief of this firm is that business is picking up. James C. Place, George Lanze, Jr., and W. W. Clark, salesmen for the firm, have gone to the West Virginia mills, in which the firm is interested, to sum up stock conditions there.

Robert C. Lippincott, while not over-enthusiastic as to much of a stride in trading, testifies that for the last eight or ten days things have looked more promising and that he is encouraged accordingly.

Charles L. Betts of Charles M. Betts & Co. has recently made an extended and most enjoyable trip through the eastern states and Canada. John A. Spalding has recently returned from a three weeks' visit to his old home in Nashua, N. H. Evidently his native air and childhood associations have proved the best recreation he could have chosen. George A. Howes, the popular chairman of the office and entertainment committee of the Lumbermen's Exchange, is at Belmar, N. J. William P. Shearer of Samuel H. Shearer & Son will soon go for a sojourn to Deal Beach, N. J., where he intends to devote much time to golfing.

The Righter-Parry Lumber Company are cognizant of a favorable turn of business, and believe the fall will see rapid strides towards old conditions. Charles K. Parry is summering at Seaside Park, N. J., Frederick C. Righter at Cape May, N. J. Charles M. Hamlin is just back from a tour through New York state, where he found things somewhat more lively.

C. E. Lloyd, Jr., vice-president and manager of the Boice Lumber Company, Inc., is rusticating in his bungalow at North Lovell, Me. The Miller & Miller Lumber Company attest to improved business conditions. J. Clark Miller of this concern discourses eloquently of a jolly time spent camping out at Beach Haven.

Lewis Thompson & Co., Inc., see potent signs of better times; inquiries are coming in and quotations are better in hardwoods.

George M. Spiegle & Co. are not staggered that business should lag at this time; summer is naturally the season of suspension. They have great hopes for fall

The Tomb Lumber Company is not insensible to a gradual progression in trading. W. N. Law ton of this house is combing the eastern Pennsylvania territory for orders. H. B. Tomb is stationed at Jersey Shore, Pa., where they have their mills, for the summer.

Halfpenny & Hamilton scent coming prosperity. Benjamin C. Currie, Jr., of this house opposes the forcing of the market at present, as it is his opinion that the stored hardwoods will prove a valuable asset, as prices will naturally go up at the first indication of settled good trading.

W. H. Fritz & Co. are far from contentious over business disappointments. They report an increase in inquiries and note a growing confidence all along the line, this much they realize is a progression and argues well for the return soon of better times.

Among the recent visitors to the Lumbermen's Exchange were Mr. Shalter of Reading Lumber Company, Reading, Pa., and F. L. Cheney of Beecher & Barr, Pottsville, Pa.

The large plant of the Neafie & Levy Ship and Engine Building Company, with all the belongings, was sold on July 28 at auction to Frank D. Summers, attorney for a bank at Camden, N. J., for $50,000. The property is assessed at $260,000. Mr. Summers, by sale, will assume a mortgage of $277,000, and an irredeemable ground rent of $101.06. The outlook for the general creditor is poor.

W. C. McConnell of Shamokin, republican candidate for state senator, with three of his fellow-townsmen, is inspecting a newly acquired timber tract in Canada. This tract is the largest in the Dominion, containing many square miles of timber land. The company in which the above mentioned gentlemen are heavy stockholders ships its timber to Liverpool, England.

H. S. Sackett, forest assistant Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, is visiting the various trade interests in Philadelphia, gathering data. Mr. Sackett has been calling upon the local lumbermen, and will extend his visit to all the principal cities.

The first Philadelphia furniture exposition, which was held at the Second Regiment Armory Building, during the three weeks ending August 1, has proved a great success. The object of the promoters of this affair was to enlighten the Philadelphia trade as to the extent that furniture manufacturing is carried on in this city, and, to the delight of the manufacturers, buyers who in the past have been going to other large furniture centers, came to see, and much surprised and pleased, evidently, booked on the spot orders aggregating at least $150,000. According to statistics gleaned by George W. B. Hicks, the city statistician, there is invested in the furniture and bedding manufacturing industry of Philadelphia about $5,000,000 and the value of the annual product is close to $7,000,000. It is estimated that about 30,000,000 feet of lumber are consumed by it annually. Great credit for the success of this exposition is due to William H. McMahon, chairman; Benjamin Ritter, treasurer; H. W. Hirsch, secretary; Charles E. Schwartz, E. D. Dougherty, A. R. Rossell, H. D. Burt and William H. Rogers.

The J. G. Brill Company, extensive car builders, have received a rush order from the Third Avenue railway of New York for 150 cars of the pay-as-you-enter type, which will cost from $3,200 to $3,500 apiece.

Charles T. Shoemaker, well known in uptown social and business circles, died suddenly of a paralytic stroke on August 1. He was 60 years old. Mr. Shoemaker had been associated with the growth of the Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., for more than half a century, and during a good

part of that time had been superintendent of the mechanical department. He was an active member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows organizations.

Samuel B. Stetser, aged 49, of Fernwood, Pa., died suddenly on July 20. He was proprietor of the wagon works at this place.

The State Forestry Commission has closed the deal for 7,000 acres of land along Shade mountain, Snyder county, buying the same from the Richard Budd estate and from Monroe H. Kulp & Co. of Shamokin. This state buys the land for the preservation of timber.

BALTIMORE

The inspection question continues to engage the attention of Baltimore hardwood men, and the conference to be held September 23 in Philadelphia is being widely discussed. The Baltimore contingent, as a rule, are favorable to the endorsement of the rules adopted by the National Hardwood Lumber Association at its recent annual meeting at Milwaukee, and it is thought the Baltimore Exchange will take sides with the national association at the forthcoming meeting.

R. P. Baer, senior member of the hardwood firm of R. P. Baer & Co., returned last week from a two months' trip abroad with his bride. Mr. Baer visited the principal lumber centers of England, Scotland, Germany and Holland, conferring with the foreign brokers of his firm and obtained a very accurate insight into conditions abroad. As a result he advises strongly against shipping on consignment, as nearly all the foreign markets are greatly congested. Prices were very low, and oak planks, he stated, were bringing actually less than the standing timber is worth in America. In reviewing the English situation Mr. Baer stated that he believed they are only waiting for conditions in the United States to become better before they make any preparations for active times. The decline in American business has hurt trade generally, and it is felt that as soon as American money circulates freely again there will be a revival in business. Mr. Baer was able to report a slight improvement in the foreign situation generally. He had an enjoyable visit with J. Van Hall, a former Baltimorean, at Twolle, Holland, and altogether he reports a most enjoyable and profitable trip.

The offices in the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Building occupied for several years by J. H. Cranwell & Co., wholesale hardwood dealers, whose affairs went into the hands of receivers, June 26, have been leased by Turner W. Isaac & Co., hardwood dealers. The new firm is made up of Turner M. Isaac only, there being no company. Mr. Isaac is a Baltimorean and has been for three years engaged in business on his own account, occupying offices in the Stewart building. He does a wholesale business, almost entirely out of town, and makes a specialty of poplar and oak. Business with him, he states, has been very fair, the volume of lumber handled in July exceeding that for the corresponding month of 1907.

The W. H. Bailey Lumber Company of Grafton, W. Va., has passed into the hands of receivers, W. H. Bailey, a member of the corporation, having been named by Judge Holt. There are judgments for $9,000, besides other debts.

The Croft Lumber Company of Cumberland, Md., in which Dr. R. A. Ravenscroft, deputy surveyor of the port of Baltimore, is largely interested, holding the office of president, had a meeting last week and authorized the erection of a $40,000 sawmill, with a capacity of more than 100,000 feet per day, at Pickens, W. Va., near where the company owns an extensive timber tract.

An interesting vacation trip has just been completed by G. W. Eisenhauer and Daniel MacLea, of the Eisenhauer-MacLea Company, dealers in [illegible] in Central Austria. In the former's automobile the two partners started from Baltimore for the Catskill mountains, and the entire journey both ways was made in the car. They report a fair business at this time, though the demand does not exceed moderate proportions. The feeling in the trade, they state, is decidedly better.

A concatenation of Baltimore Hoo-Hoo was to have been held July 25 at the Hotel Belvedere under the guidance of Vicegerent Snark John A. Berryman, but owing to the absence of many lumbermen from the city it was decided to postpone the event until a more favorable time for a large attendance. Five candidates were ready for initiation.

Nathaniel W. James of the N. W. James Lumber Company of this city, and also interested in the Pigeon River Lumber Company of North Carolina, will start on an extended European tour this week.

Holger A. Koppel, Danish vice-consul and hardwood exporter, with offices in the Carroll building, sailed last Saturday for Europe, to be gone about two months. He will visit London, Liverpool, Bristol and other foreign markets, and will spend some time at his former home in Copenhagen, Denmark. He expects to give the foreign situation close attention and hopes to gain much valuable information as to the feeling in the trade abroad.

N. M. Offutt of the Tug River Lumber Company of Bristol, Va., was in Baltimore last week and called on a number of hardwood firms.

PITTSBURG

The Diebold Lumber Company had a narrow escape from losing its entire plant in Brushton avenue, East End, last week. Fire caught in the office and had not the firm been well supplied with Babcock extinguishers the loss would have been heavy.

The Acorn Lumber Company is pushing itself right ahead in the hardwood market, and President H. F. Domhoff manifests no uneasiness about the ultimate future of the hardwood business. His trade this year has been steady and with thoroughly reliable firms.

The Babcock Lumber Company is running its plant at Ashtola, Pa., under full swing and along with the other Babcock interests has sufficient orders and prospects to guarantee it a good business for the remainder of the year. F. R. Babcock is prominently identified with the leading municipal improvements this summer, including the improving of Pittsburg's waterways; E. V. Babcock spends much of his spare time looking after the interests of the Pittsburg Country Club, of which he is president.

D. A. Smith of the Tri-State Lumber Company of Uniontown, Pa., was a recent caller in the city. The increase in activity in the coal and coke district is bringing new prosperity to this concern.

The C. P. Caughey Lumber Company has been filling its contracts for timbers for river work from mills in Washington and Butler counties, Pa. The company has used a large amount of oak this summer and has two contracts now for work on timbers in dams in the Ohio river which will keep it busy up into the fall.

According to J. J. T. Penney of J. G. McIlvain & Co., there is a gradual improvement to be seen all along the lumber horizon. He finds that there is much more doing in West Virginia timber lands and believes that by fall conditions will be in fairly good shape.

Secretary O. H. Rectanus of the A. M. Turner Lumber Company announces that this company is doing an exceptionally large amount of quoting for this season of the year. The disappointing feature of this is that so little of the quoting results in actual orders, as prospective buyers seem to hang off until the last minute before signing up contracts.

A. C. Opperman of the William H. Schuette Company is putting in a few days in the surf at Atlantic City. He made a recent visit to North Carolina and believes that the lumber business is improving considerably.

J. L. Lytle, president of the J. L. Lytle Lumber Company, has been out on the road the past week hustling in business. The company has recently taken some very nice orders for worked stock to be delivered in the western market.

I. F. Baisley, manager of the hardwood department of the Willson Brothers Lumber Company, is out of the city taking a new turn around the trade. This company finds conditions in general looking toward better times.

W. R. Cornelius has been figuring on some very nice contracts for hardwood and is likely soon to pull some excellent business out of his calculations. During the past three weeks he has made some fine hardwood connections in West Virginia and Kentucky, and is returning to get right onto the hardwood stage with both feet when the fall trade opens.

The Railroad & Car Material Company is lining up a splendid lot of prospects, especially in maintenance-of-way lumber. The intimate acquaintance which its members have with the needs and methods of the leading railroad corporations in the country is one of the most forcible aids which any company could ask for.

The Newell Brothers Lumber Company cut 750,000 feet of lumber at its plant at Braucher, W. Va., last month. This was by far the best record that the company ever made. It has been very successful this summer in marketing its own stocks.

Manager W. A. Clay of the Clay-Schoppe Lumber Company has returned to the scene of the company's operations in southern Pennsylvania, near Cumberland, Md. The company has been able to resume operations in all its portable mills as the heavy rains of the past ten days have provided sufficient water in the mountain streams, which were until recently very dry.

J. C. Parsons of the newly organized Myers-Parsons Lumber Company has returned from his Michigan vacation. Like other firms this concern is very busy quoting prices and fully expects that a fair proportion of these inquiries will develop into business after the usual midsummer dullness is over.

The Buckeye Lumber Company is keeping up its prices in the eastern markets, and according to Manager Wickersham finds general conditions quite a little better. Oak has been its main stand-by in trade this summer.

The Henderson Lumber Company has been fortunate this summer in getting some good contracts for coal mining stocks. Mr. Henderson is convinced that with slightly lower prices and a liberal degree of hustling, a large amount of lumber can still be sold, and no firm in this district is so well prepared to furnish coal companies what they want on short notice as this concern.

The Croft Lumber Company, which is largely controlled by the Kendall interests of this city, elected the following officers recently: President, J. L. Kendall; directors, J. H. Henderson and S. A. Kendall of Pittsburg, George Brownlee, R. A. Ravenscroft, N. U. Bond, A. A. Doub, P. C. Barnes, D. J. Blackiston and J. W. Thomas. The company will build a steam sawmill to have a capacity of 100,000 feet per day, and also several miles of standard gauge railway at Pickens, W. Va.

The State Reforestation Bureau of Pennsylvania has bought 7,000 acres of timber land in Snyder county from capitalists of Shamokin. Negotiations for this land have been in progress for several years and its final purchase by the state insures a large area for immediate reforestation. There is a considerable amount of timber on the tract, which will be carefully preserved.

J. N. Woollett, vice-president of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, is home from a three weeks' trip through the South and Southwest. "Business is better," he says, "and millmen are feeling fairly well. Stocks are stiffening up in prices. The cottonwood situation is improving steadily and looks very favorable for a good fall trade." The American is running its mill at Florala, Fla., and is busily engaged just now in cutting up two more barges of cottonwood for delivery from Mississippi throughout the middle states.

A receiver has been appointed for the W. E. McMillan Company, whose assets are $25,000 and liabilities reported at $18,000. The company has been taking the stock of four mills in West Virginia and Kentucky, amounting to about 40,000 feet a day and is said to have advanced money on these contracts which it could not realize on in the present market. The company is also reported to have been caught in four recent lumber failures. Mr. McMillan states that business will be conducted under the receiver, T. M. Gealey, on a cash basis, and that in a few weeks he expects to have things running in usual form, inasmuch as the receiver is only temporary. The company was formed early in 1907 with a capital of $25,000 and had established offices in Baltimore, Md., and Williamsport, Pa.

BUFFALO

The Standard Hardwood Lumber Company is shipping in about thirty cars of chestnut, poplar and quartered oak from the Kentucky mill and is finding a market for it. The new yard is getting a lot of ballast in and will soon be ready for the stock.

It is the Batavia hardwood mill of the Scatcherd interest that takes the lumber. Never a report but tells of the amount of new business it has taken lately. Mr. Scatcherd has been East of late, rusticating.

F. M. Sullivan has been taking matters easy most of the time lately and giving attention to his throat difficulty. The dock yard is especially active, taking in elm and ash, which have long been the specialties of T. Sullivan & Co.

The yard of A. Miller is still open to a supply of elm from Canada. Mr. Miller has taken some other hardwoods from southward of late.

O. E. Yeager finds maple one of his best sellers, though he sticks to quartered oak as the leader in the yard. It is never too plenty and may be very scarce this fall.

The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company is still bringing up oak and other hardwood lumber from the South, not forgetting that there has always been sale for gum if it is handled right, though not many northern yards carry it.

A good general trade, is the report from the yard of F. W. Vetter, with a decided improvement of late. This is a report not to be had from every yard, but Mr. Vetter, who did not make it first hand, says he is convinced it is true.

The big picnic given to Crystal Lake by G. Elias & Bro. for their employees on July 25 was a great success, the numbers being swelled by the employees of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Company. Several hundred people attended.

I. N. Stewart & Bro. keep their yard well filled with cherry, though just this time of the year is called the dullest with them. They are always adding more hardwoods to their list and keep the business humming.

President Beyer of the Pascola Lumber Company has been on a trip to his Missouri oak mills lately and is prepared to do his part in furnishing the stock that is going to be wanted fast one of these days in that line.

Angus McLean is still spending most of his time at the spruce and cedar mills of the McLean interests in the St. Lawrence valley. The Memphis mill is not running yet.

SAGINAW VALLEY

C. A. Bigelow says that the lumber business is decidedly improved; that there is a much better movement in hardwood, and hemlock has advanced slightly. He says conditions are much more favorable and trade is in better form. He looks for a fairly active business during the fall months, and as he is at the head of two plants at Bay City cutting over 40,000,000 feet a year, he ought to know. He says the Kneeland-Bigelow Company's plant will run day and night through the year and the Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow mill is being operated ten hours daily. The latter mill is stocked by Frank Buell and the former by Kneeland-Bigelow Company, which has enough logs to carry the mill along into September, when the firm will resume operations in the woods.

The flooring business has been somewhat slack of late, but is looking better. A number of firms have contracts and have not been affected much. One of these is W. D. Young & Co., who are having a good export business.

A large modern hardwood mill is to be erected at Grayling this fall, the plans for which and the organization of the company will be perfected in a few days.

N. Michelson is building a sawmill in Roscommon county near the Crawford county line. The main office will be at Grayling.

Saginaw Valley lumber shippers are up against the proposition of the railroads of this vicinity to advance freight rates October 1. The assumption of the roads is that this must be done, owing to increased expenses as the result of adverse legislation, or wages reduced. The Saginaw Valley Lumber Dealers' Association appointed a committee which addressed a letter to the traffic officials of the roads doing business in the valley and a meeting was held Tuesday at Saginaw. Some twenty local shippers and officials of the Michigan Central, Grand Trunk and Pere Marquette were present. There was a general discussion. The lumbermen to a man oppose the increase. They hold the lumber business in the valley has been built up to its present dimensions—over 370,000,000 feet annually—on the commodity basis, and any disturbance in rates will seriously injure the traffic. They propose to carry their protest to the Interstate Commerce Commission if necessary. On the other hand, the railroads hold to the contention that a uniform increase of 9 to 13 per cent in the entire territory north of the Ohio river and east of the Mississippi will not injure the traffic of the country a cent's worth. The railroads have had employes in the state for weeks doing missionary work among employes and shippers in the effort to induce them to consent to the increase.

W. Chamberlain's sawmill at Belknap, Presque Isle county, was burned last week; loss $2,800, with partial insurance.

The sawmill of Herman Hoeft & Son at Rogers City is cutting 30,000 feet of lumber a day.

GRAND RAPIDS

Walter C. Winchester has returned from an extended fishing and camping trip in northern Wisconsin. Mrs. Winchester and a small party of friends accompanied him.

W. O. Hughart and Harry Widdicomb left for Kalkaska August 6 on a fishing trip to the Manistee river.

Some nice orders for hotel furniture have been placed here the past week. These hotels are now under construction at Seattle, Wash., and at San Antonio, Tex.

G. A. Stowers of the Stowers Furniture Company, San Antonio, Tex., who was in the Grand Rapids market buying furniture recently, tells the HARDWOOD RECORD that he has a few pieces on his floor made of mesquite, and be believes that manufacturers will use this wood to quite an extent in the future. He calls the wood Texas mahogany and it resembles mahogany, finishes well and has a nice figure. The chief difficulty with this, as with many of the new cabinet woods, is that the tree does not grow large, seldom exceeding a foot in diameter.

The next meeting of the Grand Rapids Lumbermen's Club will be held September 29. Secretary I. Preston Rice says that at this time a report will be heard from the committee on civic affairs appointed at the June meeting.

Dealers report a better feeling in trade.

Brooks Brothers, who are putting in a large band mill at Petersburgh, Va., placed their orders for machinery in Muskegon. They will cut lumber for the Virginia Box & Lumber Company, which has sufficient standing timber to keep the plant running for twenty years.

CLEVELAND

A scandal which bids fair to involve several county officials has been brought to light in connection with the sale to the county of large quantities of oak lumber which was never used for the purpose for which it was supposedly purchased, and which has disappeared mysteriously from view. The charge has been made by the Municipal Association, which charges the present county commissioners with paying for at least $10,000 worth of oak plank for bridge repairs which was never used for that purpose. It has also been shown that the county received practically nothing for the heavy plank removed from scores of bridges throughout the county, and that the taxpayers are the losers by thousands of dollars thereby. Some legal action may be taken to recover on the missing lumber. That it was delivered by the lumber companies the county's records prove.

Contracts have been let within the past week for two new 10-story buildings for Cleveland, one a store and the other an office building.

The county building commission which is erecting the $4,000,000 Cleveland courthouse has ordered prepared designs for the judges' thrones, jury seats and other hardwood paraphernalia for the new courthouse. Bids will be asked for this work in the course of the next sixty days. It has not been determined yet just what wood will be used, but that a handsome outfit will be purchased is assured by the fact that the commission has unlimited power to spend money for the new structure. Requests for specifications for the work, when issued, may be obtained by writing John Boyle, clerk of the courthouse commission, Garfield Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

The R. H. Jenks Lumber Company made several additions to its staff during the past week. C. R. Peterkin has been engaged to represent the firm in the Province of Ontario, and John C. White will perform a similar duty in eastern Michigan. He succeeds H. S. Follmashee, who recently resigned. Mr. White will have his headquarters in Detroit.

Fred E. Gary, a prominent hardwood manufacturer of Turrell and manager of the Baker Lumber Company of that place, visited Cleveland during the past week, renewing acquaintances. He formerly lived at Conneaut, near Cleveland. He left, with his wife, for a trip by the lake route to Duluth.

One of the lumbermen to make a call on the hardwood dealers during the past week was J. A. DeFaut of the Ferguson Lumber Company of Little Rock, Ark. He reports business rapidly improving.

Business with the Worden Lumber Company is nearing a normal point, according to the managers of the concern, which handles large quantities of hardwoods. The company is at present doing a good business in house finish and hardwood porch columns.

Conditions in Cleveland are improving. Building permits for the month of July showed a total of 622 permits, to cost $859,524, as against 543 permits during June, to cost $242,150. Of the permits for June 252 were for frame build-

1828 to cost $426,338, brick and stone, 49 permits to cost $324,030 and additions, 221 permits, to cost $99,056.

The Advance Lumber Company notes that the hardwood export business is helping out the concern materially on total amounts to be put out this year. A number of good orders for hardwood have been received from abroad and are being cut at the company's mill at Bassett, La.

COLUMBUS

Kenneth McLeod, president of the American Hardwood Lumber Company, returned this week from a trip through northern Michigan. Regarding the future operations of his company, Mr. McLeod says that the company will start its mills as soon as general improvement in trade is more definite. He says that nothing will be done in August, but in September he expects that his company will be operating at nearly full capacity. The American Hardwood Lumber Company has 44,000 acres of valuable timber lands in Arkansas, composed principally of red and white oaks, hickory, gum and cypress. The company was organized last fall, shortly after the beginning of the panic, and decided not to operate its mills until business conditions become nearly normal. Its officers are much encouraged over reports of improvement in general trade, and believe that the time is near at hand when they can begin operations on an extensive scale.

S. D. Morgan of Kile & Morgan Company returned last week from Detroit, Mich., where he spent several weeks in the interests of his company. Mr. Morgan is much encouraged over the outlook for business with the furniture dealers and says that his company will soon be in the market for large quantities of lumber. Mr. Morgan is of the opinion that prospects are decidedly bright at Detroit for good business during the fall months. He left last Saturday in his automobile for a trip through eastern Pennsylvania and northern Ohio and will spend a greater part of the month of August at his cottage near Sandusky, Ohio.

H. C. Creith of H. C. Creith & Co. returned this week from a pleasure trip to St. Paul, where he attended a large Masonic gathering. Regarding business, Mr. Creith says that the market is decidedly better than it was six weeks ago, prices higher and the outlook good. He says that buyers realize that the bottom level of the market has been reached and are now after all the lumber they can get their hands on at the present market prices.

One of the most important events of the week was the announcement that the United States government will spend $700,000 on new buildings to be erected at the Columbus barracks. These buildings will probably be erected within the next twelve months and will require large quantities of lumber in their construction. The building situation here shows considerable improvement, and it now looks as if activity would be witnessed in operations during the fall months. Prospective builders are convinced that building material will never be cheaper than it is now and are hustling to avail themselves of the opportunity.

The Powell Lumber Company reports an active demand for yellow pine and better inquiry for other woods, but that the general market will probably remain quiet until September.

The Sowers-Leach Lumber Company says that business is picking up and that values are stiffer all along the line. It expects a gradual improvement from this on.

MILWAUKEE

Fire in the log dumper yards of the Sawyer-Goodman Lumber Company at Marinette, on August 1, burned over ten acres of yards and destroyed nearly 20,000,000 feet of lumber valued at between $300,000 and $500,000. It is believed that the fire originated from a spark from the waste burner in one of the mills. A heavy wind was blowing all day and fire departments and fireboats were of no avail until the wind changed. All losses of the Sawyer-Goodman Company are fully covered by insurance. The mills will be operated day and night to again fill the yards with stock.

Wisconsin lumbermen believe that the new state commission, recently appointed by Governor Davidson to conserve the natural resources of the state, includes most satisfactory names, and that all the members will look to the forestry problem of the state. The commission consists of the following members: William Irvine, Chippewa Falls, lumberman; President Charles R. Van Hise and Dean E. A. Birge of the University of Wisconsin; George A. Whiting, Appleton, paper manufacturer; E. M. Griffith, Madison, state forester; Senator James H. Stout, Menominee; lumberman, and Senator H. P. Bird, Wausaukee, lumberman. The new commission was appointed in accordance with the action taken at Washington at the national conference, and it will co-operate with the national commission, of which Gifford Pinchot, chief of the federal forestry service, is chairman.

Senator Isaac Stephenson, the millionaire lumberman, and Wisconsin's "grand old man," is making a successful fight for re-election to the United States Senate. Practically the entire lumber fraternity of the state is for him. The fact that he has had such remarkable success in the lumber industry, that he has never had a labor strike in his mills and that his plants have been operated when others were closed, have won the support of many lumbermen without regard to party politics.

The Filer & Stowell Company of Milwaukee, well-known manufacturer of sawmill machinery, is constructing sawmill engines for various lumbering companies over the country. Orders are now awaiting the building of a 259-h.-p. engine for the Brooks & Ross Lumber Company of Scofield, Wis.; sawmill machinery of 7,500 feet daily capacity for the Salmen Brick & Lumber Company of Slidell, La., and similar machinery having a daily capacity of 150,000 feet for the Bluff City Lumber Company of Pine Bluff, Ark.

The Pawling & Harnischfeger Company is putting out many large traveling cranes used for carrying lumber. One is now under construction for the Grayson-McLeod Lumber Company of St. Louis, the crane having 6,300 feet of track.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad will assist the state of Wisconsin in the creation of another great forest reserve in the northern part of the state. E. M. Griffith, Wisconsin chief forester, started the movement. An auxiliary police force will be created out of the track force of the Northwestern road in the vicinity of the reserve. The plan is attracting the attention of lumbermen all over Wisconsin, and it is believed that it will be a success.

The Milwaukee Counter Company has been incorporated, to be located here. The capital stock is $100,000 and the incorporators are Charles B. Quarles, J. A. Dietrich and Louis Quarles.

The new firm of John Jennings & Co., just organized at New London, has purchased a plant and will move the buildings to a newly acquired site, where other buildings will be erected and the manufacture of interior finish engaged in.

William Irvine of the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company of Chippewa Falls has presented Irvine park in that city with sufficient money to erect a large pavilion. Mr. Irvine donated the land for the park some time ago.

Practically all of the chair manufacturing plants at Sheboygan are now in full operation, with prospects of a steady run. The Crocker Chair Company, operating the largest chair factory in the world, has resumed in both of its plants. The Phoenix Chair Company is again running on a ten-hour schedule and the American Manufacturing Company's establishment is now operating on the same schedule. The Sheboygan Chair Company has once resumed after completing its semi-annual inventory.

The W. E. Allen Lumber Company, recently incorporated to do a general wholesale and commission business, is now located in a new suite of offices in the Majestic building. W. E. Allen is president and James I. Fitzsimmons is secretary and treasurer. The company is incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000.

S. C. Major of the S. C. Major Lumber Company, well-known hardwood firm of Memphis, Tenn., recently called upon the Milwaukee trade.

Senator J. H. Stout of Menomonie, Wis., one of the best known lumbermen of Wisconsin and a member of the newly appointed Wisconsin conservation commission, was a recent Milwaukee visitor. Senator Stout believes that the question of forest conservation is one of the greatest problems now before the country. Senator Stout expressed himself as being in favor of granting to large owners of cutover lands some inducement in the form of lower taxation, in order that the work of reforestation might be encouraged.

O. L. Raymond, manufacturer of the Raymond Log Loader at Marinette, is meeting with considerable success in the sale of the machine. Two loaders were recently sold to the Interstate Lumber Company of Columbus, Miss.

The Frost Veneer Seating Company of Sheboygan, whose plant at Antigo was destroyed by fire recently, has decided not to rebuild. Efforts are being made by the citizens of Antigo to retain the plant.

Loren Robeck, lumberman of Marinette, Wis., lately called upon Milwaukee dealers. Mr. Robeck reported that the lumber business in and around Marinette to be greatly improved, with every prospect of a successful season.

David M. Phinney, formerly a resident of Merrill, Wis., now a citizen of San Antonio, Tex., was a recent Milwaukee visitor. Mr. Phinney brought with him some sixty specimens of Mexican woods presented to him by the Mexican government. He is endeavoring to arouse American interest in the unlimited supply of the Mexican forests.

The Cleveland Woodenware Company, to be located at Cleveland, Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, has been incorporated to succeed the Frome Manufacturing Company, whose plant at Howard's Grove was destroyed by fire some weeks ago. The new company will erect a large plant at Cleveland and engage in the manufacture of cheese boxes and hoops.

CINCINNATI

T. B. Stone, president of the T. B. Stone Lumber Company of the Union Trust building, has returned from a successful business trip to the South. W. W. Stone of the company says that business has shown improvement, and with more confidence among the consumers there is little reason to look for anything but a continued increase in business.

J. W. Darling and J. B. Grant of the J. W. Darling Lumber Company left last week, the former for a business trip through the South, the latter for a canvass of the East. During Mr. Darling's sojourn he will visit the yards of the company at Joppa, Ill. R. M. Gilbert of the same company has returned from a northwestern business trip. He says that business with the company has been good and that prices on several items have increased during the last week. Both cottonwood and gum are in better demand now than for some weeks, with prices a shade firmer. The concern has recently leased larger offices here.

Ben Dulweber, president of the Lumbermen's Club and of the John Dulweber & Co., left last week for a business trip through the northern states.

Dwight Hinckley of the Hinckley Lumber Company has returned from a business trip North. Mr. Hinckley will enter his fast pacer in the coming Carthage Fair events to be held the latter part of August.

George Littleford of the Littleford Lumber Company reports that the situation with his company during the past few weeks has shown no change, but there seems a much better feeling among the consumers in general. "Trade will continue on the present scale for some weeks, at least until the presidential election has been decided, and if William H. Taft is the successful candidate, I look for the market to display a more healthy tone."

"Trade with us during the past fortnight has been on a par with that of weeks previous, and just when a turn will be noted in the market is difficult to state," said J. Watt Graham of the Graham Lumber Company. "About the hardest thing I find to locate here is a cool spot, and until the weather offers more relief and the presidential election has been decided, I do not look for any material change in the situation."

E. L. Edwards of this city and of Dayton, O., left the latter part of the month for a trip to Montgomery, Ala., where he will take a look into conditions. He expects to be absent for several weeks.

A trip through the yards of the retailers reveals the fact that their stocks are anything but ample to meet a normal demand, and that it will only be a question of time when they will have to amplify their stock. Already some dealers have purchased small lots, but within the next few months their orders are expected to come in with more regularity.

"The veneer business was better during the latter part of July than at any period this year, not that the actual transactions have been of larger volume, but because of the better feeling among the consumers in general," said J. N. Frohmiller of the Acme Veneer Company. "The cabinet makers and inside finishers seem to be enjoying a better business, and they in turn have made heavier demand upon the market. All grades of veneered stocks are in good demand, the thick as good as the thinnest grades. After the first of November, I look for quite an improvement in the situation." The two-story structure of the Acme Veneer Company, at Eighth and Harriet streets, has been completed, and a fine display of stock is to be seen there. The company does a large business in veneers and in order to cope with the increase in its trade was compelled to make the improvement.

During the month of July 3,184 cars were shipped from here, as compared with 5,547 shipped last year. The receipts last month aggregated 5,743 cars, as compared with 7,746 cars last year. The fact that the shipments last month were not as large as during the month of June did not discourage the lumber dealers, but on the other hand they are jubilant over the good showing made. The month of June was the banner one thus far, and dealers are confident to exceed that mark during the month of September.

The Lockland Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Lockland, near Cincinnati, was incorporated last week at Columbus with a capital stock of $15,000 by I. C. Smith, Charles Evans, E. M. Worz, James K. Cole and U. R. Bass.

The Dwight-Hinckley Lumber Company, located in the Fourth National Bank building, has opened a branch office at Cleveland, O., with M. St. Clair Shaw, the "athlete-lumberman" of the Queen City, in charge. The concern has been doing a very good business during the past few years, and Mr. Hinckley saw a good chance to extend his business. A deal has also been closed for the entire output of a southern mill.

"There seems a much better feeling among consumers in general," said William Duhlmeier of Duhlmeier Brothers recently. "We have, during the past week, received several large orders for future delivery and that looks very good, and leads one to believe that the situation here is slated for a general reaction in the very near future. The month of July with us was fair, but I look forward to a steady increase in the demand for hardwoods. Stocks in the yards of the retailers are very low, and it will only be a matter of a short time when they will be buying more lumber from the wholesalers. The demand at the present time is principally for urgent needs. After the election a decided betterment will manifest itself in the hardwood situation."

W. B. Hays, receiver for the Wiborg & Hanna Company, bankrupt, says that the concern has been doing a fairly good business during the past few weeks, especially in poplar, all grades of oak and cypress. The concern received a shipment of cypress by water from Joppa, Ill., which amounted to 43 cars, and this was wagoned to the yards of the concern at North Fairmount. All mills of the concern are running full time.

C. P. McMann, a lumber merchant of Knoxville, Tenn., was a visitor to the Queen City during the past fortnight.

J. H. P. Smith of Ashland, Ky., dropped in on the trade during the past week trying to get some trade for his concern.

Will Hawkins of the Dawkins Lumber Company of Ashland, Ky., called on the lumber trade here recently.

Eugene Zugelter of the Western Lumber Company, dealers in hardwoods only, left last week for a vacation trip to Martinsville, Ind., where he expects to stay for two weeks. Max Schmidt of the same concern stated that trade with them has been rather quiet, but that he looks for an improvement within the next two months.

A dividend of 7 per cent was declared last week by Bankruptcy Referee Whitaker in the case of the M. Schantz Lumber Company. This is the first dividend declared by the concern since it has been forced into bankruptcy.

Thomas P. Egan, president of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and of the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, woodworking machinery manufacturers, left last week for a month's stay in the East. During his stay he will attend the meeting of the Manufacturers' Association, afterward going to Atlantic City. His family went with him.

O. L. Wade, representative of Weston & Co. of Boston, with headquarters at Indianapolis, was a visitor in town during the past two weeks.

A. B. Bischop of the Standard Lumber and Manufacturing Company of Birmingham, Ala., was calling among the lumber trade during the past two weeks in an effort to get business for his concern.

William E. Delaney of the Kentucky Lumber Company has returned from a business trip to Williamsburg.

Carl F. Lunkenheimer, vice-president of the Lunkenheimer Company, one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the Queen City, died at Pasadena, Cal., last week after a brief illness. His remains were shipped to Cincinnati and interment took place at Spring Grove cemetery under the ritual of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Lunkenheimer was formerly manager of the concern and under his skillful direction it grew to what it is at present.

EVANSVILLE

Bedna Young of Young & Cutsinger left this week for French Lick Springs for a short rest from the cares of business.

Work on the Evansville Furniture Exchange building will commence next week. The building is to be located at Fourth and Vine streets, and is to cost when completed, $125,000. The building will have eight floors, including the basement, and will have marble staircases and wainscoting and tile floors in the corridors. It will contain furniture display rooms and offices.

The lumber yard owned by Edward Gaskill at Burkett, Ind., was burned recently. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

William Wacke, retired lumberman of Vincennes, Ind., committed suicide recently at that place by disemboweling himself with a sharp knife, after the manner of the Japanese hari kari. Grief over the loss of his sight six months ago is believed to have been the cause.

A permit has been issued to the Globe Furniture Company, West Maryland street, to build a $3,000 brick warehouse addition to its plant.

E. A. Deem of the Miami Lumber & Veneer Company, Dayton, O., was in the city last week visiting the trade.

A meeting of the creditors of the Rough River Cooperage Company, Livermore, Ky., was held at the office of J. Bean at Owensboro, Ky., who is referee in bankruptcy. H. J. Beard of Livermore was appointed trustee. The assets of the company are $7,500 and the liabilities $17,000.

Building permits issued during July had a valuation double that of any month this year. As many permits were issued as in July last year, but the total valuation this year was $102,258, compared with $213,000 last year. The reason assigned for this is the fact that several permits for expensive structures were issued last year.

J. A. Thompson of Edinburg, Ind., member of the firm of Thompson, Thayer & McCowen, is in the city.

Daniel Wertz of Maley & Wertz, who is spending his vacation in northern Indiana, is expected home the latter part of this week.

With the factory buildings now practically completed the Milwaukee Falls-Evansville Chair Company will be in a position to open its plant about September 1. Manager H. Drury, Boyd, Wis., arrived in the city this week. The firm will employ about three hundred men at the start and is a branch of the main plant located at Boyd, Wis.

John Wills of the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company, Cincinnati, O., was in the city on business recently.

George McCarty, log buyer for Maley & Wertz of this city, was in town this week.

Jeff Barnard of the Central Veneer Works, Indianapolis, Ind., was here this week on business in the interest of his firm.

Frank Kramer, son of Louis Kramer, head of the New York Dimension Supply Company of this city, has been winning the American championship bicycle races right along, racing once a week at Madison Square, New York, at Boston and at Vallsburg, N. J. He holds the world's championship.

ST. LOUIS

The following are the number of feet of lumber inspected and measured by the Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis for the month of July, 1908:

	Feet
Chestnut	6,888
Elm	5,585
Cedar	2,597
Poplar	47,704
Cypress	154,013
Quarter White Oak	12,886
Quarter Red Oak	3,869
Walnut	2,820
Gum	60,214
Plain White Oak	50,810
Plain Red Oak	68,838
Maple	9,754
Sycamore	2,782
Hackberry	650
Ash	10,966
Cherry	3,983
Cottonwood	25,498
Total	490,570

The receipts of lumber at St. Louis by rail for the month of July this year were 11,622 cars, as compared with 14,982 cars during the same month last year. This shows a falling off of

2,600 cars in receipts by rail as compared with last year. There were 130,000 feet of lumber received by river during July this year, as compared with 258,000 feet received by river last year. This shows an increase this year of 72,000 feet received by river. During July, 1908, there were 8,114 cars shipped by rail as against 9,596 cars shipped by rail last July. This shows a falling off this year of 1,482 cars. There were 98,000 feet of lumber shipped by river during July this year, as against 364,000 feet last July, a falling off of 266,000 feet.

A new lumber company, the St. Louis Lumber Company, incorporated under the laws of Maine, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, was formed a few days ago. The incorporators are the stockholders and officers of the following lumber companies: Wilson-Rehels-Roifes Lumber Company, Eau Claire-St. Louis Lumber Company, Vandeventer Lumber Company, Louis Essig Lumber Company, Gutzwell-Michel Lumber Company, De Hollaman Lumber Company, Wellston Lumber Company, Stephen J. Gavin.

The officers elected at a meeting of the Board of Directors held July 25, are: Chairman of the board, N. C. Chapman; president, J. A. Reheis; vice-president and chairman of the executive committee, Stephen J. Gavin, vice-president and treasurer, Harry R. Swartz; vice-president and general yard manager, J. W. Putnam; secretary, Henry G. Roifes; assistant secretary, Guy E. Jurden; assistant treasurer, W. H. Dulany, Jr.

Executive committee consists of Stephen J. Gavin, John A. Reheis, Harry R. Swartz, J. W. Putnam and Guy E. Jurden. The merging of the yards of the companies mentioned above will facilitate the handling of lumber by reducing expenses, by eliminating the long hauls, etc. The new company will be a large buyer and will carry out a large stock of lumber. Some of the yards, it is said, when there are more than one in a given territory, will be dropped. A central downtown office, probably in the Chemical building, will be opened shortly.

The Atlas Lumber and Supply Company is a newly incorporated company, formed to do a general lumber and supply business. Joseph D. McAllister holds twenty-four shares of stock, W. C. Bland ten shares, and A. B. Cherry one share. The capital stock of the new company is $3,500, fully paid.

R. J. O'Reilly, president of the O'Reilly Lumber Company, left last Sunday night for a month's vacation. He will spend it at Gloucester, Mass. Before leaving Mr. O'Reilly said that, while orders were coming in pretty well, they were small, but it showed that conditions were a little better and that the small dealers were inclined to buy. Inquiries were coming in quite freely.

At the office of the Steele & Hibbard Lumber Company it was said that business was rather quiet, although they were doing their share of it. L. Giedinghagen, the auditor of the company, returned August 1 from a couple of weeks spent on the Gasconade river, fishing.

G. H. Barnes, president of the George H. Barnes Hardwood Lumber Company, has gone to Minnesota, where he will spend two or three weeks on pleasure.

The following circular was sent out to the trade on August 1:

"This will announce that the undersigned have organized the Krebs-Scheve Lumber Company, succeeding the R. F. Krebs Lumber Company. They will continue to do a general hardwood lumber business. Your patronage heretofore has been very much appreciated, and the new firm will endeavor to merit its continuance.

"Yours very truly,

"R. F. Krebs.

"L. E. Scheve.

"Krebs-Scheve Lumber Company.

"St. Louis, Mo., August 1, 1908."

R. F. Krebs and L. E. Scheve are well known in the local lumber trade. Mr. Krebs was head of the firm of R. F. Krebs Lumber Company, and Mr. Scheve was with the old Eau Claire Lumber Company, Steele & Hibbard and the Ozark Lumber & Cooperage Company, from which company he went into business for himself. Mr. Scheve has been with the Bonsack Lumber Company, and later with the W. D. Reeves Lumber Company of Helena, Ark. The new firm starts into business under the most auspicious conditions, with good financial backing and a wide acquaintance.

A son arrived at the home of C. E. Thomas of the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company a few days ago.

William Dings, Sr., formerly with the R. F. Krebs Lumber Company, has accepted the position of assistant sales agent at St. Louis for the Lee Wilson Lumber Company of Memphis, Tenn.

A. J. Lang of the Lang Lumber Company is at his cottage at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, for the summer.

An inventory of the estate of Carl Luchmann, director in the Mechanics' Planing Mill Company, filed recently for probate, shows the estate to be valued at $34,571.21.

If existing conditions are any sign, E. S. Little of the Little Lumber Company says there will be a nice increase in his business during the month of August.

E. H. Luchmann, vice-president of the Charles F. Luchmann Hardwood Lumber Company, says there is a general quietness in the hardwood lumber business, although their business is very much better than he thought it would be a couple of weeks ago. Their July business was quite satisfactory and their August sales are starting in fairly good.

Theodore Plummer, president of the Plummer Lumber Company, says a slight improvement is noticeable in the hardwood business. Business is better than it was, but not what it ought to be. They are not looking after business, but, of course, do not refuse it when it comes in without solicitation, and there is a good deal of that kind of business now coming in.

R. D. Sumner, formerly with the Massengale Lumber Company, but more recently with the Ozark Cooperage & Lumber Company as sales manager, has gone back to the Massengale Lumber Company.

CHARLOTTE

John H. Frank of Fredericks, Va., is now busy making estimates on certain valuable timber lands in North Carolina and Virginia, said to contain 70,000,000 feet of timber. The lands are being negotiated for by New York concerns, and details of the company's plans for developing the timber will be given out later.

Washington, N. C., is the home of a new concern that will engage in the manufacture of staves principally. The name of the new company is the Atlantic Manufacturing & Stave Company and the principal stockholders are B. G. Moss of Washington and C. T. Hobart and John A. Watkins of Lima, O. The company has just purchased a site for its plant and it is hoped to be ready for operation this winter. The capital stock is $50,000.

The Belhaven Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Belhaven, N. C., has been chartered with a capital stock of $100,000 by J. A. Wilkinson, O. C. Opperman and others. The company will deal in timber lands, manufacture lumber, operate sawmills, etc.

The sawmill of the Charles Creek Lumber Company of Charles Creek, N. C., near Elizabeth City, was destroyed by fire recently. The company carried only $4,600 insurance, but this does not cover half the loss.

R. C. Toon of Chadbourne, N. C., has just been elected secretary and treasurer of the Clear Run Lumber Company, whose plant is located at Tomahawk, N. C., to succeed H. W. Fry, who resigned to engage in the wholesale lumber business at Asheville, N. C. The Clear Run Lumber Company proposes to install shortly a band mill and a circular mill, which, when installed, will give the company a daily output of 50,000 to 60,000 feet.

One of the largest lumber plants of the entire South is now being built at Bolton, N. C., by the Waccamaw Land and Improvement Company. This company is capitalized at a million dollars. Already its shingle mill at Bolton is completed, its planing mill is rapidly nearing completion, and the main plant will soon be finished. This company owns extensive timber holdings in Brunswick and New Hanover counties, N. C. It also owns what is known as the Green Swamp Lands, embracing about sixteen square miles in Columbus county, N. C.

W. H. Bryant of Lumberton, N. C., has just sold his interest in the Carolina Lumber Company to Messrs. McAllister and McLeod of Lumberton, who propose to enlarge the plant.

In place of the plant that was burned some time ago, the Brown-Williamston Land and Lumber Company of Cerro Gordo, N. C., has just completed a fine new plant. The output of their new band and planing mills amounts to about 75,000 feet daily.

The Whiteville Lumber Company of Whiteville, N. C., is replacing its plant which was burned some time ago, with a fine new one. The new plant is being erected by the insurance company that had the old one insured.

The North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey will assist land owners to make their timber lands profitable. For this reason the State Forester will personally examine lands when requested to do so by the owners, provided there are at least 500 acres at one place to be examined. The forester will give advice and prepare plans showing the best methods of cutting and protecting timber in order to make the yields more profitable.

The bankruptcy proceedings of three creditors against the Craggo Lumber Company came up for a hearing at Asheville, N. C., a few days ago, before Judge J. E. Boyd of the United States District Court, and upon objection to the insufficiency of the verifications to the petition by defendant, the judge made an order sustaining the point. The petitioners were thereupon allowed to amend upon payment of costs and were given until July 27 to file, and the defendant until fifteen days thereafter in which to answer or plead. The petitioners claim that the lumber company, which operates in western Carolina, owes them about $1,500 and is liable to bankruptcy on account of financial condition; the defendant insists that it has abundant unincumbered property to meet any judgment obtained and will sue for heavy damages on account of the filing of the petition.

LOUISVILLE

A. E. Norman of the Norman Lumber Company said: "We are busy; sold more lumber in dollars and cents in July than we did twelve months ago. We feel that plain oak is good property. We are selling it and wish we had more of it."

C. M. Sears, treasurer of the E. L. Davis Lumber Company, said: "We are busy; our mills are running both at Louisville and Glasgow. Glad to say June and July were better than any months this year. We go into August with more business on our books than we have had in previous months. Have a fair stock on hand and are taking care of our mixed car orders with the same attention that we did 500,000 feet orders in the past months. The consumer is our best friend now. He has to fill in his stocks and is giving us his orders. We can use more and give them prompt attention, but we are not dissatisfied with the situation, everything considered."

Over at the big Mengel plant there was an air of satisfaction which indicated that mahogany was a necessity and not a luxury any more. For the past few months business has

shown that mahogany is in demand, and on August 1 the orders on hand for August delivery were greater than any previous month for nine months, which encourages me to believe that trade will steadily improve," said C. R. Mengel, president of the C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company. "We anticipate starting our mills night and day August 15, and have three cargoes of timber coming in within the next few weeks; the Venus, from Belize, with 1,000,000 feet aboard, was due Sunday. The Cheswick and the Richmond are in with good cargoes from the gold coast of Africa."

The Mengels will shortly open a mahogany yard and warehouse in Chicago, where they will carry 500,000 to 750,000 feet of lumber and 2,000,000 feet of veneers, where they will be glad to take care of the fill-in trade for the manufacturers of furniture and other material in the Chicago market. More information will be given in reference to this new branch in a later issue.

The Mengel people are now completing the shipment of 500,000 feet of Honduras mahogany for Uncle Sam's building department.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors some changes were made in the official staff of the C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company. The new officers, in addition to C. R. Mengel, president, and C. C. Mengel, vice-president, are: J. Crepps Wickliffe, secretary, who was for several years manager of their South American operations and formerly connected with the freight department of the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. Wickliffe succeeds A. L. Mussleman, who has become the president of a new hardwood company in Louisville. Victor Lamb, who has been in the accounting department for several years and also at one time connected with the southern operations, is the new treasurer. Julius Spicker, who has been on the job for a number of years in the sales and export departments, continues as manager of these important parts of the organization. H. W. Mengel is superintendent and director, as formerly. It is also learned incidentally that a new appointment by Governor Wilson connected C. R. Mengel as colonel We always ascribed him as "Colonel," but he is officially one now.

R. Carnahan, vice-president and secretary of E. B. Norman & Co., is moving his family to Louisville, anticipating being in closer touch with the mill operations, although still looking after timber purchases in the mountains. Mr. Carnahan has the reputation of being the best timber buyer in "Old Kentuck." He is a welcome resident to the metropolis of the state.

E. B. Norman & Co. are doing a fair business in specialties and with their special stock of lumber are able to take care of anything in poplar, plain oak or basswood.

The Brown boys of W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co., Louisville, were in their happiest frame of minds when the RECORD representative dropped in to see them the other day, because "Pop" Brown had come down to visit with them. W. P. Brown, head of this concern, has been an "old-timer" in hardwood operating for years, with headquarters at Madison, and now living in Indianapolis. Mr. Brown is optimistic as to the situation; he tried to convince us youngsters that Indiana was going Democratic. The bunch got down back of a lumber pile and has not quite forgotten him yet. The Brown boys have a particularly well selected stock of oak and other hardwoods. Their thick lumber is well seasoned and in good supply. In their main yard fourteen cars were being unloaded at the same time, indicating their belief in the future of oak lumber.

Oak flooring from Louisville—that is, red oak flooring, the kind the Englishman likes so well, is the Indiana-Kentucky brand. The Kentucky Hardwood Flooring Company, with its new improved power plant will be able to manufacture more stock than ever when the demand requires.

The Southern Lumber Company, which specializes in oak, poplar and chestnut, reports increased number of inquiries from manufacturers, and more orders.

The Kentucky Veneer Works, which makes a specialty of mahogany veneers and, in fact, all kinds of veneer, and also handles hardwood lumber, will be glad to make up a mixed car of veneers and hardwoods. Manager McCracken reports improved business.

Gamble Bros., out at Highland Park, make a specialty of dimension lumber. It is kiln dried, and there is always a stock list of particular value to the buyer, for they can take care of his specialties.

Charlie Stotz of the Louisville Lumber Company has recovered from his recent illness and is again "on the job." Their stock sheet indicates that they also are specialists in mixed cars.

Speaking of mixed cars, the fact that many manufacturers have let stocks run low is quite an accommodation to the consumer, as he is able to buy mixed carloads, and Louisville is particularly well adapted to supply this business. Manufacturers are working in harmony, and each in turn, through their sales agents, would be glad to take orders, even if they include items not comprised in their own stocks, for some of their neighbors would undoubtedly have material and, therefore, mixed cars for Louisville trade are a specialty at this time. A look over the advertising pages, indicating the number of manufacturers and dealers of hardwoods in Louisville, will convince a buyer of the possibilities of this market.

Col. D. E. Klinc of the Louisville Veneer Mills has been on the sick list, but he is pretty regularly on the job at the plant, looking after the increased number of orders coming in for both veneer and panels. They have plenty of good timber and, while not running full time, are in position to take care of their customers very satisfactorily.

MINNEAPOLIS

John Hein of the John Hein Company, hardwood lumber and cooperage manufacturers of Tony, Wis., was a business visitor in the city last week. He says hardwood lumber stocks are smaller than usual in that section of the state.

C. F. Lusk of Stanley, Wis., was here a few days ago on business, particularly relating to hardwood. He is associated with the Northwestern Lumber Company and is also secretary of the Wisconsin Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

Building operations in the Twin Cities are keeping up very close to the record of last year, which was the heaviest on record for Minneapolis in volume of permits issued. Those issued for July in Minneapolis had a total estimated cost of $945,000, compared with $988,000 in July of last year. The sash and door factories have all they can do to get out their special orders on time, and a large share of their work, as usual, is calling for hardwood material, largely birch, this year.

S. C. Major of the S. C. Major Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn., one of the well-known wholesalers of southern hardwoods, spent several days in the Twin Cities interviewing consumers of hardwood, during the last week of July. He was pleased to find greater activity here than at the time of his last visit.

D. F. Clark of Osborne & Clark, the local hardwood wholesalers, has been over in Wisconsin looking after some of their stocks.

F. J. Lang, sales representative of the Wisconsin Land & Lumber Company, Hermansville, Mich., is in Minneapolis for a short time and is occupying offices in the Lumber Exchange, from which he is conducting a campaign for their hardwood flooring and other products.

E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company has gone with his family on a short vacation trip to Isle Royale, Lake Superior.

George Pettibone of Louisiana, Mo., manager of the Louisiana Stave Company, was here a few days ago on his return from a vacation sojourn at one of the lakes in northern Minnesota.

The outlook is that there will be a resumption of demand for cull hardwood for box purposes among the Twin City box manufacturers this fall. The supply of low-grade pine is not heavy, and with anything like ordinary trade it will be reduced to the point of scarcity in a very few weeks.

ASHLAND

John W. Kitchen, treasurer of Vansant, Kitchen & Co., has just returned from a very satisfactory trip through Ohio. Mr. Kitchen reports receipt of some very good orders for poplar, and also advises that he received fifty per cent more orders on this trip than on any trip for several months, and believes that the time has now come when the consumer realizes the necessity of buying.

The Ironton Lumber Company of Ironton, Ohio, has closed its mill indefinitely. The company has on hand a large supply of lumber, and does not expect to do any more sawing until conditions improve, and some of the stock now on sticks has been moved. The company has been sawing practically nothing but oak, mostly bill stuff.

W. L. Watson, general manager of the John W. Mahan Lumber Company, Mahan, W. Va., spent several days in this city last week at his home. Mr. Watson states that his company has been running steadily up to the present time, but is closed down now for two weeks for repairs, which is the usual custom. This company has a fine lot of poplar lumber on sticks, and owing to its optimistic feeling concerning the outlook, is making no special efforts to move any of the stock.

What will probably prove to be of great interest to timber owners in northeastern Kentucky is the discovery of papers that will very likely place in the possession of Miss M. F. McBlair of Bigbee, Nova Scotia, Canada, twenty thousand acres of fine coal and timber lands in Floyd and Pike counties, Kentucky. It has recently been discovered that Miss McBlair has fallen heir to this tract, and that she has advised the state authorities of her intention to bring suit for the purpose of gaining possession of her property. This tract is estimated to be worth more than half a million dollars, consisting of coal and timber.

R. G. Page of the R. G. Page Lumber Company of this city is on a business trip, calling on the trade in Milwaukee, Chicago and other cities. Advice from him brings very favorable reports, indicating an improvement in all lines of business.

The S. B. Reese Lumber Company of Farmers, Ky., has again started its band mill after a shutdown of several weeks. This company reports some very good orders on hand, and expects its present log supply to last several months.

The Kenova Poplar Manufacturing Company of Kenova, W. Va., is operating its entire plant full time, manufacturing bevel siding and mouldings, and has recently installed new machinery for box-purposes, building boxes. Manager I. F. Way states that they have some very desirable orders for boxes, and more orders for high-grade siding than they will be able to supply for some time.

Fred Stone, the Detroit lumberman, is spending several days in this vicinity. Mr. Stone is buying several cars of lumber to supply his trade, and believes with reasonable assurance that a general improvement is beginning, and it will be only a question of time until business will be very satisfactory to [illegible]

N. Goodman, vice-president of the Licking River Lumber Company, with mills at Farmers, Ky., spent Saturday and Sunday at his home in Ironton, Ohio. Mr. Goodman reports the mill running steadily in all departments, with considerable orders ahead. He also states that they probably have sufficient logs to run them until the first of the year.

CADILLAC

Fire in Reford house of the Cummer-Diggins Company caught fire July 30, causing a fire which destroyed the building. Loss is estimated at $3,000. The company will rebuild at once.

G. von Platen and wife of Petoskey have returned home after being the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Cobbs here.

W. W. Mitchell and wife returned home after an extended trip in the New England states and New York. Mr. Mitchell is convalescing from a severe illness which overtook him at Hillsdale, Mich., two weeks ago. He is, however, much improved and will be out again soon.

Bruce Odell of the Cummer-Diggins Company, and wife have returned from a trip covering Detroit and Cleveland.

F. A. Diggins of Murphy & Diggins is in Detroit on business.

Conditions in Cadillac are as good or a little better than when last reported. Practically all the manufacturers here are running full time and most of them with full forces. Prospects for fall trade, according to the majority of lumbermen here, are good, and indications are that business will show steady improvement from now on.

TOLEDO

The American Wooden Ware Manufacturing Company of this city reports a very fair business in tubs, pails, churns and the like. Many of their products are extensively used in the eastern markets, a large order for cedar pails having recently been secured by them. This concern is doing an extensive export business, supplying their wares to South Africa and other foreign countries.

The National Fruit & Berry Box Company of Toledo recently incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000. The incorporators are: Fred Wilson Webb, John P. Goodwin, Clem O. Meninger and Charles J. Collier.

The Rowland & Mitchell sawdust pile, which for years has been an annoyance and a menace to residents in the vicinity of Sumner street, is again on a rampage, defying the efforts of firemen to extinguish it. At times the smoke from the burning debris is so dense and stifling that residents in the vicinity are compelled to flee from their homes for days at a time. Every effort to remove the menace has been unsuccessful thus far.

Following the issuing of a warrant for the arrest of Henry Gazell, secretary-treasurer of the defunct Farmers' & Merchants' Bank at Cleveland, the Federal-Harris Manufacturing Company, producers of wood implements, filed a deed of assignment in the insolvency court July 27. The assets were given as $45,000 and liabilities as $150,000. The company was promoted two years ago.

NORFOLK

Although there is reported some improvement in the foreign demand, there have been few visitors from abroad to Norfolk recently. The representatives of the regular lines announced in some instances, increased rates with the steamship companies, who gauge their rates oftentimes by the amount of cargo secured. The movement of vessels up the coast with hardwoods during the past ten days has been brisk, [illegible] and [illegible] trade.

Harvey M. Dickson, prominent hardwood wholesaler here, returned last week from Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va., where he has been the past two weeks with his family.

W. A. Reed, hardwood wholesaler of Philadelphia, was in the city last week on business.

Grover D. Smith, wholesaler in white pine, spruce, cypress and maple flooring at Montclair, N. J., was in the city last week. Mr. Smith intends remaining in this section for several days, when he will go farther south to study conditions and place some orders.

A plan which has aroused much interest in this section is that now put before the lumber trade in hardwoods, yellow pine, North Carolina pine, dimensions, etc., by the Lumbermen's Bureau of this city. This organization has as its director John R. Walker, recently secretary of the North Carolina Pine Association. In discussing the matter for this paper, Mr. Walker stated that the fact that the iron and steel, the cotton interests and other large industrial interests have been greatly benefited by their organization, suggested to him that the lumber industry, being third in size in the country, might reap a similar benefit. His organization furnishes its members with lists, if they be manufacturers, of what is wanted by the wholesale members at the consuming end, and likewise the wholesaler with a list of what the manufacturer has to sell. In addition, the bureau will furnish each member with a report of prices obtaining, this list being prepared monthly and being secured from both ends of the membership.

Mr. Field of Bemiss & Vosburgh, Pittsburg, Pa., was in the city last week on business. Mr. Field is in the market for a large quantity of gum lumber.

WAUSAU

What is said to be the largest lumber deal of the year in the United States was consummated a few days ago in Marinette when the Edward Hines Company of Chicago purchased the entire cut of three sawmills, the two of the N. Ludington Company of Marinette, and the Ford River mill of Isaac Stephenson. The total amount of lumber sold was over 65,000,000 feet, and brought over $750,000.

The largest lumber fire in the history of the Menominee river district raged Saturday, August 1, on the south dock of the Sawyer-Goodman Company, Marinette. From a small blaze in a single lumber pile it spread rapidly and was given impetus by a light wind. About ten acres of lumber yard was burned over and over 10,000,000 feet of lumber was destroyed, entailing a loss of about $175,000.

R. C. Merryman of Marinette has sold to the Francis Beidler Company of Chicago 3,000,000 feet of timber, to be cut at the mill of the Merryman Manufacturing Company, Marinette. The Beidler Company has also purchased 1,800,000 feet of lumber of the Hamilton & Merryman Company, also of Marinette.

Stockholders of the Kandy Manufacturing Company of Grand Rapids recently held their annual meeting. G. J. Kandy, manager, reported the company's volume of business the past year was larger than it was the previous year. The company manufactures tables, etc. The following officers were elected: President, G. J. Kandy; secretary, J. L. Thompson; treasurer, F. J. Wood.

While seeking shelter under a tree from a severe thunderstorm recently near Emerson, J. W. Emerson, his son and nephew were struck and instantly killed by lightning. Two other sons escaped, though stunned by the bolt. Mr. Emerson resided at Prentice with his brother, D. W. Emerson, and was proprietor of a sawmill at Emerson. The two for years have dealt extensively in timber lands in Wisconsin.

Senator Stephenson has A. Wright as Merrill has announced his candidacy for reelection on the Republican ticket. Mr. Wright is engaged heavily in the manufacture of lumber in his home city. As the district is Republican there is little doubt of his election.

The John Jennings Company of New London recently purchased a block of property and an old factory in that city. The old plant will be repaired and enlarged and machinery installed for the manufacture of mouldings, casings, mop boards, stairways, etc. The company owns a saw and planing mill, a retail lumber yard, and will carry a stock of sash and doors.

The plant of the Frome Manufacturing Company, located at Howard's Grove, which was recently destroyed by fire, will not be rebuilt there, but will be located in the town of Cleveland, Manitowoc county, on account of better shipping facilities. A new company has been organized as the Cleveland Woodenware Company, capitalized at $25,000. The incorporators are: Wm. Belitz, Cleveland; R. L. Frome, Howard's Grove; Edward Wright and A. H. Quehl, Sheboygan. The company will manufacture cheese boxes, veneers, etc., and will run on a larger scale than did the old concern.

The Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Company of Wausau has sold about 40,000 acres of land in Vilas county to the State of Wisconsin for a state reserve and park, to be used principally for reforestation. State Forester E. M. Griffith selected the land with a view of providing a naturally prolific spot for propagation of new timber growth.

Officers of the Frost Veneer Company, which some time ago lost its plant in Antigo by fire, say they will move elsewhere. As an inducement for them to rebuild, the city has offered to remit the company's taxes for a period of six years. The offer may be accepted.

The Goodman Lumber Company of Marinette, Chas. A. Goodman, president, and Robert B. Goodman, manager, has commenced work on the new mill, lumber plant and town which will be built in the woods on the Soo line road ten miles from Dunbar. The Soo line has put in a siding and designated the station "Goodman." The company will construct a logging railroad, a modern sawmill and a boarding house with a capacity for housing 200 men. Other necessary buildings will be built and a site cleared for a town. The investment will amount to half a million dollars. The mill will be the most modern of any in Wisconsin. It will be erected on a concrete foundation with steel framework and corrugated iron sides. The only wood in the mill will be in the floor. It will be a two-band mill with horizontal re-saw. The company has timber for from twenty to thirty years' sawing, consisting of hardwood, hemlock and pine. It is expected that sawing will begin in the spring of 1909.

The Bird & Wells Lumber Company of Wausaukee has recently added many improvements, including an improved edger, a new re-saw and exhaust fan system. The mill will be given a general overhauling so that it can run day and night when operations are resumed.

Lumbermen in Wisconsin say that the outlook at present is generally conceded to be better than it has been at any time during the last year. While most concerns are carrying large stocks they are constantly filling orders and reducing the lumber on hand.

Daniel L. Kimberly and Wm. C. Wing of Neenah, John T. Conant of Milwaukee, and T. R. Foster of Vicksburg, Miss., are the incorporators of a $100,000 woodenware concern, which will soon build a plant at Vicksburg. Staves and stave goods will be manufactured.

C. J. L. Meyer, a former millionaire lumberman and manufacturer, died recently in Trinity hospital, Milwaukee, after a brief illness, aged eighty-six years. When the panic of 1893 struck the country, Mr. Meyer's business affairs assumed a tangle that the wisest and shrewdest experts could not straighten out. He owned [illegible] and thereafter every thing he touched went against him. He lived [illegible] in Chicago by speculat-

tion, but finally came to the end of his resources. A short time ago he applied to the Associated Charities of Milwaukee for admission to the county poor house, an institution to which he gave liberally in his wealthy days. When his destitution became known relatives and former business associates came to his rescue and cared for him until his death.

The Robert Brand & Sons Company of Oshkosh has purchased the plant of the Oshkosh Furniture Company. The plant consists of three large buildings, with a total floor space of 70,000 square feet. The company proposes to make a number of improvements and additions, including the building of a drykiln 50x20 feet. An automatic sprinkling system will be installed as a protection against loss by fire. The Brand company was burned out last February and since that time has been filling orders from stock manufactured in leased quarters. The firm has been in business since 1866, and manufactures bank, office and saloon fixtures.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

CHICAGO

There have been some very satisfactory sales made locally during the last fortnight. This business seems to cover nearly all lines. Furniture manufacturers have been buyers in comparatively small lots, but the aggregate of their purchases has been large. There is some little trade in car stock, some wagon trade, and a specially large number of orders placed by box and crate manufacturers. Local jobbers and manufacturers feel very good over the situation and anticipate a largely increased demand with the advancing season.

BOSTON

The market for hardwood lumber is gradually improving. Dealers have been anxiously awaiting reports from the furniture sales both in the East and West. The New York exhibit closed August 1 and the hardwood buyers have nearly all returned to their factories. Reports received in Boston from Grand Rapids are very favorable. With the outlook for a larger business values are growing firmer, but buyers today can still obtain stock at low prices. Manufacturers of interior house finish are only moderately busy, as a whole.

The piano trade is beginning to improve but manufacturing plants are not yet running full. Reports from the various salesrooms indicate they are selling more pianos than for several months.

The call for veneers is showing a slight improvement. Good figures in mahogany have been in very fair request. The veneer mills are running from four to five days a week, a few being reported on full time. White holly has been selling for export.

Quartered oak is firm although only the best will bring top prices. Demand at present is not active, but as offerings are not large an advance is predicted. Plain oak is in free offering with prices easy. Hickory is in moderate request with offerings light. Ash is well held. The better grades of whitewood are firm, but low grades are offered at concessions. North Carolina pine and cypress are not active, but manufacturers are trying to work prices up to a higher level.

NEW YORK

While the hardwood market at New York has not shown the same degree of either dullness or price deflection since the panic as some other classes of lumber, the volume of trade has, nevertheless, shown sympathetically marked reduction. Of late, it is gratifying to note that, while the volume of trade could be considerably larger, there is undoubtedly a general improvement all along the line, however slight it may appear to some, and, based on conditions, is such that a marked improvement is expected with the approach of early fall. Of course, at the present time we are in the midst of the mid summer dullness, but there is a better aspect and tone to things, and, while there may not be a normal fall trade, it is believed that there will be sufficient to not only pretty well absorb the offerings of high-grade lumber, but create a general advance in values therefor. This is particularly true in ash, high-grade poplar, quartered oak, basswood, etc.

The belief in much improved conditions in the fall is based not only on the general outlook, but also on the fact that stocks are low, and everybody is going to want lumber just as soon as the general improvement begins to strike home, and indications point that that date is not very far distant.

PHILADELPHIA

A gradual but sure reaction of late has been noted in the hardwood trade. Stocks have been allowed to dwindle so that buying, in many cases, has become compulsory, and a stiffening in quotations in some of the woods testifies to the fact that orders are beginning to come in. It is noticeable that many who have held strong pessimistic views are now feeling more encouraged over future prospects. It is believed, however, that conservatism will still be the rule in buying, and a normal state of affairs is confidently looked for by the first of the year.

The furniture manufacturers of eastern Pennsylvania have received a new impetus, as during the recent exposition here buyers, who in the past have thought it necessary to go to New York, Chicago, Grand Rapids and other furniture markets for their goods, placed orders here, estimated at a total of over $150,000. The buying was conservative and there was the taking of considerable memoranda, but the reports from different sections of the country state that the consumer is once more purchasing articles which have been tabooed as too expensive luxuries since the recent panic. Trolley car building is holding fairly active right along. Packing-box and cigar-box factories have been running about even and are looking hopefully for an early revival of trading. Veneer men report things holding fairly steady. Taking the situation as a whole there has been considerably more hardwood lumber moving during the last fortnight than for some time. Though values are not strengthening generally, there is a tendency to stiffen in some woods, as basswood, the better grades of poplar and quarter-sawed oak, and a climb up the ladder is confidently looked for all along the line, in the near future.

BALTIMORE

The hardwood trade of this section continues to show a tendency toward recovery, although so far no very decided change has taken place. The requirements of the trade show considerable fluctuation, one week developing a relatively large number of orders that brings the total of transactions almost up to the most active period, and another leaving much to be desired. The general trend, however, is toward recovery, and there is every prospect that business will before long compare favorably with that prior to the depression.

Everything points to a heavy freight movement next fall, when the crops are to be distributed, and the railroads will have need for all of their rolling stock. Much of this is at present out of repair, and, while some of the lines have lately felt impelled to curtail expenses by the reduction of forces, the men dropped will have to be re-employed, and the acquisition of much material, with lumber as a large proportion, will be necessary. Stocks of hardwoods at the mills are very small, and any appreciable increase in the demand will create something of a scarcity.

No important concessions in prices are being made. Such a course would not accelerate the movement and would mean merely the sacrificing of profits on the part of the holders of stocks. Values have steadied somewhat of late and the inquiries are more numerous, although the actual demand is much the same. The export situation is practically unchanged, stocks abroad being large, the accumulations keeping prices at a low level. Notwithstanding this fact, some of the exporters have received quite a number of inquiries of late, the purpose of the authors of these letters evidently being to continue the present congestion and check any upward movement which might otherwise develop. All such letters, however, fail of their intent for the reason that the quotations in the domestic market are too high to permit of forwardings on the terms offered.

PITTSBURG

A steady though slow gain in business is noted in hardwood circles in this city. If one-fourth the inquiries received would develop into business nobody would have any cause to complain. Pittsburg firms are doing much more quoting now than at any time since last fall. There seems to be a good number of responsible concerns coming into the market which have refrained from buying any lumber since hard times began, but peculiar as it may seem, these concerns are extremely slow in closing up their contracts. It is hard to account for this policy on the part of shrewd business men, for if indications account for anything they point to higher prices for hardwood before next January.

At present quotations are barely maintained at list figures. Poplar is the one exception to this rule and wholesale firms are able to get slight premiums now and then on first-class stock. The oak market is disappointing. Bill oak especially is weak and the stocks are larger than the market demands. Timbers are moving in better form but do not bring the prices they should with the increase in big construction work which is going ahead. At present chestnut is sagging below list and there is apparently no life in the demand. The factory trade seems to be quite improved, especially in Ohio and the states of the Middle West. These take off about all the hickory, ash and elm that is available for current shipments. The market for finishing lumber of a high grade is slow as very few really good buildings have got to the point where they need lumber of this kind. There is somewhat of a gain in building operations, but it will not be manifest in the lumber market for six weeks or two months in this district. The most encouraging feature of the situation for wholesalers is the large number of railroad and trolley operations which are going ahead rapidly and the increase in the number of industrial and mining plants which are resuming and which are buying more or less lumber for repairs and extension work.

BUFFALO

Hardwood lumber moves quietly, but there is every expectation that it will be better this fall than it has been at any time this year. A

local dealer said recently that if other localities were using as much lumber as this city, business would be about up to normal, for the city building, though not up to last year, is almost all in wood.

The box trade is slower than last year, which affects trade in low-grade stuff, elm, chestnut, poplar and basswood. As there is a surplus of low-grade hardwood in the yards the dullness of the box trade is of especial account.

The furniture factories are important factors in keeping trade down, not so much by their slack running as by their refusing to buy a board, so long as they have a stick of anything on hand that can be made to meet their wants. It is reported that they are now where they must buy if they are to go any further and as soon as they show any disposition to stock up, the end of the slack season will be very near.

The various woods go on much as usual, with quartered oak in the lead, in spite of the effort to turn out enough of it to meet the demand and lowering the price of plain oak to make it go. It is said that plain oak has declined in price more than any other lumber, and yet quartered oak could be advanced, if a move should be made in that direction.

The ash trade is quiet, though handlers of black and brown ash have all along been able to find places for it as house trim. Just now all the cheaper woods are suffering from the activity of all sorts of southern pine, till that has become so strong that it is going up. Maple flooring mills are making a fair season. In the yards the demand seems to be for thick stock mainly, as it is taking the place of ash and other more expensive woods.

A few dealers find sales for chestnut and birch, but they are still mainly at the bottom of the list. They will be needed before the end of the year, no doubt.

SAGINAW VALLEY

Locally the hardwood business is picking up. There is a better movement by rail and more inquiry. Thus far buying has been spasmodic in character and along the hand-to-mouth plan, but there is more doing now. The increase in business and inquiry appears to affect all grades of stock. Mills are generally in motion all through this section of the state and stocks are ample for all purposes. Prices also appear to be stiffening. The future is quite promising.

CLEVELAND

Hardwood dealers are looking to the building trades to help redeem the situation this fall. A number of factories are again in operation and are working close on hardwood stocks, ordering just enough to get along with. The building permits for July showed four times as much work started as during June. This means business this fall and winter for the hardwood trade.

Oak continues to be the hardwood most in demand, though maple flooring is keeping up well. Poplar, while high, is not so much in demand in this as in other markets. For some reason Cleveland has never been a good poplar market. Ash is some better, but birch is away off. There is no demand for hickory.

COLUMBUS

Compared with conditions which prevailed a week ago, there is but little change in the market for hardwoods. Prices are stiffer, but there has been no material advance. One dealer reports inquiries for an unusually large lot of oak flooring, and there is a good demand for other hardwoods, especially for future delivery, but wholesalers are not inclined to sell much at the present low prices. The sales records widely firm. Poplar continues strong and at times the demand was quite active during the past week. About gum and hickory there is but little new to be said. The market in general shows a better tone.

MILWAUKEE

The general lumber situation in Milwaukee and about the state is showing decided improvement, and the hardwood market is putting on a much brighter aspect. Inquiries and orders have increased to a marked degree during the past week. Stocks are beginning to move in the country yards because of the fact that dealers realize that now is the time to stock up in anticipation of the heavy fall trade that now seems inevitable. Wholesale dealers in Milwaukee are experiencing excellent trade in the hardwood field and there is every indication that the improved business has come to stay. Retail trade is just a little more quiet, owing to the fact that the busy harvest season is now on and farmers are delaying building for a short time. Prices show a tendency to become stronger and in some cases there have been advances. The general advances in the hemlock and yellow pine market have been influencing hardwood prices to a certain extent, according to some dealers. Box manufacturers in the city are experiencing a lively run of business and orders for lumber in this line have been large.

The oaks are still at the top, with plain oak less active. The poplar market continues to hold its own. Basswood is in good demand, with supply light. Ash and rock elm are scarce and indications are that birch is higher. The flooring trade has been showing improvement and maple has advanced somewhat.

BRISTOL

That the outlook continues to grow brighter is the general opinion among the local lumbermen. It is believed that the foundation is now being laid for the greatest prosperity the country has ever enjoyed and that business is being established on a much better defined basis. The large amount of building operations throughout the coal fields of this section has given an impetus to the lumber industry which it otherwise might not have had and the impression is that the demand will continue to improve and business will be in much better shape this fall and winter.

There is still a large amount of idle cars, but the number is being gradually reduced and the volume of lumber business being handled is slowly increasing. About 75 per cent of the mills are running, with but a little more lumber in the yards than usual.

CINCINNATI

While the transactions during the month of July did not equal those of the month previous, there was a fair volume of business. A repetition of the month previous was hardly anticipated, and the lumber dealers here were much gratified to note the comparatively light depreciation. Usually the month of July brings on a sharp decrease in all grades of lumber, but this year the decline was not as large as usual. The sentiment expressed among local dealers is very encouraging, and few look for anything but an improvement in the general situation during the coming two months. The month of September is looked forward to as the banner month of the year, and after the election a decided improvement is anticipated.

The demand for poplar during the past two weeks has been very urgent and prices have been firm. All grades of oak have developed a much brighter outlook and a number of transactions were made at firm prices. The furniture trade is expected to get into the market in the near future. As a general rule the situation is better now than it has been for several months, and confidence is gradually returning.

EVANSVILLE

The market for hardwood lumber is still improving and the month of July was the banner month of the year up to the present time. Building operations are looking up and it is considered certain that the improvement is substantial and will continue from this time on. The month of July is generally considered a dull month, but this year more improvement was noticed in July than any month this year. Prices are improving steadily and inquiries are improving in volume. Quartered oak seems to be the best seller and is one of the first woods to be affected by the increased demand as the stocks of quartered oak are considered light. The local mills have not nearly come up to their standard of output this summer and with the picking up of fall business the effect of the curtailment will be felt. The outlook of the furniture trade is better than at any time this year after the fairly satisfactory sales at Grand Rapids and Chicago. Logs are a little more plentiful than formerly, and with fall coming on it is expected they will be.

ST. LOUIS

There has not been much betterment in the hardwood situation during the past fortnight, although some business is being done all the time. The better grades are most in request. Receipts of hardwoods in this market during the past month have only been about 80 per cent compared with last year. Quartered oak is in pretty good demand and stocks are scarce. Fully half of the inquiries are for quartered red and white oak. In the South there is very little of this stock in any grade, and from present indications and from the opinions of the best informed hardwood lumbermen, during the next six months there will be a big business done in this wood. There is a big improvement manifest in poplar and the demand for it is good for this season of the year. Inquiries for all grades and thicknesses are coming in and there is a good deal of this stock moving. Ash offerings are plentiful and prices low, firsts and seconds being most in demand. The railroads are doing a little more buying and it will not be a great while before this wood will be showing an improvement. Plain red and white oak has stiffened up in price considerably in the first and second grade, as stocks are low throughout the South, and many dealers aware of this have raised their prices from $82 to $84 per thousand. No. 1 common has improved a little in price, due to the constant advance in firsts and seconds. There is little change in the cottonwood situation. It shows little or no improvement. There is a noticeable quietness in the grades used by the wagon companies. No. 2 common is the best item and it is being asked for freely. Gum continues to be a fair seller but has not shown much improvement in price, except sap clears and No. 2 common. These two grades appear to be getting scarcer and show a little upward tendency in price. Cypress continues to move fairly well, prices remaining about the same as in the past thirty days. Many dealers here are now taking vacations in expectation of having much better business this fall, when trade opens up about the first of September.

CHARLOTTE

The past two weeks has witnessed decided improvement in the hardwood situation in North Carolina, as well as other sections of the South. This is, in part, accounted for by the general revival in all other lines of industry. Gum, poplar, oak, ash and other varieties of lumber are bringing better prices on some grades of lum-

ber the advance in prices during the past thirty days has been anywhere from $1 to $3 per thousand feet. The splendid crop outlook, and the bright prospect in commercial and manufacturing business, have had the effect of inspiring general confidence.

There is a decided picking up in building activities. New enterprises have started up in various parts of this state, and a large number of old concerns are greatly enlarging their facilities.

Prominent lumbermen interviewed express the belief that this fall and winter, and especially the coming spring, will witness one of the most active periods in the history of the industry in this state. There is not such an accumulation of stocks as was the case some months ago. Inquiries and orders are pouring in more freely and, on the whole, the lumber business is greatly improved.

The furniture manufacturers of this state report for July the best business they have had this year; equally encouraging reports come from other lines. It is the consensus of opinion that the improvement shown during the past few weeks is of a permanent nature, and hardwood lumbermen of the Carolinas are making preparations for a busy winter.

LOUISVILLE

Louisville, the second largest producing hardwood market, shows quite an improvement as to increased number of orders and volume of money received for business done during the month of July. Some manufacturers report almost as much business in July this year as during the same month of 1907, which, of course, indicates that the local condition has improved. Other manufacturers report that June exceeded May in volume of business, and July evidenced a greater number of orders since the thunder cloud came up in October last.

Louisville is particularly well adapted to take care of fill-in orders, inasmuch as its stocks comprise hardwoods in all thicknesses, of regular lengths, and with its sawmill facilities it is in a position to cater to specialties in hardwood, and is a splendid stock depot for manufacturers using hardwood lumber. With the rail facilities in and out of Louisville no consumer of hardwoods can afford to neglect visiting Louisville when in need of anything from mahogany to gum, including all kinds of oak, both quartered and plain, and mahogany veneers and panels. A look-in at any of the yards indicates that the hardwood lumbermen of Louisville believe in the future and that their stocks will be dry and in condition to ship at any time.

One manufacturer, in talking of future business, said: "If my bank account was large enough I would buy all the white oak I could find, for I believe it is good property. It will be worth more every day from now on."

Everything is not rosy, however, at the Gateway to the South. Some hardwood men report business quiet, although they are not discouraged, as they have had increased business every month during the year, not as compared to the abnormal conditions of last year, but when considered with normal conditions of former years.

MINNEAPOLIS

There is a stronger feeling among the wholesale dealers of the Twin Cities, due to a resumption of buying operations by some of the largest consumers, who have been practically out of the market for some months. Some of the railroads are getting into the game, buying car material and also ties and timbers. The movement of oak is better all along, including planks and flooring, and some fair sized orders have been placed for factory stock. An advance in oak prices has been scored here, amounting to $1 to $2 a thousand. Birch is the most plentiful article in northern hardwood. Stocks of it are lighter than last year, but owing to the small demand, prices have not been stiff, and are still rather weak. The fall trade is expected to reduce birch supplies to a low point, and large concerns having capital to put into it are loading up with stock, expecting to realize on an advance. Basswood is selling well for the volume in sight, which is small, and prices are stronger than ever, being as high as at any time in the history of the business here. Other northern woods are about out of the market, and northern oak is a hard thing to find, outside of one or two stocks.

Factory buyers are still working on a hand-to-mouth principle, but their plants are running about as usual and their needs will mean a good hardwood trade. Sash and door factories are taking an increasing amount of oak and birch, and have all the special work in hardwood that they can handle in the limited time allowed.

ASHLAND

The manufacturers in this vicinity report a general improvement in business, and an increase in both inquiries and orders received. For the past few months there have been many inquiries that proved to be not for stock wanted but simply for investigating the conditions, prices, etc. This, of course, makes it difficult to gauge business, but a sure indication is the orders that are being received by manufacturers of this vicinity.

High-grade poplar, quartered oak and basswood are mostly sought now, with prices firm. There is also quite an increase in the bills for plain oak and chestnut lumber. It has been reported that one manufacturer of this city received a large order for low-grade poplar. It is the general opinion now that prices are rock bottom, and consumers wanting to supply their needs must do so quickly, or pay advanced prices. Manufacturers of this vicinity are much encouraged over the present outlook, and are confident that it will be only a few weeks before conditions will be very satisfactory.

NORFOLK

The condition of the hardwood market in this city shows some signs of improvement, insofar as regards the foreign demands. The percentage of shipments made on consignment seems to have grown less, and although the recapitulation of exportations for the month of July is not yet available it will, undoubtedly, show that less of this disastrous trading was indulged in throughout that month. Prices with manufacturers and wholesalers in this section seem to be holding even with the tide, and if there is anything to be said regarding the scale it might be stated that it exhibits signs of strengthening. The demand from the consumers in Bremen, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Liverpool calling for hardwoods, while, as stated, showing signs of improvement as contrasted with the past three weeks, also predicates a healthy fall business at more profitable prices.

Some of the dealers here state that domestic business has not been as dull as they had expected, and the number of those reporting improved conditions in their own operations is sufficiently large to warrant the above being a fair commentary. Cypress and cedar shingles are experiencing a strong domestic demand. On the local market values are off, but the demand for most of the hardwoods is fairly active.

TOLEDO

Like every other line of business the hardwood trade has suffered during the financial stringency of the past few months and has not yet wholly recovered. Building has picked up wonderfully in the past few weeks, the class of structures being of a higher class than those of the past few months. In the past week or two there has been a marked improvement in hardwoods, especially flooring. The demand for quartered oak has been improving steadily. In the effort to adjust prices on oak last year plain oak went up to such a height that very little quartered oak was put out, the mills finding it more profitable to saw plain. This year prices have been equalized and quartered oak is again strong.

Birch is fairly strong. Cherry is rarely called for, and 1's and 2's can now be bought at quite low figures. Cedar is fairly strong and considerable quantities are being used in the manufacture of pails, tree tubs, churns and the like. Ash, which showed some inflation last season, is again down to its normal price.

Local dealers in hardwoods are in fair shape so far as stocks are concerned. Dealers seem optimistic as to the future, predicting a good business for the end of the season.

LIVERPOOL

The turn of the half year has brought brighter prospects and, contrary to general expectations, the trade of this part seems to be fast resuming its proper course. There is no doubt that trade is still far from good, but the volume is distinctly stronger and, now that a turn for the better has come, we hope for its continuance. The lower import during the first fortnight in July has helped things considerably and, no doubt, the next few months will see higher prices all around. Shippers are strongly advised not to think of raising their quotations, as this would be very harmful. Oak planks of all kinds are held in large quantities and are selling at very low prices, but boards are not finding quite such a low level. Hickory logs of good quality are badly wanted, and the stock of prime whitewood is also low. There is plenty of inferior wood knocking around, which will only bring very low prices. The mahogany sales are scheduled to be held soon, and, in view of the better conditions ruling, the wood should bring much higher values. Much wood was sold at extremely low figures at last sale, and it is thought that it will be a long time before so many bargains are again secured. Canary whitewood logs and lumber should not be shipped. Ash planks and logs are weak, but 3-inch and up 1s and 2s and large logs of good, hard, white quality should bring good prices. The smaller second growth wood and lower grade boards and planks are almost unsalable at any price.

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MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTERS OF THE **Finest Cherry and Mahogany** IN THIS COUNTRY

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Experienced hickory handle salesman. Address, "686," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

EXPERIENCED LUMBER SALESMAN

Wanted to represent us in Pittsburg district, also to travel western Pennsylvania, western New York and eastern Ohio. Must have thorough knowledge of this territory and be familiar with the hardwood business. R. G. PAGE LUMBER COMPANY, Ashland, Ky.

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Thoroughly experienced; has charge of the affairs of one of the largest lumber concerns in the country, open for engagements September 1st; seeks high-class position at good salary and can earn it.
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Can give employment to first-class maple, birch and beech inspector. Prefer young man who can supervise entire shipment of from seven to ten million feet annually. Must have good judgment, executive ability, be able to handle men and not afraid of work.
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FOR SALE.

For anything in timber land write H. C. ORRICK, Jackson, Miss.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN THOUSAND ACRES

Of fine timber and land in Woodruff county, Arkansas, on White river. Estimated to cut 7,500 feet of all kinds per acre, mostly gum. For further information address
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OVER 100 DISTINCT BARGAINS

In hardwood, yellow pine and cypress timber, sawmills, turpentine plants, improved farms and lands for settlement. Also timber and farm loans.
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MAPLE WANTED.

3,000 ft. 6"x 6"—10' to 16', 1sts and 2nds.
1,000 ft. 5"x12"—10' to 16', 1sts and 2nds.
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WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
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OAK WANTED.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
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LUMBER FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

2,000,000 feet dry gum.
500,000 feet dry 1" white oak No. 2 and No. 3 common.
1,000,000 feet 2" white oak common bridge plank, also timbers.
Write for prices.
BLUFF CITY LUMBER CO.,
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Cottonwood box boards and first and second, also gum and common and better hickory flitches suitable for bending purposes.
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Crating lumber a specialty. Also walnut gun stocks.
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Oak and Cypress, common and better. Cut of modern band mill (steam skidders and loaders). Mostly White Oak—fine quality. Prices to suit present conditions. Address "OAK AND CYPRESS CUT," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

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FOR SALE.

One three saw Stearns gang edger.
One two-saw trimmer.
One Mitts & Merrill hog.
One 60-h.-p. high speed automatic engine, 11"x12".
One Boenning jointer for veneers and thin lumber.
One hand tapping machine.
One 36" Capital clipper.
One Prescott steam feed 80"x30'.
One slab cut-off saw.
One 12-h.-p. Flory hoisting engine, 6¼x8 double cylinder and double friction drum.
For prices and particulars write PHILADELPHIA VENEER & LUMBER COMPANY, Drawer 13, Knoxville, Tenn.

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FOR SALE.

An interest in a sawmill with plenty of timber back of it, cutting 25,000 feet daily. $10,000 invested by practical man to operate the proposition; will mean a good, profitable deal. Mill will be sold outright or part interest by well-known hardwood concern. Address "Box 89," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

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A capitalist having varied interests wishes to dispose of large, completely equipped, now running woodworking plant, hitherto making caskets, wardrobes, office desks, etc. Located adjacent largest city in Virginia. An excellent opportunity for a practical man who can devote his entire time. Satisfactory terms.
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For Sale, consisting of 1 Fay & Egan 6 ft. mill, with 3 block carriage, Knight dogs, Friction nigger, oscillating twin engine feed, 3 saw Tower edger, 2 saw trimmers and 1 swing slab saw. Filing room complete with B. T. & E. machinery. Three 25 horse power boilers, one 18 and one 20 horse power engine. All necessary shafting, belting, etc. Mill is in good condition, making an average cut of 20 M ft. per day of 10 hours on Oak and Poplar. KENTUCKY LUMBER CO., Cincinnati, O.

MISCELLANEOUS

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The HARDWOOD RECORD is always in the market for articles on any and every feature of the hardwood industry. It wants practical statements of fact from practical men who know how certain things can be done in the best way. Literary quality not essential. Liberal pay for acceptable articles. Address
Editor HARDWOOD RECORD.

BANKRUPT SALE.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Kentucky.
In matter of
HOPKINSVILLE LUMBER COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
Owensboro Division.

In pursuance of an order of sale entered herein, the trustee will, on September 1, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the plant recently conducted by the Hopkinsville Lumber Company, near the city of Hopkinsville, Ky., sell, on a credit of six months, at public auction to the highest bidder, the plant and all the machinery contained therein, including real estate, consisting of about twelve acres of land. The purchaser or purchasers will be required to give bond with good security or pay cash.

This is a splendid opportunity for parties desiring to run a planing mill and carry on a lumber business and contractor's business.

Hopkinsville is situated in one of the richest parts of Kentucky, and is an excellent location for a business of this sort. The plant is thoroughly equipped with good machinery.

For further particulars, apply to PLANTERS' BANK & TRUST COMPANY, or HUNTER WOOD & SON, Hopkinsville, Ky.

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LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.

Narrow or standard gauge from 7 tons to 70 tons; over 165 locomotives of various types at our shops.
SOUTHERN IRON & EQUIPMENT CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

RAILS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

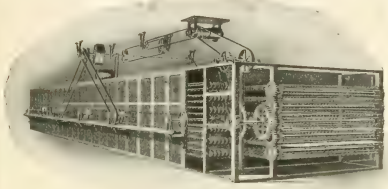
All inquiries for industrial railway equipment listed before RECORD readers will find ready response.
HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

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When you have anything to sell, or wish to purchase anything in the way of
HARDWOOD LUMBER
CROSS TIES OR PILING
Norval Osburn, Seaman, Ohio

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"Proctor System" Automatic Girt Conveyor Type

NO ROLLS TO JAM. NO APRONS TO ADJUST.



Dries quarter inch better than Roller Dryer.
Dries fortieth inch better than Apron Dryer.

Capacity greater than any other system extant.

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Hancock & Somerset Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

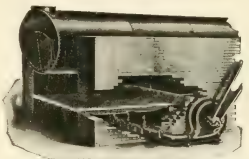
When you have to Shut Down Your Mill

TO WAIT FOR STEAM TO RISE, YOUR MEN LOAF AND YOUR MACHINES ARE IDLE. PRODUCTION CEASES, BUT

YOUR EXPENSES GO ON!

The Celebrated **Gordon Hollow Blast Grate**

WILL KEEP STEAM BLOWING OFF!



We have on file 500 TESTIMONIALS, of which the following are samples, the numerals referring to the numbers the letters bear in our booklet, where the names and addresses are also given:

"We were using ordinary grates. Found it impossible to keep steam. Put in your grate. Could then burn **sawdust and green slabs**, using **one less furnace**, and keep steam '**popping off.**'"—19.

"I can make **one-half more steam** with your grates than before."—159.

"We have been able to **dispense with the use of one of our boilers** since putting the grate in."—205.

"They seem to **add one-third** to our boiler capacity."—207.

"We make all the steam we require with **two** boilers with **sawdust** etc., that formerly required **three** boilers and all our **slab wood**, etc."—221

Let us ship you an outfit **ON APPROVAL**, subject to thirty days' exhaustive test. **WE WILL PAY THE FREIGHT BOTH WAYS** in the event of rejection.

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

GREENVILLE, MICH.

Manufacturers of the GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE and the famous "TOWER" line of EDGERS and TRIMMERS.

WHO BUYS HARDWOODS?

Do You Want the List?

The Hardwood Record supplies free of charge to its lumber advertisers a bulletin service showing the annual requirements of lumber, dimension stock, veneers and panels of consumers of those materials throughout the United States and Canada.

Specifically, the items of the bulletins recite:

Name of state and town	**Kinds, grades and thicknesses of Lumber**
Name of concern	**Kinds and sizes of dimension stock**
Name of buyer	**Kinds and thicknesses of veneers**
Line manufactured	**Kinds, thicknesses and sizes of panels.**

The paragraphs are cut from the bulletins and pasted on patent cards, the numbered tabs corresponding to the kinds of lumber **not** used are removed, and the cards are filed in alphabetical order between state guide cards. No house not in good commercial repute is listed. The card index thus formed, which requires but about an hour's work by a clerk once a week, forms a complete roster of the hardwood requirements of all users, and is an invaluable adjunct to the sales department of every manufacturer and jobber.

This service is free to all advertisers, save the patent index cards which show at a glance the kinds of lumber used by each concern, and which are sold at $3.50 a thousand, the state guide cards costing 75 cts. a set.

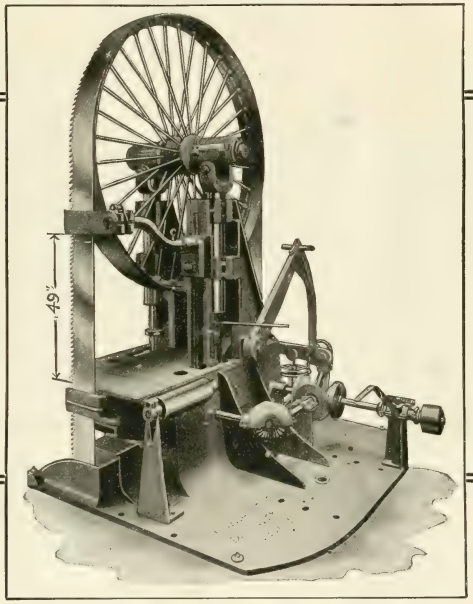
Write us about this service.

HARDWOOD RECORD

355 Dearborn Street **CHICAGO**

GARLAND

Special Hardwood 7-ft. Band Mill



There are many good features about this mill that we will be glad to tell about. Write for catalogue and descriptive circulars.

Simplicity, Capacity, Economy on Saws. We manufacture a full line of Sawmill and Conveying Machinery.

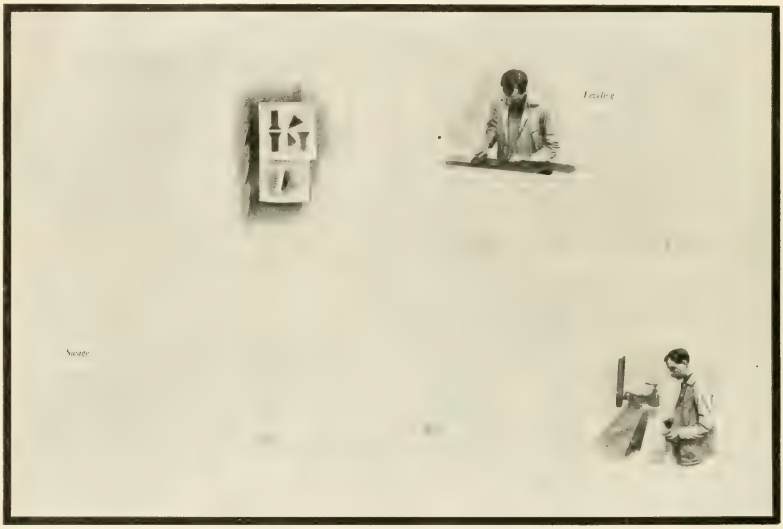
A few hardwood sawmill machinery installations:

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Kneeland-Buell Co.	Bay City, Mich.	W. H. White Co.	Boyne City, Mich.
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E. C. Hargrave	Bay City, Mich.	Engel Lumber Co.	Englewood, La.
Bliss & Van Auken	Saginaw, Mich.	Hardgrove Lumber Co.	Hardgrove, Mich.
Salling, Hanson & Co.	Grayling, Mich.	Churchill Lumber Co.	Alpena, Mich.
Johannesburg Mfg. Co.	Johannesburg, Mich.	Waccamaw Land & Lumber Co.	Wilmington, N. C.
Michelson & Hanson Co.	Lewiston, Mich.	Embury-Martin Lumbe. Co.	Cheboygan, Mich.

The M. Garland Co.

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN

Having trouble with Band Saws?



A 64-page illustrated book FREE

If you are a user of a Band Resaw, Rip Saw or Pony Band Mill, you probably have had some trouble in keeping both saw blades and machines in good working condition—most users have had.

The illustration on this page shows a reduced reproduction of two pages taken from a 64-page book we have just issued, a large section of which is devoted to an illustrated treatise on "Fitting and Operating." It may contain a suggestion which will help you overcome your difficulty.

It is a more comprehensive work on the subject than you can buy at any price, but if you are a user of a Band Resaw, Rip Saw or Pony Band Mill, or if you are interested in any of these machines, we will gladly send you a copy FREE.

In addition to this large book, we have also issued a *pocket edition* of the section on "Fitting and Operating" for the convenience of the filer and machine operator. This will also be sent postpaid. Write for one of the books—*to-day*.

THE BERLIN MACHINE WORKS, BELOIT, WIS.

BRANCH OFFICES: New York, Chicago, Boston, New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle, Spokane, Columbia, S. C.

It's Easy
ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS



Segment ground—thinnest at center of back. Of even gauge along the tooth edge, but gradually tapering to the center of the back. They run free and easy. Atkins Segment Ground Cross-cut Saws will

Cut 25% More Timber

than any other, because they have plenty of *clearance* and require but little set which makes them run fast and easy. By using Atkins inexpensive Saw Tools, Atkins Cross-cut Saws may be easily adjusted so as to do the most work.

Made of SILVER STEEL, they hold their edge. The most economical Saw and undoubtedly the best for you to buy. In use generally where the finest saws are appreciated.

Most jobbers carry our Saws in stock for immediate delivery or they may be ordered through us at Indianapolis or any of our branches. We have interesting booklets on this subject which we should be pleased to send you.

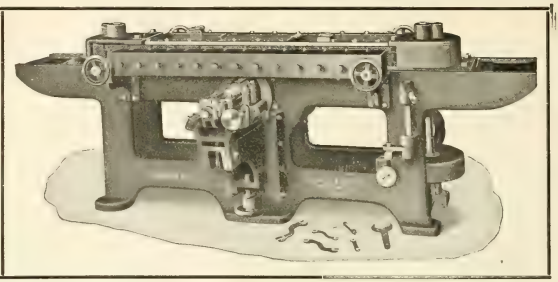
E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.

The Silver Steel Saw People,

Home Office and Factory, **INDIANAPOLIS**

BRANCHES: Atlanta, Chicago, Memphis, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York City, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, Hamilton, Ont.

No. 217 Continuous Feed Glue Jointer

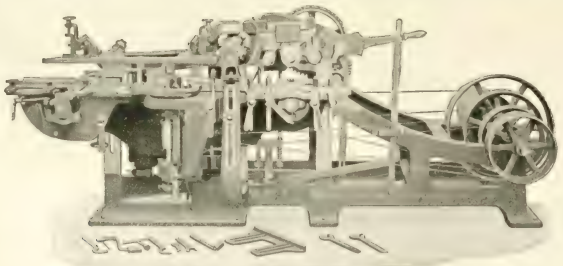


After long and costly experiment, we have produced a continuous feed glue jointer that has proven a wonder in furniture factories and other establishments working in hardwoods, because of its excellent work, ease and quickness of adjustment, rapid feed and large capacity. It has many exclusive features that place it far in advance of any other continuous feed machine on the market.

FEATURES: Frame is cast in one piece—absolutely rigid. The entire mechanism is completely enclosed. All bearings are oiled from the outside without stopping the machine. Feed consists of a traveling chain composed of detachable links which oils itself automatically. A Gib is provided running **full** length of the chain—not part way only—insuring perfect alignment. Cutter heads are located in center of the machine lengthwise, one on either side. This machine is carefully tested before shipping, and is guaranteed to produce a perfectly fitting joint. Write for descriptive circular.

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO. 414-434 W. Front St. **Cincinnati, O.**

SMITH of SMITHVILLE **New Profit Builder** **SMITH of SMITHVILLE**



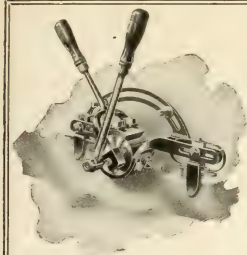
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HARDWOOD manufacturers are constantly demanding machine tools of a more sturdy character. Many attempts have been made by machine builders to meet this need, resulting in added complications, with very slight improvements. We have, however, developed a moulding sticker of the 7-inch type that is both sturdy and simple, a machine that contains all of the elements of a very heavy large size moulder, yet it is only a seven-inch machine. Write us today for a special circular

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Branches: NEW YORK, CHICAGO and ATLANTA



The WHITE Saw Swages ARE BEST

Our Catalogue "B" fully describes and ILLUSTRATES them all. We will be pleased to send you one.

PHOENIX MFG. CO.
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

We Manufacture All Kinds of High-Grade **Circular Saw**

Shingle Saws
Heading Saws
Grooving Saws
Edger Saws
Bolting Saws
Concave Saws
Trimmer Saws
Gang Saws
Drag Saws, Etc

MICHIGAN SAW CO. SAGINAW, MICH. TEMPER AND QUALITY WARRANTED

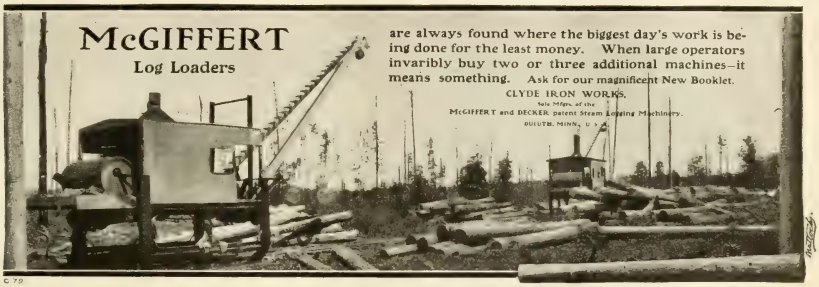
Also Dealers in Saw Swages and General Saw Mill Supplies

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Special attention given to Saw Repairing

Michigan Saw Co. 101 to 109 Germania Avenue **Saginaw, Mich.**
W. H. PRESSER & SONS, Proprietors

McGIFFERT
Log Loaders



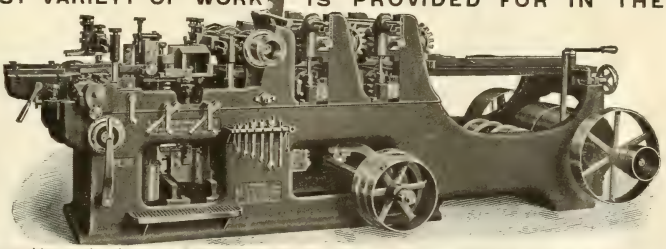
are always found where the biggest day's work is being done for the least money. When large operators invariably buy two or three additional machines—it means something. Ask for our magnificent New Booklet.

CLYDE IRON WORKS,
Sole Mfrs. of the
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DULUTH, MINN., U. S. A.

C 79

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No. 107 Combined Moulder, Planer & Matcher



Here combined in a single machine are the advantages of the individual Moulder, Planer and Matcher; here is a machine which, because of its unusual weight, its efficient hold downs, its suitable platens and adjustments does the work for which two different machines are frequently required.

It is full of new features and Distinctive Characteristics such as

VERTICAL ADJUSTMENT of side spindles from above the frame while running.

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PARALLEL ADJUSTMENT of top pressure arms, simultaneously.

INDEPENDENT ADJUSTMENT of either end.

SEPARATE ADJUSTMENT for the pressure shoes.

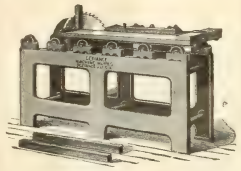
PARALLEL HOIST for bottom cutter head from working side, and independent adjustment of either end from the same point.

HINGED END TABLE which may be quickly swung down without disturbing the guides, and may also be vertically adjusted.

FEED operated by friction clutch controlled from either end of machine.

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42" Spoke and Handle Blank Saw

For sawing Straight or Tapering Blanks. It is also fitted with End Dogs for sawing small bolts into Center Sawed Stock, or Squared.

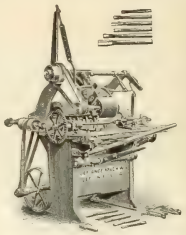
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WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

FOR MAKING

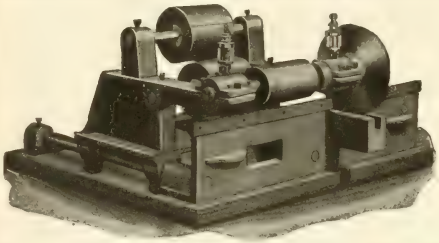
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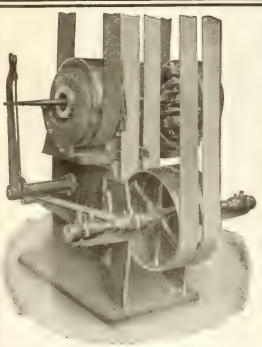


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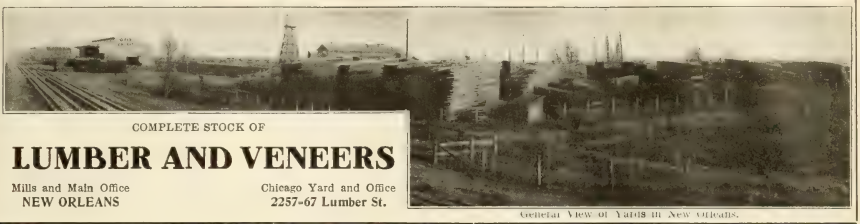
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150,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s
90,000 ft. 4/4 Saps and Selects.
600,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common.
100,000 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common.
8,000 ft. 4/4 18-inch and up 1s and 2s & Panel.
7,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common.
5,000 ft. 5/4 No. 2 Common.
10,000 ft. 6/4 Saps and Selects.
8,000 ft. 6/4 18-inch & up 1s & 2s & Panel.
20,000 ft. 8-to-12 inch Box Bds.
50,000 ft. 13-to-17-inch Box Bds.

CHESTNUT

150,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s.
50,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common.
50,000 ft. 4/4 S. W. and Cull.
10,000 ft. 5/4 S. W. and Cull.
14,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common.
51,000 ft. 6/4 S. W. and Cull.
50,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common.
3,800 ft. 8/4 S. W. and Cull.

10,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common.
12,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Common Elm.

ASH, ELM AND CYPRESS

21,000 ft. 4/4 Log Run Tupelo.
15,000 ft. 8/4 C. & B. Elm.
12,000 ft. 8/4 C. & B. Ash.
12,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Ash.
49,000 ft. 4/4 Log Run Cypress.

PLAIN OAK

100,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s White.
50,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s Red.
300,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common White.
300,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red.
460,000 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common R. & W.
30,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common R. & W.
25,000 ft. 5/4 No. 2 Common R. & W.
40,000 ft. 6/4 1s and 2s R. & W.

45,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common R. & W.
50,000 ft. 6/4 No. 2 Common R. & W.
13,000 ft 8/4 1s and 2s R. & W.
15,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common R. & W.
15,000 ft. 8/4 No. 2 Common R. & W.
25,000 ft. 4/4 Sound Wormy.

GUM

50,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s Sap.
120,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Sap.
100,000 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common Sap.
12,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red.
50,000 ft. 6/4 1s and 2s Sap.
25,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Sap.
12,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Red.
40,000 ft. 6/4 No. 2 Common Sap.
50,000 ft. 8 to 12-inch Box Bds.
20,000 ft. 13 to 17-inch Box Bds.
25,000 ft. 18-inch and up 1s & 2s & Panel.

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200 M ft. 4/4" 1's and 2's Plain Oak.
300 M ft. 4/4" No. 1 Common Plain Oak.
150 M ft. 4/4" No. 2 Common Plain Oak.
100 M ft. 4/4" No. 1 Common, Saps and Selects Poplar (50% S&S)
150 M ft. 4/4" S. W. Chestnut.
50 M ft. 6/4" S. W. Chestnut.
75 M ft. 4, 6/4" Common and Better Chestnut.
6 M ft. 4/4" Log Run Ash.
6 M ft. 6/4" Log Run Ash.
This stock is band sawed, dry, good widths and lengths. Send us your inquiries.

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Manufacturers and Wholesalers HARDWOOD LUMBER
Oak, Poplar, Chestnut and Basswood Our Specialties. We Solicit Your Inquiries and Orders.
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We have for sale the following list of well-manufactured stock:

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100 M ft. 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Gum
120 M ft. 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Sap Gum
200 M ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Sap Gum
150 M ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common Sap Gum
50 M ft. 1x18 to 21" Panel and No. 1 Cottonwood
40 M ft. 1x22 and wider Panel and No. 1 Cottonwood
120 M ft. 1x8 to 12" Box Boards Cottonwood
200 M ft. 1x6 and up, 1st and 2nd Cottonwood
220 M ft. 1x4 and up, No. 1 Common Cottonwood
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30M 8-4 Oak Mill Culls.
50M 4-4 S. W. Chestnut.
50M 4-6-8 and 12-4—1 and 2 Plain Sawed White Oak.
100M 8-4 6" and up 2d growth White Pine.
200M 2" Yellow Pine, 6" to 12".

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800,000 ft. 4 and 8-4 Oak
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4 and 6-4 S. W. Chestnut
4-4 Log Run Ash

Stock List

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2,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Birch, dry.
4,000 ft. 4/4 Firsts and Seconds White Birch, dry.
4,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common White Birch, dry.
2 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common and Better White Birch, dry.
2 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
1 Car 6/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
2 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
1 Car 8/4 No. 2 Common and Better Oak, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 2 Common White and Red Oak mixed, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 1 Common White and Red Oak mixed, dry.
5 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.
3 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.
3 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.

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1000 ft. 4-4 Common Oak.
88000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Oak.
108000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Oak.
5000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Oak, DIS.
5000 ft. 4-4 Common Birch.
15000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Birch.
121000 ft. 4-4 Log Run Birch, Mill Culls Out.
10000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Birch.
8200 ft. 4-4 Log Run Ash, Mill Culls Out
16000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Poplar.
1000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Basswood.
4000 ft. 4-4 1st and 2nd Cherry.
400 ft. 4-4 Common Cherry.
5000 ft. 4-4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.
15000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Chestnut, DIS
105000 ft. 4-4 Hardwood Mill Culls.
8.00 ft. 4-4 Hardwood Mill Culls, DIS
10000 ft. 4-4 Hardwood Mill Culls, DIS and Resawed.
1000 ft. 5-4 Common Maple
8800 ft. 5-4 Shipping Cull Maple.
1000 ft. 6-4 Shipping Cull Maple.

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We have in stock ready for shipment:

Cottonwood, 4/4 & 5/4, All Grades.
Gum 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Oak, Plain Red & White, 4/4 to 16/4 All Grades.
Oak, Quartered Red & White, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Sycamore, Plain Sawn, 4/4 to 6/4. Log Run.
Maple, 4/4 & 8/4, Log Run.
Tupelo Gum, 4/4, Log Run.
Ash, 4/4 to 16/4, All Grades.
Poplar, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Elm, 4/4 to 12/4, Log Run.
Walnut, 4/4, All Grades.
Cypress, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
We cater to the factory trade especially.
Write us your wants; we answer all inquiries promptly.
Band Mills: Wilson, Ark.; Armorel, Ark.; Marked Tree Ark

HYDE LUMBER COMPANY

Wholesale dealers in Oak, Ash, Cypress, Gum, Cottonwood and Elm. Main office, South Bend, Ind. Office and Yards, North Memphis.

MEMPHIS - - TENN.

SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO. (Inc.)

625-26 Memphis Trust Bldg.,
Memphis, Tenn.

Specialty: Thin Plain and Quartered Oak and Gum

Bennett Hardwood Lumber Company Memphis, Tenn.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

GUM

In thicknesses of 3-8", 1-2" 5-8", 3-4".

EXPORT AND DOMESTIC

Band-Sawed Hardwoods, Oak, Ash, Cottonwood Poplar, Tupelo and Red Gum

SPECIALTY: THIN OAK and GUM

G. A. FARBER Tennessee Trust Building MEMPHIS, TENN.

Florence Pump & Lumber Co.

(Incorporated)

Main Factory and Office **Memphis, Tenn.** Saw Mills: Memphis, Tenn. Mobile, Ala.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Colonial Columns, Veranda Columns, Balusters, Spindles, Siding, Flooring, Ceiling, Mouldings, Trim, Finish, etc. All Kinds Rough and Dressed Lumber. Send us your orders for Bay Poplar; 1,000,000 feet bone dry and ready for market in all thicknesses and grades.

J. M. CARD LUMBER COMPANY

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Exporters

OAK—POPLAR—ASH—GUM—DIMENSION STOCK AND OTHER HARDWOOD LUMBER

LOEVENHART & CO.

Nashville, Tenn.

POPLAR, ASH, OAK, CHESTNUT

LET US QUOTE YOU

Straight or mixed cars. We are not brokers.

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

Dells Lumber and Shingle Co.

Eau Claire, Wisconsin

Birch - Rock Elm - Basswood

Your Correspondence and Business Solicited

Write us today

SAWYER GOODMAN CO.

MARINETTE, WIS.

Mixed Cars of Hardwood, Basswood, White Pine and Hemlock, Cedar Shingles and Posts.

We make a specialty of White Pine Beveled Siding and White Pine Finish and Shop and Pattern Lumber

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering Red Birch in thicknesses, 1" to 2½" common and better, also Maple, Birch and one quarter sawed

RED OAK FLOORING

Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Soo" Line.

C. P. CROSBY

DEALER IN

Wisconsin Hardwood Lumber

The Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Hard Maple in the State. Full line of Birch, Ash, Rock and Soft Elm, Basswood, etc. Birch and Elm crating cut to size and length.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN

Ingram Lumber Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.

ASH BIRCH
ELM MAPLE
HEMLOCK PINE
BASSWOOD

WRITE US FOR PRICES

RIB LAKE LUMBER CO.

HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

DRY BIRCH—ASH—ELM
MAPLE AND BASSWOOD

Write Us a Letter

Rib Lake - Wisconsin

"ROBBINS"

Rock Maple Flooring

Shipped in mixed cars of

PINE WHITE CEDAR POSTS
HEMLOCK TAMARACK

Try some of our birch base and casings. It is extra nice.

ROBBINS LUMBER COMPANY

RHINELANDER, WIS.

RED CLIFF LUMBER COMPANY

RED CLIFF, WISCONSIN

SHAKELESS HEMLOCK

BASSWOOD AND BIRCH HEMLOCK LATH
GOOD GRADES QUICK DISPATCH

SEND US YOUR ORDERS OF [illegible]

A. B. SMITH LUMBER CO.

PADUCAH, KY.

Manufacturers of Southern Hardwoods

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM



J. S. GOLDIE
Cadillac, :: Michigan.
Arkansas Yellow Pine,
Michigan Hardwood and Hemlock.
Correspondence Solicited Especially on White Maple.

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE
BIRCH, BEECH AND BASSWOOD
LUMBER
Shipments By Rail or Cargo
BOYNE CITY LUMBER CO.
Sales Dept. W. H White Co, Majestic Bldg DETROIT MICH

EXCELLENT DRY STOCK
MICHIGAN HARDWOODS
THE CHARLES DREGGE LUMBER CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Scheurman Lumber Co.
LIMITED
HARDWOOD HEMLOCK **LUMBER**
Saginaw :: :: *Michigan*

The North Shore Lumber Co.
THOMPSON, MICHIGAN
MANUFACTURERS
Michigan Hardwoods
HEMLOCK AND CEDAR PRODUCTS
Selected end-piled White Maple and Red Birch our specialty.
Rail and Water Shipments.

GIBBS, HALL & ALLEN CO.
611 and 612 Murray Building
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

8/4 No. 2 Common and Better Beech
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Birch
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Basswood
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Soft Elm
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Maple
4/4 1sts and 2nds Maple
4/4 to 8/4 White Maple on grades
Thick Birch and Maple on grades

DRY PROMPT SHIPMENT

A. F. ANDERSON, CADILLAC MICHIGAN
Specialist in winter sawed, end-piled, under shed, clear
White Hard Maple
4/4 to 8/4 in thickness.
Good Stock. All Michigan Hardwoods.

Sanford & Treadway
NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HARDWOODS
Ash, Basswood, Birch, Soft Elm, Rock Elm, Oak, Chestnut, Poplar.
New Haven, Conn. Menominee, Mich.

LICKING RIVER LUMBER CO.
Capacity: 85,000 feet daily.
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Manufacturers OAK—POPLAR
ASHLAND. KENTUCKY

Sicklesteel Lumber Co.
Wholesale Hardwoods
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Dimension chair and furniture stock. Special dimension bills cut to order. Oak bill stuff and large timbers in Oak furnished promptly.
WRITE US TODAY

JAMES MANSEL
HARDWOOD LUMBER
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
Cherry, Ash, Poplar, Red Oak, White Oak, Beech, Basswood, Birch and Maple.

MARION LUMBER COMPANY
MARION, N. C.
OAK, CHESTNUT. POPLAR SQUARES
DIMENSION LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

OUR SLOW METHOD Of Air Seasoning and Kiln Drying

I X L POLISHED

ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

Enables us to offer you an excellent and superior product—One which has stood the test 20 years.

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Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.

Hermansville, Michigan

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.

SAGINAW BRAND

MAPLE FLOORING

SAGINAW, MICH.

McCormick-Hay Lumber Co.

Hardwood Lumber

Yards { Saginaw, W. S., Mich. / Little Rock, Ark.

Office: Saginaw, W. S., Mich.

J. S. WEIDMAN

MANUFACTURER OF

Hemlock and Hardwoods

WEIDMAN, MICHIGAN



BRIGGS & COOPER CO. LTD.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

OUR SPECIALTIES

ELM	ASH	BIRCH
OAK	BEECH	GUM
MAPLE	POPLAR	BASSWOOD
	COTTONWOOD	

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN — MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

"Chief Brand" Maple and Beech Flooring

in 3/4, 5/8 and 13-16 and 1 1-16 inch Maple in all standard widths and grades, will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone

WRITE US, WE CAN INTEREST YOU

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

ESTABLISHED 1883

THE CYPRESS LUMBER CO.

APALACHICOLA, FLA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CYPRESS
ASH
COTTONWOOD

LUMBER

POPLAR
SWEET GUM
YELLOW PINE

18-in Cypress Shingles, Cypress Tanks, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Moulding and Interior Finish.

MILLS AND OFFICE: Apalachicola, Fla.

BOSTON OFFICE: 88 Broad Street

SALLING, HANSON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oak, Ash, Gum, Cottonwood, Wagon Stock and Other Hardwoods

In the market for round lots of Hardwood and Wagon Stock. Write us before selling.

Fisher Building, CHICAGO

CHERRY

Is the lumber we wish to move this month to make room for more of the same kind on the way.

2 Cars 1 " 1st and 2nds
1 Car 1¼" " "
1¼ Cars 1¼" " "
4 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
1½ Cars 1¼" No. 1 Common
1 Car 1½" " "
6 Cars 1", 1¼" and 1½" No. 2 Common.

Maisey & Dion

22nd and Loomis Sts. Chicago

McCauley-Saunders Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

BAND SAWED LOUISIANA GULF COAST **RED CYPRESS**

Products Exclusively

Telephone Harrison 4930 1703 Fisher Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

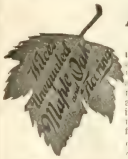
P. G. DODGE LUMBER CO.

CHICAGO

WE WANT TO MOVE

100,000 feet 5-4 Common and Better Red Oak
100,000 " 6-4 " " " " "
50,000 " 4-4 Sap Poplar.

MILLS AND YARDS IN TENNESSEE



A floor to adore

For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing; you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing.

The T. Wilce Company

22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

F. Slimmer & Company

Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yard:
65 W. Twenty-second St. CHICAGO

JOHN C. SPRY

Buys and Sells

TIMBER LANDS

1230 CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK BLDG.
TELEPHONE MAIN 4722 CHICAGO

Wanted, a Good Tract of COTTONWOOD TIMBER

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

The John Gillespie Lumber Co.

Lumber and Seward Streets

NORTHERN HARDWOODS

FOR SALE NOW
300 M Ft. 4/4 Log Run Birch.
100 M Ft. 6/4 Log Run Basswood.

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

The Bayou Land & Lumber Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Hardwood Lumber and Timber Lands
Your Correspondence Solicited.

DO NOT SEND US ANY ORDERS FOR DRY GOODS
WHAT WE HANDLE IS
DRY HARDWOODS
FOR DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS
The Ferd. Brenner Lumber Co.
514 First National Bank Building, CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Wm. H. Perry Lumber Co.
HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS
Oak, Chestnut, Poplar, Ash, Hickory, Etc.
ALSO YELLOW PINE AND OAK TIMBERS
Mills in Tennessee and Alabama — Offices, 1821 Gilbert Ave., CINCINNATI

WANTED
POPLAR and GUM
SEND LIST OF DRY STOCK. WILL CONTRACT FOR MILL CUTS.
KENTUCKY LUMBER COMPANY
CINCINNATI, OHIO

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON
SPECIALISTS IN
OAK—ASH—POPLAR
ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR ROUND LOTS OR MILL CUTS
OFFICE AND YARDS SIXTH ST., BELOW HARRIET — CINCINNATI

THE K. AND P. LUMBER CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Buys and Sells: Walnut, Oak, Poplar, Chestnut

BENNETT & WITTE
Manufacturers of Lumber
Oak—Ash—Elm—Gum—Cypress and Cottonwood
Branch MEMPHIS, TENN. — Main Office CINCINNATI, O.
We have a stock and ship Straight Grades
Domestic and Export

PAYSON SMITH LUMBER COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minn.
WHOLESALE SOUTHERN LUMBER
Mills in Alabama—Tennessee—Mississippi—Arkansas

H. C. CREITH & CO.
Hardwood Lumber
Can quote special prices on
300,000 feet 4-4 Furniture Oak.
100,000 feet 6-4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.
50,000 feet 4-4 Log Run Birch.
919 Columbus Savings and Trust Co. Building
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The General Lumber Co.
Manufacturers
Yellow Pine, White Pine Hemlock and Hardwoods
COLUMBUS, OHIO

INDIANA

WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

Three Mills in Indiana

FORT WAYNE INDIANAPOLIS LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

HARDWOOD SPECIALTIES
Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - - INDIANA

AUGUST STOCK SHEET

J. V. STIMSON, Huntingburg, Ind.

J. V. STIMSON & CO., Owensboro, Ky.

Plain White Oak,	5/8 to 12/4	thick
" Red "	4/4 to 8/4	"
Qtd. White "	3/8 to 8/4	"
" Red "	4/4 to 8/4	"
Red Gum,	4/4 thick, all grades.	

Elm, Hickory, Ash, Cherry, Poplar, Maple and Cottonwood bone dry. Write us any time

D'Heur & Swain Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

WANTED:

Inch Dry Plain Red and White Oak; Inch Dry Quartered Red and White Oak; Inch and 1¼-inch Poplar; 1¼-inch, 2-inch and 2¼-inch 1s and 2s Dry Hickory.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

FREY BROTHERS & COMPANY
LAFAYETTE, IND.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

For choice lots of hardwoods.
Walnut our specialty.
Inspection at Mill Points.

The Walnut Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

C. I. Hoyt & Co. PEKIN INDIANA

August Stock Sheet

1 car 4-4 1 and 2 Plain Red Oak.
3 cars 4-4 mill cull Oak
1 car 4-4 Poplar, panel and No 1, 18 to 23 inches
1 car 4-4 Poplar, panel and No. 1, 24 and up
3 cars 8-4 Poplar, No. 2 common and better
1 car 4-4 Poplar, Box Boards, 13 and up
1 car 4-4 Chestnut, No. 1 common and better
2 cars 4-4 Log Run Ash
1 car Oak dimension stock 1½x1½, 16-28-30 and 32

THIS STOCK IN GOOD SHIPPING CONDITION. WRITE US

Black Walnut & Plain Oak

C. J. FRANK LOGANSPORT, IND.

WANTED for CASH

1" Qtd. White Oak
4" White Ash
Will contract for mill cuts in Oak or Ash, green or dry

C. C. SHAFER
SOUTH BEND, IND.

BUFFALO

THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST



Manufacturers and Dealers in

Ash
White and Brown

Basswood

Birch
Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm
Soft and Rock

Gum
Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple
Hard and Soft

Red Oak
Plain and Quarter

White Oak
Plain and Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood
Poplar



HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY

Our Specialty: QUARTERED WHITE OAK

940 ELK STREET

ANTHONY MILLER

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

896 EAGLE STREET

SCATCHERD & SON

HARDWOODS ONLY

Yard, 1555 SENECA STREET Office, 886 ELLICOTT SQUARE

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT

1075 CLINTON STREET

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Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK

892 ELK STREET

PASCOLA LUMBER CO.

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOOD LUMBER

Frank A. Boyer, Pres.
A. E. Davenport, Secy. 1051 ELLICOTT SQUARE

T. SULLIVAN & COMPANY

Specialties: BROWN ASH, BIRCH, PACIFIC COAST FIR AND SPRUCE

50 ARTHUR STREET

ORSON E. YEAGER

Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

942 ELK STREET

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

We want to buy for cash:
Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

P. O. Box 312, MEMPHIS, TENN. [illegible] SENECA STREET.

FRANK W. VETTER

Dealer in all kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER.

[illegible] SENECA STREET

G. ELIAS & BROTHER

BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

Vansant, Kitchen & Company

MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
SPECIALTY

Ashland, Kentucky

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN HARDWOOD COMPANY GUIRL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers **OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM AND CYPRESS**

MAIN OFFICE: 720 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Three Band Mills Memphis, Tenn. Chancy, Miss. Stover, Miss.

Our Specialties Well Manufactured Stock Good Grades Prompt Shipments

GILCHRIST-FORDNEY CO.

Everything in Mississippi Long Leaf Yellow Pine

Mills: Laurel, Miss. SALES OFFICE 1406 TENNESSEE TRUST BLDG. **MEMPHIS, TENN.**

YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED POPLAR LUMBER

ALL GRADES
DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath & Squares
SPECIALTY, WIDE STOCK

Coal Grove, Ohio, U. S. A. **LUMBER CO.**

Hardwood Record

Thirteenth Year. Semi-monthly. V 26 aug

CHICAGO, AUGUST 25, 1908.

Subscription $2. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

LARGEST VENEER PLANT IN THE WORLD

C. L. WILLEY

MANUFACTURER OF

Mahogany, Veneer

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office, Factory and Yards: **1225 Robey St.,**

BAND MILLS MEMPHIS, TENN. (Telephone Canal 930) **Chicago**

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER CO.



The Davidson-Benedict Company

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Everything in

Southern Hardwoods

POPLAR, CHESTNUT, ASH, OAK

(Plain and Quartered.) Straight or Mixed Cars.

DRESSED POPLAR ANY WAY YOU WANT IT.

YOU GET WHAT YOU BUY FROM US. ASK FOR OUR DELIVERED PRICES, ANY RAILROAD POINT.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO.

2 Kilby St., BOSTON

Would like to talk to you about their large stock of Plain and Quartered

WHITE OAK

TENNESSEE RED CEDAR, THIN POPLAR AND POPLAR SIDING

ASK US WHAT WE CAN DO FOR YOU.

"The Best Lumber"

CHERRY RIVER BOOM & LUMBER CO.

SCRANTON, PA.

West Virginia Hardwoods

A Very Substantial Cash Saving for Every Policy-Holder

The stock companies specializing in lumber insurance are—

Lumber Insurance Co. of New York
84 William St., New York

Adirondack Fire Insurance Co.
84 William St., New York

Toledo Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
Sandusky, Ohio

COMBINED ASSETS OVER $1,000,000

For particulars address "Headquarters for Lumber Insurance" Lumber Insurers General Agency, Underwriting Managers, 84 William St., New York.

J. GIBSON McILVAIN & COMPANY

1420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Suggestion for August

In addition to the lumber in our Philadelphia yards, shown in the following list, we show in **McIlvain's Lumber News** for August several million feet of well-seasoned-ready-for-immediate-shipment lumber at forty other shipping points. **ANSWER**—Get your name on the **"News"** mailing list and receive a copy each month. The initial cost is a one cent postal, after that it is FREE.

"ANYTHING DOING JUST NOW?"

Ash.....225,750 ft. All grades.
Chestnut....250,125 " 4/4 to 16/4, 1 and 2, Common and Better, and Cull.
Cherry.....114,260 " 5/8 to 8/4, 1 and 2, Reject and Cull.
Hemlock....265,020 " Sizes and Flooring.
Maple.....150,000 " 2" White, 1 and 2, Common and Cull.
W. Oak.....125,215 " 1 and 2, Common, Cull and Bill sizes.
R. Oak.....625,250 " 2" 1 and 2, Common, Log Run and Cull.
Qtd. W. Oak. 50,250 " 2" 1 and 2, Common, Cull, Strips and Flooring.
Qtd. R. Oak.. 45,150 " 1 and 2, Common and Better.

G. W. Jones Lumber Co.

Appleton, Wis.

offer

The following in dry stock:

BLACK ASH
250,000 ft. 1 in. Log Run
20,000 " 2 " "

WHITE BASSWOOD (Piano key stock)
300,000 ft. 1¼ in. No. 1 C and B

BASSWOOD
500,000 ft. 1 " No. 2 and No. 3 C

BIRCH
350,000 ft. 1 " No. 1 Common
75,000 " 1¼ " " "
50,000 " 1½ " " "
50,000 " 2 " " "

SOFT ELM
75,000 ft. 1½ " Log Run

We are in position to name attractive prices on hardwood crating, Rock Elm and Oak Bridge Plank, and Oak car stock.

W. D. YOUNG & CO.

MANUFACTURERS

FINEST MAPLE FLOORING

KILN DRIED, HOLLOW BACKED
MATCHED OR JOINTED
POLISHED AND BUNDLED

Hard Maple, Beech and Birch Lumber
1 TO 6 INCHES THICK WRITE FOR PRICES
BAY CITY :: MICHIGAN

CADILLAC

CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK

MICHIGAN MAPLE

DRY HARD MAPLE

750,000 feet 4/4 Firsts and Seconds
1,500,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 and 2 Common

This lumber was manufactured during the fore part of 1907 and is now thoroughly seasoned.

It is a superior lot, good widths, and the lengths run from 60% to 70% 14 and 16 feet.

A more definite description, with prices, will be furnished upon request.

COBBS & MITCHELL
(INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

W. W. CUMMER, President — W. L. SAUNDERS, Vice-President — F. A. DIGGINS, Sec'y & Treas.

CUMMER-DIGGINS CO.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

Manufacturers of

"CUMMER" BRAND
MAPLE and BEECH

FLOORING

Also have a few car loads of dry Northern Michigan

GRAY ELM

130 M-ft. 4-4 No. 2 Com. and Bet.
19 " 5-4 " " "
18 " 6-4 " " "
91 " 4-4 No. 3 Common

WRITE US ABOUT IT

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14/4, 16/4
GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
BASSWOOD—4/4
BIRCH—5/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

We Offer For Sale

3 cars 4-4 Soft Elm, No. 2 Com. and Better. Dry.
1 car 6-4 Beech, No. 3 Com. Dry.
7,000 ft. 4-4 Birds Eye Maple, guaranteed 75% 1sts and 2nds.
5 cars 4-4 x 6-inch Maple, No. 3.

Michigan Trees and Mitchells Products

¶ Under this title we have made a booklet to show by illustrations the principal varieties of trees in our forests, to describe the character and uses of the different woods, and to explain our products and the form in which they are offered to the trade. We want to send you a free copy of the book and also our dry stock list of Michigan hardwoods.

Please Write Us

Mitchell Brothers Company
Cadillac, Mich.

BREON LUMBER CO.
Williamsport, Pa.
Manufacturers of
HARDWOODS
WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE, CYPRESS AND POPLAR
List of Lumber on Hand at Ulmers, S. C.

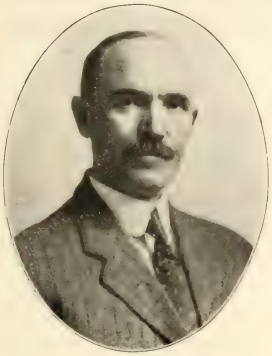
Cypress	4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4	306,500 feet.
Red Gum	4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4	428,000 "
Tupelo Gum	4/4, 6/4, 8/4	142,000 "
Poplar	4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4	261,000 "

Quartered Oak Flooring
Manufactured for
HIGHEST CLASS of trade only.
Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring.
The name ***DWIGHT*** on flooring is a guarantee of its excellence.
DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the only suitable thin flooring to lay. Write for Sample.
DWIGHT LUMBER COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

W. H. Dawkins Lumber Co.
Manufacturers of Band Sawed
Yellow Poplar
We also handle HEMLOCK, OAK and CHESTNUT. ASHLAND, KY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTONWOOD
GUM AND OTHER HARDWOODS
Large stocks of well seasoned Lumber always carried at our yards and mills.
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CLAY CITY, KENTUCKY
OFFER
POPLAR
Bevel Siding, Drop Siding, as well as Wide Poplar
Always a Large Stock on Hand Prices are Yours for the Asking



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Now is the Time

to buy

Timber Lands

Have some good things in Oregon Yellow Fir---also Spruce and Hemlock. Never will they be offered so cheap again. Also Michigan, Kentucky and Virginia hardwoods. Selected tracts direct from owners. Write to-day.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO

"ANY OF THESE ITEMS ATTRACTIVE?"

Poplar, 365,350 feet, No. 1 Common 4/4 to 16/4
Chestnut, 263,200 feet, No. 1 Common 4/4 to 8/4
White Oak, 370,675 feet, No. 1 Common and No. 2 Common 4/4 to 8/4.
Red Oak, 267,300 feet, 1's & 2's and No. 1 Com. 4/4 to 8/4.
Ash, 105,600 feet, 1's & 2's, No. 1 Com. and No. 2 Com. 4/4.
Hemlock, 567,350 feet, sizes and boards.
Cypress, 465,310 feet, all grades and thicknesses

LET US QUOTE YOU PRICES

BUILT-UP PANELS FOR FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS

We can furnish you 2, 3, or 5-Ply Panels in Quartered Oak, Mahogany, Plain Oak, Ash, Elm, Birch, Maple or Basswood, and guarantee same in every respect. We use high-grade Glue in our work, and our Veneers are thoroughly dry and our Machinery up-to-date.

We manufacture high-class Panels for Commode and Dresser tops, Commode and Dresser end Panels, Drawer bottoms, glass backs, case backs, foot and head board panels for beds, etc.

If you wish to buy Panels that are **Right and Will Stay Right,** give us a chance to figure with you and submit samples and prices.

We do not claim to be lower in price, but we do claim our PANELS are cheaper in the long run as they will not come to pieces after they are in the furniture

THE GORHAM BROS. CO.
MT. PLEASANT, MICH.

Do you see the point
Submit your wants and let us make you happy

Anderson-Tully Co., Memphis, Tenn.

STOCK-LIST AUGUST 25, 1908

ASH.

11,000 feet 1 inch 1sts and 2nds.
15,400 " 3 " " " "
3,400 " 4 " " " "
20,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
9,000 " 2 " " 1 "
7,000 " 1 " " 2 "
30,000 " 1 " " 3 "

COTTONWOOD.

56,000 feet 5/4 inch 1sts and 2nds, 8 in. and up.
85,000 " 1 " " " " 8 to 12 in.
22,000 " 1 " " " " 12 inch.
90,000 " 1 " " " " 13 in. and up.
45,000 " 1 " " " " 18 in. and up.
39,000 " 1¼ " " " " 8 to 12 in.
65,000 " 1¼ " " " " 12 inch.
72,000 " 1¼ " " " " 13 in. and up.
40,000 " 1 " " " " 8 in. and up.
81,000 " 1 " Wagon Box Boards 8 to 12 in.
79,000 " 1 " " " 13 to 17 in.
85,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
65,000 " 1¼ " " 1 "
48,000 " 1 " " 1 "
80,000 " 1 " " 2 "
75,000 " 1¼ " " 2 "
83,000 " 1¼ " " 2 "

CYPRESS

31,500 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds.
22,000 " 4/4 " Select.
27,000 " 4/4 " No. 1 Shop.
30,000 " 8/4 " Log Run.
11,500 " 1 " Strips, 1 face clear & better
6,600 " 1 " " No. 1 Common.

ELM.

10,500 feet 8/4 in. Log Run.

MAPLE.

12,700 feet 1¼ inch Log-run.
61,000 " 2 " " "

RED GUM.

32,600 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds.
44,700 " 4/4 " " " "
59,000 " 4/4 " " " "
17,000 " 4/4 " " " "
69,000 " 1 " " " "
12,600 " 1¼ " " " "
15,200 " 1¼ " " " "
22,000 " 2 " " " "
76,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
24,600 " 2 " " 1 "
9,300 " 1 " Strips, 1 face clear and better

SAP GUM.

32,000 feet 4/4 in. 1sts and 2nds 6 in. and up.
28,000 feet 4/4 " " " " 6 " " "
16,400 " 4/4 " " " " 6 " " "
20,000 " 4/4 " " " " 15 " " "
27,000 " 4/4 " " " " 6 " " "
25,000 " 4/4 " " " " 16 in. to 20 in.
76,000 " 1 " " " " 6 in. to 12 in.
37,000 " 1 " " " " 8 in. to 12 in.
48,000 " 1 " " " " 13 in. to 15 in.
41,000 " 1 " " " " 22 inches and up.
39,000 " 1¼ " " " " 6 " " "
27,000 " 1¼ " " " " 6 " " "
45,000 " 2 " " " " 6 " " "
16,600 feet 4/4 inch No. 1 Common
44,000 " 1 "
14,000 " 1¼ "
38,000 " 1½ "
11,500 " 2 "
72,000 " 1 " No. 2 "
63,000 " Strips 1 face clear and better
20,000 " 1 " Wagon Box Boards 13 in.
20 inch

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

24,000 feet 1 inch 1sts and 2nds
17,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

52,000 feet 3/4 inch 1sts and 2nds
46,000 " 4/4 " " " "
27,000 " 4/4 " " " "
86,000 " 1 " " " "
9,900 " 1¼ " " " "
34,000 " 2 " " " "
86,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common
26,000 " 3/4 " " "
75,000 " 1 " " "
11,500 " 1¼ " " "
17,000 " 1½ " " "
25,000 " 2 " " "

QUARTERED RED OAK.

9,700 feet 1 inch No. 1 Common

PLAIN RED OAK.

32,000 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds
67,000 " 4/4 " " " "
26,000 " 4/4 " " " "
40,000 " 4/4 " " " "
100,000 " 1 " " " "
67,000 " 1¼ " " " "
18,000 " 1½ " " " "
27,000 " 2 " " " "
7,000 " 3 " " " "
43,000 " 3/4 " No. 1 Common.
44,000 " 4/4 "
7,000 " 4/4 "
86,000 " 4/4 "
26,000 " 5/4 "
29,000 " 6/4 "
36,000 " 8/4 "
13,000 " 3/4 " Coffin Boards 12" and up.
28,000 " 1 "
25,000 " 1 " 1sts and 2nds Wormy.
29,000 " 1 " No. 2 Common.
31,000 " 1 " " 3 "

SYCAMORE.

17,300 feet 1sts and 2nds.

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D. G. COURTNEY

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Car and Railroad Timbers

Yellow Poplar Oak, Chestnut & Basswood

Oak Cooperage

CHARLESTON, - - - WEST VIRGINIA

Modern mills and perfect manufacture.

We make a specialty of getting out high grade Soft West Virginia Panel Poplar and are in position to ship either straight or mixed cars of lumber. We also get out a Sound Wormy grade of Chestnut, suitable for veneer purposes. We will load cars to suit the requirements of our customers. We seek the trade of wood-working factories who want a dependable lumber supply and fair treatment.

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Dimension Mill
Dry Kilns
Distributing Yards

Exploiter and Importer of Mahogany and Cedar Logs

MANUFACTURER

Mahogany Lumber and Veneers

BRANCHES:
Grand Rapids, Michigan
Chicago, Illinois
Belize, British Honduras
San Pedro Sula, Honduras
Axim, Gold Coast, Africa

Will Make Low Prices to Move the Following

100M ft. 3/8—1st and 2nd Quartered White Oak 6 to 9 in.
60M ft. 5/8—1st and 2nd Quartered White Oak 6 to 9 in.
100M ft. 3/4—No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak 4 in. and up.
50M ft. 5/8—No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
100M ft. 4/4—No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
50M ft. 8/4—No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
60M ft. 1/2—1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak
80M ft. 5/8—1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak
100M ft. 4/4—1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak
25M ft. 5/8—No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak
100M ft. 4/4—No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak
250M ft. 4/4—No. 2 Common Plain Red Oak
40M ft. 3/8—Bridge Plank Oak
100M ft. 4/4—No. 2 Common Shipping Cull Poplar
25M ft. 8/4—No. 1 Common Hickory Dry
50M ft. 4/4—1st and 2nd Chestnut
25M ft. 4/4—No. 1 Common Chestnut
150M ft. 4/4—Sound Wormy and No. 2 Common Chestnut

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Can ship rough or surfaced and can work as desired.
Can also kiln dry when wanted. Send in your inquiries.

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Louisville, Kentucky

Stock Piled at Louisville, Kentucky

Poplar.

20,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2 1S & up
12,000 " 5/4 " "
6,000 " 6/4 " "
5,000 " S 1 " "
102,000 " 1 " "
22,000 " 1¼ " "
31,000 " 1½ " "
22,000 " 2 " "
42,000 " 3 " "
4,000 " 4 " "
120,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common
28,000 " 1¼ " No. 1 "
20,000 " 1½ " No. 1 "
23,000 " 2 " No. 1 "
28,000 " 1 " Select & Sap
21,000 " 1¼ " " "
14,000 " 1½ " " "
20,000 " 2 " " "
50,000 " 1 " No. 2 Common
25,000 " 1¼ " No. 2 "
25,000 " 1½ " No. 2 "
25,000 " 2 " No. 2 "

Plain White Oak.

95,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
118,000 " 1¼ " "
152,000 " 1½ " "
142,000 " 2 " "
23,800 " 2½ " "
16,000 " 3 " "
127,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common
160,000 " 1¼ " No. 1 "
80,000 ft. 1¼ in. No. 1 Common
150,000 " 2 " No. 1 "
42,000 " 3 " No. 1 "

Quartered White Oak.

150,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
18,000 " 1¼ " "
45,000 " 1½ " "
9,000 " 2 " "
148,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common
30,000 " 1¼ " No. 1 "
40,000 " 1½ " No. 1 "
22,000 " 2 " No. 1 "

Plain Red Oak.

155,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
150,000 " 1¼ " "
192,000 " 1½ " "
57,000 " 2 " "
18,000 " 2½ " "
16,000 " 3 " "
10,000 " 4 " Common & Better
135,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common
84,000 " 1¼ " No. 1 "
44,000 " 1½ " No. 1 "
47,000 " 2 " No. 1 "
18,000 " 2½ " No. 1 "
15,000 " 3 " No. 1 "

Quartered Red Oak.

9,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
2,000 " each 1¼, 1½ & 2 in. Com. & Better
15,000 " 1 in. No. 1 Common

Chestnut

30,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
40,000 " 1¼ " "
30,000 " 1½ " "
85,000 " 1 " Common
30,000 " 1¼ " "
30,000 " 1½ " "
30,000 " 1 " Sound Wormy
15,000 " 1¼ " Cull
30,000 " 1½ " "

Hickory.

1 car 1 in. Common & Better
2 cars 1½ " "

Ash.

20,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
8,000 " 1¼ " "
14,000 " 1½ " "
14,000 " 2 " "
20,000 " 2½ " "
20,000 " 3 " "
10,000 " 4 " "
65,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common
32,000 " 1¼ " No. 1 "
28,000 " 1½ " No. 1 "
13,000 " 2 " No. 1 "
150,000 " 1 " No. 2 "
19,000 " 1¼ " No. 2 "
29,000 " 1½ " No. 2 "

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Band Mill Manufacturers of

Yellow Poplar and White Oak

We have Planers and Re-saws.
Can furnish mixed cars of stock exactly as wanted in

Poplar and Oak

Special For Sale

100,000 ft. 4-4 Common and Better Basswood.
10 Cars 4-4 1's and 2's Poplar.
1 Car 5-4 1's and 2's Poplar, 18" and up.
1 Car 12-4 1's and 2's Poplar.
20 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Poplar.
4 Cars 1" 1's and 2's Plain Oak.
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LOUISVILLE

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250,000 ft. 4-4 Chestnut. All grades bone dry

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50,000 feet 4/4 to 16/4 White Ash.
100,000 " 4/4 log run Chestnut.
50,000 " 6/4 " " Beech.
15,000 " 4/4 " " Cherry.
500,000 " 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 Plain Red and White Oak.
200,000 " 4/4 Quarter-Sawed White Oak.
100,000 " 3/4 " " Red Oak.
10 ,000 " 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 Poplar.
50,000 " 4/4 log run Black Walnut.

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1 car 13/16 x 2¼" face, Select Plain White Oak Flooring.

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Size, 1¼x2¼—2x2¼. Lengths, 24" to 48".

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We offer for prompt shipment:

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2 cars 6/4 No. 1 Com. Chestnut — 2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Com. Chestnut
2 cars 4/4 Sap (Red) Gum 1's & 2's

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WORKMANSHIP UNEXCELLED
GRADING UNIFORM and RIGHT
PRICES WORTH YOUR CONSIDERATION

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4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.
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1 car 1½ inch 1st and 2nd Quarter Sawed White Oak.
3 cars 1¼ inch to 2 inch No. 1 Com. Quarter Sawed White Oak.
2 cars 1½ inch to 2 inch No. 1 Common Plain Oak.
2 cars 1 inch Log Run Beech.
1 car 1½ inch and 2 inch Log Run Sycamore.

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Rough or Finished Lumber—All Kinds

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13-16x1¼" Clear Plain Sawed Red Oak Flooring.
13-16x1¼" Clear Maple Flooring.

Please write us for special delivered prices on the above lots.

OAK FLOORING

Kiln Dried
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Hollow Backed and Bundled

"Michigan" Maple Flooring

Our model factory is equipped with the highest class tools and appliances made for Flooring production.

We produce our lumber from the best rock Maple area in Michigan and have 20 years' supply.

Our brand "Michigan" is a guaranty of quality. Perfect mill work and excellent grades distinguish our Flooring and our prices are reasonable.

WARD BROS., Big Rapids, Mich.

"NONE-LIKE-IT"

"ARTHUR BRAND"

MEMPHIS-MADE

"IT'S A LITTLE BETTER"

ARTHUR HARDWOOD FLOORING CO.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

"ALL-LIKE-IT."

LUMBERMEN

GIVE US SOME OF YOUR

FIRE INSURANCE

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID—RIGHT RATES

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS

66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

(ONLY OFFICE)

Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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General Market Conditions.

There is a manifest unanimity in the nearly fifty reports from HARDWOOD RECORD market reporters located in practically every hardwood trade center of the United States received for this issue. They all say that improved conditions prevail, that inquiries are numerous, and actual trading is fast bringing the hardwood business back to normal conditions. It has been the most active fortnight in hardwood sales and purchases that has been witnessed for nearly a year.

The volume of business, which manifestly will increase as the season advances, is not confined to the good end of standard hardwoods, but there is a large movement of both common and cull lumber. Box and shook manufacturers are taking on large quantities of stock, not in anticipation of orders to be received, but for orders actually in hand. Some manufacturers are reporting that their sales are up to their full capacity to make shipments. Quarter-sawed oak and poplar are still the leaders in activity, but plain oak is a good second. The movement of all southern woods is fair to good. Business in maple, birch and basswood is stronger than it has been for many months, and with the comparatively short stocks of these varieties in first hands, shipments will soon be up to green lumber.

Trading in mahogany and other foreign woods, and in cherry and walnut, is showing a marked increase, indicative of the demands of the high-class furniture trade. Most of the furniture factories have now started up on full time and they are showing very little accumulation of stock in their warehouses. There is every reason to believe that there will be a good demand from this source all through the remainder of the year. Manufacturers of hardwood doors and interior finish are generally busy, as there is a large amount of building going on in the Middle West, notably so in Chicago.

Investors are apparently taking advantage of a low range of values and are putting their money into permanent improvements on vacant real estate. There is still a wide disparity in values from different producing sections. In some cases there is an almost unbelievable variation in asking prices, but it is believed that the market will settle down to an even scale before very long.

Both oak and maple flooring factories are reasonably busy and most of them are running on full time. The specifications for hardwood flooring seem to be increasing month by month, and of necessity the call for softwood floors must be lessening.

The veneer and panel people have had a renaissance of good orders during the last month, and additional machines are being started up to supply the demand. These people are very much encouraged over the outlook and look for the year to close strong.

The handle trade is still a good deal demoralized. The smaller manufacturers, and some of the larger ones, are apparently out for business regardless of profit. The situation is not at all alluring for this line of trade, and will not be until manufacturers are content to let the demand catch up with the supply and ask a living price for their goods.

With the increasing volume of lumber trade and the general shortage and broken condition of stocks, it is safe to prophesy that the hardwood market will achieve added strength as the months go by, and that the year will close with very firm values.

Wood Preservation Progress in Favor.

Processes of timber preservation have entirely altered the face of many problems in the lumber industry. When this idea was first introduced into the United States, manufacturers were naturally loath to take the matter up in its experimental stage, even though if properly handled, it gave promise of decreasing the cost of labor and of supplies to the consumer, by enabling him to greatly prolong the life of the stock purchased; moreover, the process promised assistance to enthusiasts on the forestry question, inasmuch as it would tend to lessen the demand upon timber products to a considerable extent if once perfected and popularized.

Today, however, this experimental stage has been passed, and wood preservation treatments are now carried on successfully and at the same time kept within the bounds of economy. Repeated experiments and investigations on the part of government experts and others have determined to a nicety the particular kinds of treatment adaptable to the various species of wood; the variations necessary when the wood is to be put to certain specified uses; and, above all, time enough has elapsed since these investigations were put under way to determine definitely the percentage of gain in durability possessed by woods thus treated and tried out for a given number of years, as compared with others of the same character tested under like conditions, but without previous preparation.

Several worthy results have become apparent since this process of wood preservation has become a matter of practical rather than conjectural usefulness. A new and constantly widening market has been created for many varieties of timber not formerly considered commercial factors; certain large consumers are gradually breaking away from their prejudice and determination not to purchase or even consider any except the few well-known timbers which long usage and tradition have set aside as the only available ones for their purposes—with the result that lesser-known, cheaper and more easily obtainable woods are being substituted; and not only are results as good, but in many cases they are better. However, the one great desideratum which buyers of all commodities constantly seek—the lessening of annual outlay, is attained and since these

telling points, particularly the last, are proved to a consumer, he is, of course, won over.

Thus the wood preservation scheme struggled along for some years without any great apparent results, but now that time has proved the soundness of the theory, the practice is rapidly growing in favor, plants are being installed and followers gained continually.

The Hoo-Hoo Annual.

During the second week of September local Hoo-Hoo and Chicago lumbermen generally will join hands in entertaining the annual gathering of the order of the Great Black Cat. The details of the entertainment and the program are recounted in another part of this issue of the RECORD. It goes without saying that Chicago will do its best to give the lumbermen's pet order the best time it ever had at any of its annual functions.

There is going to be entertainment galore, not only for the members themselves, but for their wives, daughters and sweethearts, and if everybody does not have a good time it will not be the fault of the committee of arrangements, which has spent a great deal of time and money in plans for the

Lumber Failures.

Optimists had hoped that the series of lumber failures which has overtaken the trade during the period of "panic" were at an end, but unfortunately during the last fortnight quite a number of hardwood lumber concerns, notably in the jobbing element, have been forced to the wall, and there are serious rumors about some others being in hard straits.

A series of failures has overtaken not only the lumber trade, but corollary lines, such as the furniture, wagon and other trades. The North Carolina element of the furniture trade has been hit hard for some weeks. It has now grown to be a question if more failures are not going to follow. The period of non-trading and liquidation that has prevailed for some months has exhausted the resources of a good many of the smaller concerns, and with the renewal of business they have no money with which to do business.

The banks are scrutinizing woodworking and lumber paper very closely, especially in the East, and they are not nearly so generous with their loans and discounts as they have been in the past. This is especially true with regard to concerns that have not been able to clean up their entire bank indebtedness during the last few months, but have been renewing their obligations. Many banks are insisting that their patrons shall "show their hands" before increasing their loans.

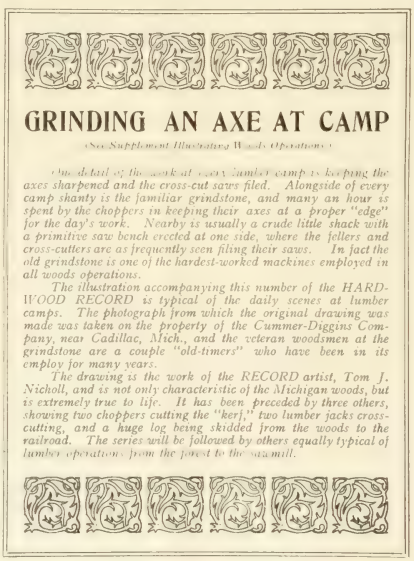
This situation is the only menace in sight to increased activity in the lumber trade, but it will probably act as a restriction to extreme activity in that line for some little time to come.

Selling Lumber by Mail.

Selling lumber by mail is a logical and businesslike proposition. Transactions made in this way have distinct advantages. Primarily the contract of sale is in written form, and no argument can arise covering what a traveling man verbally represented when the specific grade is set forth on the order blank and all discussion is recorded in black and white.

Again, the system presents marked economy. Analysis will show that a lumber salesman receiving from $1,500 to $1,800 per annum, with expense account attached, will cost the manufacturer or jobber approximately $2 for every call he makes for the purpose of selling lumber. A like sum will cover the expense attached to the sending out of sales letters to forty prospective customers. Therefore, if the letter is a good one, a correspondence salesman has a forty-to-one chance against the man who does business by personal visits, at the same outlay. There is nothing in the system of selling lumber by mail which is deprecatory to the work of traveling salesmen. They are an absolute necessity to the trade, but their business can be amplified and materially assisted by the skill of a capital office salesman.

Selling lumber by mail is still in its infancy, but with the analysis of annual requirements by kinds, grades and thicknesses that is now obtainable through the HARDWOOD RECORD bulletin service, it is a feasible, practical, economical business proposition and today a great many leading manufacturers and jobbers are reducing their traveling sales force and spending a good deal of money in letter-writing and postage, to their manifest advantage.



Pariahs of the Forest.

In the wonderful evolution that has overtaken the lumber industry it is remarkable to note how the pariahs of the forest are coming into their own, and are being recognized as available commodities for the making of lumber. It is within the memory of men of fifty that Norway pine, now well-nigh extinct, was looked at askance by the average user of lumber. Red gum, now a widely distributed and generally used hardwood, only a few years ago was passed by by cruisers as being entirely unworthy of estimating. Tupelo ten years ago was an unknown lumber commodity and now it is being manufactured and utilized by the millions of feet. Beech, only a short time ago regarded as an undesirable wood even for fuel, has now grown to be one of the standard hardwoods of the North. Within twenty years millions or feet of hemlock timber have been slaughtered for bark alone, and left to burn in the slashings, being regarded as worthless for lumber purposes. Today hemlock sells almost on a par with yellow pine values. Even that veritable outcast of the forest, balm of Gilead of the North, has been made into lumber for the past two years and commands a price that shows a stumpage value of from three to five dollars a thousand feet.

The extravagant and wasteful American lumbermen are fast learning that every tree that grows out of the ground has a commercial value, and when they get around to the practice of conservative lumbering and of utilizing woods "waste" they will have learned the first lesson in husbanding their forest inheritance. Great Britain, the Continental countries, and even Russia have long since learned to economize their timber wealth.



GRINDING AN AXE AT CAMP

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

A Reasonable Longing.

Oh! I long for the day when we'll have, well perfected,
A flying-machine that will curvet and soar
That a chap may climb into when worn or dejected,
When he feels the old earth is a troublesome bore
Which he fain would escape from; sans guide-books and maps, he'll
To some favored spot all reposeful repair.
Oh! How gladly I'll welcome that day; for, perhaps, we'll
Be able to visit our castles in-air!

—Roy Farrell Greene.

Saved from the Train.

Bud Applegate's hog got loose one day,
And wandered on the railroad track,
While Bud was hunting all around,
A-thinking for to bring him back.

The hog he went a-snootin' round,
Although he should have better knew;
For there he was on the railroad track,
With the fast express train jest about due.

And all of a suddin there she come,
And the whistle gave an awful yell;
But the hog jest kept a-rootin' aroun',
And heeded not his funeral knell.

Bud Applegate was a-runnin' up,
An' I'm telling you no lie;
He says I'll save that dad-burned hog,
By Heck, if we both must die.

Bud hit the hog with his big club,
An' made him squeal and prance;
An' then as the train a-nearer came,
Bud kicked him in the pants.

The hog went scootin' off the track,
But I will have to state
That when that train did come along
'Twas the last of Applegate.

They picked him up in baskits
An' buried him bit by bit;
An' though this happened a month ago,
The funeral's lastin' yit.

Broke Even.

"How much did your vacation cost you?"

"Figure it out—I spent $60 and gained twelve pounds!"

Nit!

Because a cat is not fond of water it should not be inferred that the black cat order of Hoo-Hoo is a prohibition organization.

Make It Easy as Possible.

"Will you be true to me while I'm gone?"

"Of course, but don't be gone long, will you dear?"

Same Thing.

A man who sits around and waits for an easy job would be a huge grafter if he had the opportunity.

If It Works.

The only successful combination of business and pleasure—the sugar-coated pill!

To Be Thrifty.

Friendship like a farm, needs constant cultivation.

As She Sees It.

When a man argues with a woman it seems that he doesn't know what he is talking about—from her point of view.

Conservative Forestry.



Picture from Judge.

"I always has ter shudder when going throo dese woods!"
"What fer?"
"I'm afraid dese trees is too poor fer lumber, den tink vu all de wood here dats got ter be sawed and split!"

Hoo-Hoo.

Shakespeare mentions "a harmless, necessary cat." It's not to be supposed the bard referred to Hoo-Hoo, but it's yet to be determined that Hoo-Hoo is either harmless or necessary.

Slanderous.

"Bilter says he isn't going to drink a drop while his wife is away!"

"That's queer, isn't it?"

"Well, you know it doesn't agree with him anyhow, and that's the time he needs it least."

A Worthy Substitute.

If Hoo-Hoo does not conclude to plant trees on Arbor Day, it might compromise by planting Anheuser-Busches.

An Innovation.

The young preacher officiating at his first funeral wished to give friends an opportunity to view the remains, and not liking the use of hackneyed phrases, announced: "The congregation will now pass 'round the bier!"

And Not Criticized.

There would be less trouble in this world if people were only permitted to be happy in their own way.

The Worm Turns.

She buys a gown
The best in town,
Expends three hundred dollars,
While hub, the worm,
Can only squirm,
And turns his cuffs and collars.

—Hoo-Hoo Bulletin

Easy.

"I'm gunning for railroads," said the trust buster.

"Then come with me," whispered the near-humorist. "I can show you some of their tracks."—Kansas City Journal.

Could Eat, But Couldn't See.

A Parable.

All day within the cannery
The Brown twins sit on chairs,
And many men walk 'round that way
To watch that pair pare pears.
In the drinking well
[illegible] plumber built her
Avoir du pois well
We must last a filter.

Helpful.

[illegible] world seems gone to pot.
And [illegible]
A [illegible] chin
[illegible] helps some.—Selected

A Helpmeet.

A writer of verse tore his hair with a curse,
For never a word rhymed with month;
But his lisping wife said, very tactlessly, "Fred,
You're a dunth; I could find one at wonth."

Ubiquitous.

Under the spreading lemon tree
The village knocker stands;
And unto all who come that way,
The fruit thereof he hands.

Was it Pope or Shakespeare [illegible] on the Mount"?—[illegible] W. Hoey.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH PAPER.

Balm of Gilead.

Populus balsamifera—Linn.

The balm of Gilead is a name sometimes applied not only to the tree with which this sketch deals, but to one of the firs—the *Abies balsamea*. However, the two need not be confused, inasmuch as the latter is one of the conifers—our well-known Christmas tree in fact, while the true balm of Gilead is a member of a great family comprising the poplars and willows, and is closely allied to the former, as its botanical name indicates.

The tree is known as balsam in New Hampshire, New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Montana, Ohio and Ontario; as cottonwood in Idaho; as poplar in Wisconsin and Minnesota; as balsam poplar in New Hampshire, Vermont, Nebraska and Minnesota; as tacamahac in Minnesota; as baumier in Quebec; as rough-barked poplar in the Hudson bay district; the name Gilead, which is its most common and should be its only designation, is applied to it in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Michigan, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota and Ontario.

In the northeastern parts of Canada and this country one variety of the balm of Gilead is often cultivated as a shade-tree, and from these artificial plantings seedlings have sprung up and spread, until the tree has become to some extent spontaneous. It is somewhat different from the common form, however, in that it has wider spreading branches, and forms a broader head, with larger, coarser, gland-tipped teeth, extremely sticky and pubescent.

The balm of Gilead grows in low river-bottoms and on the borders of swamps, often on land that is inundated. Its range is from Labrador and along the Mackenzie river westward to the Alaskan coast; south into northern Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada and Dakota, and eastward through central Michigan and Minnesota into New York and the New England states. It seems to be the dominant species along streams tributary to the Mackenzie and through the prairie country of British Columbia, in fact reaching its greatest development—a height of a hundred feet or more, and diameter of six or seven feet—in the valleys of the Mackenzie and Yukon rivers. It is the largest tree of northwestern America, and towards the Arctic regions the most conspicuous type of vegetation.

Balm of Gilead may at once be recognized by its odorous, resinous leaf buds, which are particularly fragrant in the early springtime.

Says Rogers in The Tree Book: "The fragrant wax that saturates the winter buds and coats the young leaves in spring gives this tree its name. The bees find it as soon as the sap stirs and the wax softens. Quantities of it are collected and stored in hives against a rainy day; for this is what bees use to seal up weather cracks in their hives. It is known to bee keepers as propolis. The service this wax renders the tree is to prevent the loss of water from the buds, and not 'to keep the buds from freezing,' as some people fondly imagine. The buds freeze solid, but it does them no harm. They are adapted to it. In the far North the Indian uses the balsam of balm of Gilead trees to seal up the seams of his birch-bark canoe, and of dishes and other utensils made of the same material."



MATURE FOREST GROWTH BALM OF GILEAD.

The leaves of the tree are sturdy-looking and of a light-olive shade, heart-shaped and sharply serrate. Their stems are slightly pubescent, and about an inch long. The flowers appear before the leaves, in March—the pistils becoming four to five inches long before their fruit ripens; they are green in color, as are also the stamens; they have large red anthers. The fruit is a small oblong seed, pointed at the apex.

The bark of balm of Gilead is light brown tinged with red, rough and becoming broken into broad, deep plates on old trees.

Balm of Gilead is an excellent tree to plant for shade or ornament, and as a shelter belt. It is hardy, compact and erect, and of even, clean growth. It is easily transplanted and a quick grower; moreover it is a handsome species, but has the one fault of becoming decrepit and somewhat unsightly early in life, though possibly not so soon as the Carolina poplar, nearly all of whose good traits it possesses. The tree was planted on the borders of the famous lagoon at the World's Fair in Chicago, and its rich foliage and shape gave just the shade and appearance desired.

The heart wood is light brown, the sapwood nearly white and very thick. A cubic foot weighs about 26 pounds when dry. The timber is easily worked, but is suitable only for inferior grades of work, such as the manufacture of boxes, pails, excelsior, etc.

In all the range of growth of balm of Gilead it has been manufactured into lumber to no considerable extent save during the last year or two, and is now produced chiefly in the northeastern portion of the lower peninsula of Michigan, in the northern peninsula, and in northern Wisconsin. Altogether this product will probably not aggregate from twelve to fifteen million feet during the year 1908. Thus far it has been sold almost exclusively to box-makers, by whom the lumber is used as a substitute for poplar in making small packages. The average

manufacturer of northern hardwoods gets but a small quantity of balm of Gilead logs, and many do not even pile the wood separately, but put it in with cull lumber of other varieties.



GROUP OF BALM OF GILEAD.

The wood is very easily affected by the atmosphere and owing to its weakness of fibre will stand very little exposure to the weather. In fact, after it is piled out of doors for two years it "dotes" to such an extent as to almost disintegrate, and becomes of practically no value. While balm of Gilead contains a fair percentage of clear lumber, averaging about twenty logs to the thousand, owing to its physical defects and paucity of stand it probably will never cut any considerable figure in the commercial woods of the world. In 1907 it brought $16 per thousand feet. The fact that it is a very fast growing tree accounts largely for its physical defects.

The individual specimen shown in connection with this article is from a photograph made by the editor of the RECORD on the north shore of Grand Island, in Munising bay, Lake Superior. The gentleman standing beside the tree is Thomas B. Wyman of Munising, forester for the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company. Mr. Wyman has been engaged with this great iron and timber corporation for several years, and has general charge of the company's forestry and timber operations; he is a graduate of the Schenck forestry school at Biltmore, N. C. The group of balm of Gilead trees, with a birch tree in the center, was also pictured on Grand Island, and is unusual, as the growth rarely occurs in groups, but is scattered through hardwood and cedar stands in individual specimens. The half-tone engraving of the leaf shows all its characteristic features; it is pictured a little less than actual size.



LEAF OF BALM OF GILEAD.

The Utilization of Hardwoods.

Article X.

Chairs.

The Presidential chair is, at this time especially, a subject of general interest, and therefore of much discussion. It is not the purpose of this article to tell how the "Big Stick" might be wielded most advantageously, but rather how it might be cut up into smaller pieces and utilized. We believe, after having seen a few of the many different styles of chairs turned out by the modern manufacturers, that, for every possible use a separate type of chair is on the market today.

The manufacture of chairs is of national importance. This is due to the fact that in this line especially convict labor is employed to a surprisingly large extent. In Kentucky many of the state convicts are engaged in this work, as also those in the prisons of Detroit, Mich. Of course the very cheapest grades of chairs are made by these men, because such types do not require any great skill in manufacture.

The kinds of lumber used in the making of chairs follow closely the prevailing styles of other furniture. In the days when walnut was the principal wood used in the base and casing and in the furnishing of the house, the majority of chairs were made of this material. Later followed cherry, birch, and then oak, although the finest chairs made during all these periods were of mahogany,



CAFE CHAIR, SADDLE SEAT.

and in fact, these still bring the highest prices. The cheaper grades of chairs for many years were made of Michigan, or soft elm, and this wood is still largely used, but when, a few years ago, elm scored such a marked advance in price the manufacturer began substituting gum for it, and today millions of feet of gum are being consumed in the manufacture of chairs alone.

Following the modern theory that there is no such thing as waste, the chair manufacturer has opened to the sawmill man a source of revenue which formerly was entirely overlooked. This is in regard to dimension stock. Not many years ago the refuse and waste lumber of an ordinary mill was considered an irredeemable loss, being only fit for burning; today even the smallest pieces are cut into dimension stock by means of the rip and cut-off saws, and shipped direct to the chair factories. This is especially true of the mill whose output is largely oak, and in fact numerous dimension mills have lately been established at points where low-grade oak can be readily concentrated. Although if cut into ordinary boards such lumber would undoubtedly be cull, yet when only small dimension stock is required many first-class pieces are obtained. That such a system is entirely practical is shown by the fact that during the recent "hard times" the mill catering to

the dimension trade had plenty of orders and was able to keep on running when other sawmills were forced to shut down.

Another recent source of supply for the chair manufacturer in the way of quartered oak especially has been through the many small stave and heading factories, which cut up stave "bolts," as pieces of timber in the form of quarter logs are called. In the past these "bolts," which may be seen lying in numerous piles along any railroad in an oak-producing territory, were sold to stave men almost exclusively, but now the factories which supply chair, handle, furniture and wagon stock use them to a very great extent. The method employed to cut the bolts is such that the result is almost perfect quarter-sawed oak, with more of the broad "splashy" figure showing than could be obtained from an ordinary piece of quartered lumber cut into the same dimension.

It is, perhaps, no exaggeration to say that fully 75 per cent of the lumber now purchased by chair manufacturers comes to them in the form of dimension stock, and there is little doubt but that this system will increase rather than diminish among all furniture and wood-working establishments. This is explained by the fact that in the long run it is usually cheaper to buy dimension stock, for with it the manufacturer only pays for what he uses, thus suffering no loss from down-fall or freight charges on refuse lumber and sawdust.



BENT BACK ROCKER, SADDLE SEAT.

In the manufacture of chairs every piece of lumber is thoroughly kiln-dried before it is sent into the factory. Here these pieces pass to the various machines, which turn out the separate parts. On account of the many round spindles, legs, arms and other parts of chairs, the lathe is an important factor here. Many of these lathes are automatic and require only one man to do the work that formerly could not be accomplished by twenty. The most modern machinery is also used in the mill work, and many beautiful designs are made in a single operation.

The very best chairs, however, are all hand-carved. It is true that the bulk of this work is done by machinery, but the delicate finishing touches must be made by an expert hand-carver. These men receive very good wages and are well worth what is paid them, for some of the chairs which they turn out are exquisite. An idea of what is accomplished in this line may be obtained from the accompanying illustration of the magnificent hand-carved chair occupied by the Vice-President in the Senate at Washington.

The sandpapering process is of considerable importance. Here, again, machines do most of the work, reaching some portions of different parts which one might think were only accessible to human hands. As in the case of carving, however, it is customary, especially in finishing the better class chairs, to sandpaper them again by hand.

In assembling the different parts, wooden joints, fastened together by glue, are used wherever possible. This work is done by men each of whom has become adept in his particular operation so that little time is wasted during the process of construction. It is very interesting to watch a chair, during the period of assembling, passing from one man to the next, gaining some new part in each step, and finally assuming its completed form.

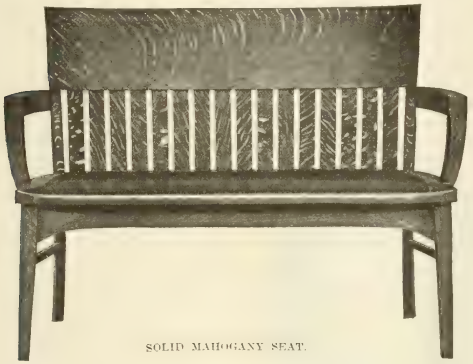
The shellacing and varnishing is less complicated than that of a table or desk. In



VICE PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR IN UNITED STATES SENATE. FURNISHED BY JOHNSON CHAIR CO., CHICAGO

fact, the plain wooden chair which is not upholstered is dipped bodily into a large tank of varnish, set upon a stand to drain, and then retouched with a brush, the entire operation being performed in a remarkably short time. The number of coats of shellac or varnish which a chair receives very naturally depends upon the grade of the chair. There are various styles of finish, such as weathered, early English, or golden oak, birdseye maple or imitation mahogany, with either a polished or gloss finish. The very best chairs are made of oak, walnut or solid mahogany, with a polished or dull Mission finish. The latter especially is quite popular.

Another important factor in the making of a first-class chair is the upholstering. This is done by skilled laborers, who also devote their entire energies to this style of work alone. The best hair and other materials for padding are used, as well as the finest leather, which covers it all. As everyone knows, an elaborate upholstered chair with a springy seat and soft cushioned back is not only an adornment to any office, dining-room or boudoir, but is a source of genuine comfort, which is more than can be said of many other articles of furniture which rank high in regard to "show." Along this same line, though of vastly simpler workmanship, is the making of the cane seats and backs for the cheaper grades of chairs. This cane comes in the form of wide rolls, which are cut into the proper sizes and fastened by means of narrow strips of wood, which are nailed or glued to the rest of the chair.



SOLID MAHOGANY SEAT.

The dining chair, in its many different forms, is perhaps the most common type. Most of these chairs are without arms and differ from one another chiefly in the style of back and seat used. These backs are often quite elaborate and are usually cut so as to display the splashy figure in the wood. The ordinary wooden saddle-seat is used more extensively than any other kind, although the cane and leather-bottom chairs are also very popular. Arms are nearly always in the form of two pieces and are plain or carved, depending upon whether the chair is of cheap or expensive style.

Another peculiar type is the café chair, which is pretty because of its simplicity. Besides the office chair, which is a very common type, there are billiard, carriage, hall, jury, typewriter, students' and innumerable other kinds of chairs, which, as the saying goes, "Are just the same, only different."



BEAUTIFULLY CARVED ARM CHAIR.

In rockers the difference is more marked and some very unique designs are made, one of which is shown in an accompanying illustration.

For the use of the cuts illustrating this article, including that of the Vice-President's chair, the RECORD is indebted to the Johnson Chair Company, which is one of the largest chair manufacturing concerns in the country.

CLARENCE BOYLE, JR.

Of Interest to the Handle Trade.

A Tribute.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 27.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: It was with no small degree of interest that I read the article on "The History of the Handle Business," by Col. C. D. Gates of Louisville, Ky., in the May 25 issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD, and having awaited patiently, action from others contributing to this history, and finding the same not forthcoming we shall "break the ice," with the hope that some of the hundreds of handle men scattered throughout the North American continent may "fall in" and give us, through the columns of the HARDWOOD RECORD, some letters on "Handle History." Quoting in part from Colonel Gates the following paragraph:

"In looking over the records of these different companies I find they had a very pleasant and consistent habit of declaring semi-annual dividends ranging from eighty per cent to one hundred per cent a year, notwithstanding that the prices which we are now receiving for handles were about the same as the prevailing prices in 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884. All the old manufacturers retired with large fortunes. The men connected with the early manufacture of handles were men of great ability, force, dignity and power, and if they were to enter one of our association meetings every member present would readily understand why they received dividends of eighty to one hundred per cent on their business, while most of us are satisfied with a meager eight to ten per cent."

We think the paragraph does the handle men of today an unintentional injustice, as we feel confident the leaders in the handle world today could more than duplicate the work of their predecessors, notwithstanding the great abilities of those early pioneers. When we take into consideration the conditions prevailing in the earlier days of the business and compare them with the present we can readily comprehend why it was possible for one generation of handle makers to pay eighty to one hundred per cent dividends and the others eight to ten per cent. It was the writer's pleasure, as well as privilege, to know these old-time makers of handles, and no one holds their memory in higher esteem, but as we worked at handle making as a boy

under some of the most prominent old-time makers, and are still in the "push," we believe we can very readily account for the big difference in dividends paid.

Until the year 1880 we venture the assertion that seventy-five per cent of the handles manufactured came to the mill on wagons, and such a thing as shipping in by rail sawed and turned handles, as well as timber, was but little known, and as a consequence the first cost of material to the old maker of handles was twenty-five per cent less than now. Then again the prices paid per cord was considerably less, and owing to the plentitude of hickory only such stock as would make good, clean handles had to be worked, while today, with scattering timber and scarcity thereof, more timber must be worked in order to secure the same number of handles. Twenty years ago it was a common thing to find trees that would make from two to three hundred good handles, while the handle maker of today considers himself fortunate if he can do half as well.

Then again the old-time maker did not attempt the high-class workmanship to be found in the handle of today, neither was he compelled to have invested in "stocks" thousands of dollars to carry him through seasons of the year not suitable for timber working, and also keep himself in position to fill car orders with as great dispatch as his predecessor did hundred dozen lots. The first handle salesman I ever saw came into headquarters one Saturday evening, after being out for one week, and he had booked sixty-two orders during that week, ranging from two dozen to eighty dozen each, and as he seemed especially proud of the eighty-dozen order, I have always thought since it must have been a big one for the times.

In those good old days the shape and finish of handles were much easier than now, and if trade got dull with a manufacturer he shut down his plant and let his men scatter, but in this day and time the expert workman must be cared for, or else when trade revives the manufacturer cannot compete with his competitor—who keeps experienced help—in workmanship and finish of goods.

But the real expansion of handle making dates back only a few years, and as it largely concerns Colonel Gates, we take it for granted your readers will be interested in a brief sketch of the leader of the largest handle producing establishment in the United States.

Colonel Gates is quite a young man yet, and twelve years ago, when he assumed the position of manager of the Turner, Day & Woolworth Manufacturing Company, he was considered—by the knowing ones—too young a man for that important position, but his movements since have caused these knowing ones to go away back and sit down. In 1897 Colonel Gates was offered his choice of position as postmaster at Louisville or collector of internal revenue for that district through his friend, Congressman Walter Evans (now judge of the federal court), but Colonel Gates, knowing his Uncle Albert Day's health was bad, refused to leave him and the men who had come up under him while acting as assistant to his uncle, as he realized fully that a new manager would not likely have the consideration for the men who had grown up in the business that he would. In less than six months Colonel Gates had to assume the management or let it pass into a stranger's hands, and buckling on his armor, he took hold of the business, and from that day to this has served as manager and president. When he took hold of the Turner, Day & Woolworth company it had about thirty lathes, while today it has several divisions with that number in them, and its sales are six times greater than they were in 1897.

Colonel Gates is intensely loyal to his men, and demands the same in return. How well he is appreciated by them can best be illustrated by an action taken by the workmen in the Louisville factory a few months after the panic of last October. The "order file" at



CHARLES D. GATES OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville was practically bare, and the workmen knew it, and a shutdown seemed inevitable, but Colonel Gates instructed his mill superintendent to keep the men at work and he would go out himself and get orders. The men didn't do a thing but make up a purse among themselves and buy him an elegant gold watch, chain and charm, and while they are not studded with diamonds and he has much finer, yet some of his relatives tell it on him that he takes those his men gave him and puts them under his pillow at night before retiring. The best part about the matter is that Colonel Gates got the orders and kept them at work, but to do this he slept half of the nights between December and March on Pullman cars, traveling from Canada to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to crown the result he was able to pay his stockholders on July 1, 1908, the usual semi-annual dividend and place a respectable sum in the surplus account.

In his directory he has four men that commenced at the bottom of the handle ladder, and in his executive committee of five members he has two men, one that commenced by punching the keys of a typewriter and the other as a boy marking handles.

Should our handle brethren take hold and "tell us things" we may at some later date take our pen and jot down other items.

"OLD HICKORY."

Identifying Woods by Common Names.

CHELSEA, MASS., Aug. 3.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Will you kindly inform me through your paper the difference between rock elm, gray elm, soft elm and water elm; also between bay poplar, yellow poplar, tupelo gum and red and white (sap) gum?—C. B. Roberts.

This question savors of the very difficulty referred to in an editorial in the last issue, regarding the impossibility of knowing exactly what woods are referred to when only a local name is given. For instance, take the first question: Rock elm proper—if such a phrase is permissible—is the hard variety known as *Ulmus racemosa*, of Michigan and Wisconsin notably, although the same term is also applied in different localities to *Ulmus crassifolia*, *Ulmus pubescens* and *Ulmus americana*—all the well-known varieties of the family, with one exception. As to gray elm, the tree referred to is probably the *Ulmus americana* of the North. Water elm is a term sometimes applied to the same tree and also to another variety, *Ulmus alata;* according to its locality. The true water elm is *Planera aquatica*, belonging to another genus of the same family and having a wider range of growth; the tree has a nut-like fruit instead of a winged seed, and soft elm is probably applied to this tree more than to any other elm.

As to the gum varieties—bay poplar and tupelo gum are terms applied to the same tree, the *Nyssa sylvatica*, as it is known botanically. Red gum and white or sap gum refer to the red gum lumber of commerce—"sap" being a grade of that lumber, and meaning the sapwood or light, colored wood. Yellow poplar is the *Liriodendron tulipifera*. Thus it will be seen that none of the three belong to the same family, and have but a few characteristics in common.—Editor.

Wood Production in Germany.

Germany receives the credit of being the most thoroughly scientific of all nations of the world. She does with her limited resources what younger nations will soon be compelled to do in self-protection: she conserves them.

When our wood supplies, stored up from 100 to 500 years, are within sight of their end, and sawmills that have been moved from the white pine belt of the North to the yellow pine belt of the South, thence to the Pacific coast for their last stand, Germany's scientific forestry policy will receive better recognition.

We do not think of moving a grist-mill about from one wheat field to another, as the fields in turn become exhausted. After one crop is harvested another is coming on. So it must be with the sawmill and the crop of trees. If it takes fifty years to raise a tree of a given species, then one-fiftieth of the forest may be cut each year, provided it reseeds or is replanted—and the sawmill stays at the same place and the workmen live in their permanent snug homes nearby. The "lumber shanty" will be a thing of the past; raising trees a business like raising wheat.

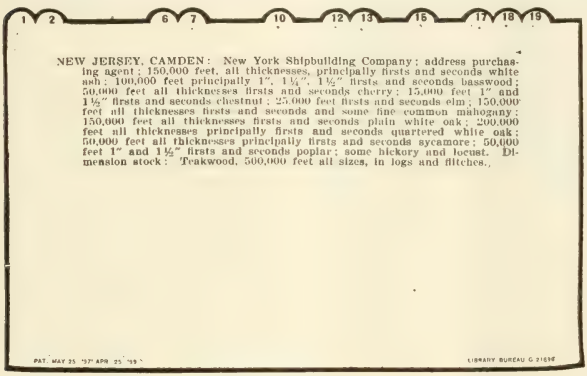
Selling Lumber By Mail.

In an editorial in this issue of the RECORD the logic of selling lumber by mail is briefly discussed. The average men engaged in the hardwood lumber business has never entered very thoroughly into a sales system by mail. That such a method is a perfectly logical one is demonstrated beyond question by the success of the great mail-order houses of the country, which sell every conceivable piece of merchandise manufactured exclusively by this system. There is no line of trade in the country which has developed as has this business; but it will be noted that the success of these enterprises has been based entirely upon a liberal use of the United States mails.

During the last few years quite a number of important hardwood manufacturers and jobbers have engaged extensively in exploiting their lumber and effecting sales through the medium of the mails. The larger number of them, however, have taken up this method of sales in a very illogical and haphazard way, and hence have not achieved the results that they would had they first analyzed the proposition with care and then executed it with discretion and thoroughness.

There are certain "tools" necessary to proper and profitable exploitation. Primarily it must needs be ascertained "who is who" among lumber buyers. With that information must also be obtained showing approximately the quantity of lumber of every kind, grade and thickness purchased by all lines of trade. What constitutes legitimate trade for manufacturer and jobber in hardwood lines, i. e. how far a man is justified in going in the consuming trade for distribution of his product, must also be analyzed.

For the past three years the HARDWOOD RECORD has been engaged collecting and collating information covering all these particulars, and has published up to this date thirty bulletins, giving the names of wholesale consumers of hardwoods, names of their buyers, their line of manufacture, together with the annual quantity of the various kinds of lumber, dimension stock, veneers and panels used by them. Up to date the RECORD has expended approximately $30,000 in securing this information, and is continuing it to the end that when this service is finally complete it will show the name and address of practically every hardwood buyer in the United States. This list of names is also selected with due reference to credit rating, and while the responsibility of every concern is not guaranteed it is not the intention to list any house that has not a fair capital and is not in good commercial repute.

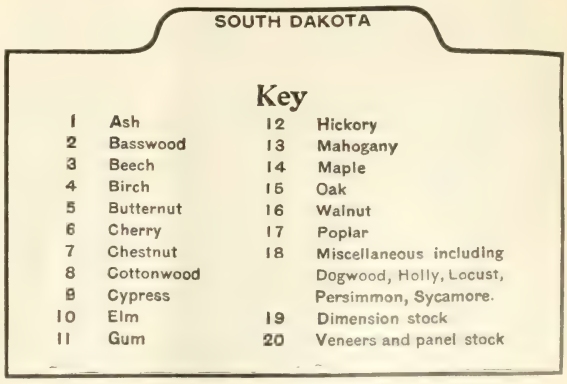


SPECIMEN INDEX CARD.
(Showing clipping from bulletin pasted thereon and useless numbers removed.)

The several paragraphs of each bulletin are cut out and pasted on a patent tabbed index card, which, when complete and filed in alphabetical order by towns, between state guide cards, shows at a glance the buyers of every kind of hardwood manufactured in this country. Thus far about 600 buyers of ash are listed, 575 buyers of basswood, 200 buyers of beach, 550 buyers of birch, 60 buyers of butternut, 175 buyers of cherry, 445 buyers of chestnut, 225 buyers of cottonwood, 400 buyers of cypress, 325 buyers of elm, 350 buyers of gum, 275 buyers of hickory, 325 buyers of mahogany, 650 buyers of maple, 1,200 buyers of oak, 150 buyers of walnut, 650 buyers of poplar, 100 buyers of sycamore, 10 buyers each of persimmon, dogwood, locust and holly; 600 buyers of dimension stock, 500 buyers of veneers and panels.

With this information at hand a manufacturer or dealer in hardwoods is able to address an intelligent letter to buyers on the subject of selling them any variety of lumber. He knows approximately what the buyer requires, and this enables him to gauge his offerings in accordance with the requirements of the prospective customer.

It is not an economical proposition to write these vast numbers of buyers individual typewritten letters, but it is logical for the man having in charge the lumber



SPECIMEN STATE GUIDE CARD.

sales department to write one letter covering one kind of wood and have this letter forwarded in duplicate form to every buyer of this particular wood. The most successful salesmen carrying on a mail-order sales system follow out this plan minutely. They will write today a letter devoted exclusively to the subject of ash, describing in detail their offerings of this wood. Tomorrow and day after day they will address the buyers of basswood, oak, beech, poplar, etc.

In an extensive correspondence campaign where it is desirable to use a duplicating machine of some sort, the RECORD recommends that the best type should be employed to give the work the exact similitude of a personal, typewritten letter. This is accomplished perfectly by the Writerpress, a very simple and moderate priced machine manufactured by the Writerpress Company of Buffalo, which has been employed in this office for more than a year with great satisfaction, in soliciting this information from buyers of hardwoods and for general exploitation work in connection with advertising and circulation. The machine is a practical repeating typewriter, without delicate adjustment or complicated parts, and the repair bill on the one employed by the RECORD has thus far been nil. An office boy or girl can learn to use it in thirty minutes' time and can prepare a thirty-line letter inside of an hour, which can be reproduced at the rate of 2,000 an hour. The ribbon of the machine is made to exactly match any typewriter ribbon, so



THE WRITERPRESS IN OPERATION

that it is possible to fill in one of these duplicates and still retain the appearance of an original, personal letter. More than a score of HARDWOOD RECORD advertisers are employing the Writerpress in connection with this system of exploitation, and all are enthusiastic over it.

Selling lumber by mail by means of the plan outlined in this article enables a manufacturer or dealer to widen his field of operations to a vast extent at a very moderate cost. It will be found that the average cost of every salesman's call on a prospective customer is approximately two dollars, while the average cost of soliciting a customer in this way is approximately five cents. In other words it is a forty-to-one proposition in favor of the mail-soliciting system, so far as cost alone is concerned. It is by no means contended that even the forceful, most attractive letter is as able an adjunct in booking orders as is the personal visit of an intelligent salesman, and consequently the introduction of this system should by no means supplant traveling salesmen; but their number can be materially reduced by the assistance rendered through an active campaign of letter-writing. A few of the largest manufacturers and jobbers in the country advise the RECORD that since they have introduced this system of sales they have cut their traveling force down to one or two men, and are sending these out simply on special and important prospective deals.

The RECORD will be very glad to supply full details of the cost of its lumber bulletin and card index system, in connection with advertising, and complete information and a catalog of the Writerpress can be obtained from its manufacturers, the Writerpress Company, 520-524 White Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Munising—A Model Michigan Manufacturing Town.

On Lake Superior, 425 miles straight north of Chicago, is situated the bustling and beautiful town of Munising, Mich. The village has a population of more than 3,000 and lies nestled beneath the timber-clad hills of the beautiful land-locked Munising bay. This bay is doubtless the finest harbor on the chain of lakes, as it has deep water room enough to float the entire fleets of the Great Lakes, and is protected at its entrance by Grand Island, with a deep water passage on either side of it to Lake Superior. From east to west Munising lies about midway between Sault Ste. Marie and the Keweenaw peninsula. It is the county seat of Alger county. While not a new town, as it has been a center for iron and lumber production for many years, it is only during the last few that it has achieved importance in a business way, and has become the commercial metropolis of this section of the upper peninsula of Michigan. Its business future is assured from the fact that more timber is tributary to it than to any other town in Michigan. It has unsurpassed shipping facilities by lake, and most excellent rail transportation by way of the Munising railway, which connects with the east and west lines across the upper peninsula and also with the Chicago & North-[illegible] Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul roads. Back of the town lie immense agricultural, grazing and fruit growing lands, which are fast being settled up by farmers, stock raisers and horticulturists.

In a manufacturing way Munising boasts of one of the largest pulp and paper mills in the country, three saw and shingle mills, a large tannery and cooperage plant, and here is also located the veneer factory of the Great Lakes Veneer Company, of which Burdis Anderson, president of the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association, is the moving spirit. There is shown with this article an engraving of the new and model buildings comprising the plant of the Great Lakes Veneer Company, as well as a view of the drive end of the two great 100-feet automatic driers built especially for Mr. Anderson's plant by the Philadelphia Textile Machinery Company. The entire equipment of the plant is excellent in every detail. The floors and foundations are of solid concrete and the framework is entirely steel clad, making it about as near fireproof as buildings of frame construction can possibly be. The vats for steaming logs are also concrete, as well as the rooms in which birdseye maple veneers are bleached. The equipment of the plant includes the regulation log cutting-off saws, as well as a "[illegible]" for steaming the logs from logs and rounding them into shape for the veneer cutters; three Capitol Machine Company's rotary veneer machines, together with clippers and machinery for working up cores into lumber, etc., etc. It is the expectation of this concern to eventually add a large panel plant to its veneer business. The company has a source of supply for the incomparable birch of the northern peninsula, birdseye maple, black ash, elm and basswood, that will insure it a stock of logs for more than a quarter of a century, and with its economical method of manufacture and low freight rates will make it an important factor in the veneer business for years to come. At the present time the plant is running on full time, being well supplied with orders at satisfactory prices.

Burdis Anderson, president of the Great Lakes Veneer Company, is also president of the Munising Business Men's Association, a strong organization which is seeking to build up new manufacturing industries in this beautiful northern town. The association is holding out every inducement—with the aid of the village government—for woodworking plants to locate there and share in the advantages of the vast timber [illegible] at very low prices, as well as the excellent and low freight advantages possessed



ALONG THE LAKE SUPERIOR SHORE OF GRAND ISLAND.



PLANT GREAT LAKES VENEER COMPANY, MUNISING, MICH.

by it. The Business Men's Association is particularly seeking small woodworking industries, but there are other lines of manufacturing utilizing iron and other materials which will be gladly welcomed.

One of the great allurements of Munising is its magnificent summer climate and the picturesqueness of the entire surroundings. Lying just east of the eastern entrance to Munising bay are the famous pictured rocks of Lake Superior, one of Nature's greatest wonders. At the entrance to the harbor is the 14,000-acre game preserve belonging to the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company—Grand Island. This island abounds in attractive natural scenery of great diversity and there is found unmolested great numbers of nearly all kinds of northern wild animals—the caribou, elk, moose, half a dozen varieties of deer, bear and numerous small animals. Wild game birds also abound throughout the preserve and are very tame. One can almost kick out of the trails coveys of quail. The song birds are also very numerous, and about seventy-five varieties make their homes on Grand Island. The preserve is stocked with the Black Game of Sweden, capercailzie, Hazel grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, willow grouse, as well as native partridge, wild turkey, ring-necked and black-necked pheasants. The island is well equipped with excellent roads which run around the shore, and in some places are two or three hundred feet above the waters of Lake Superior; affording a splendid view of the surrounding island and the mainland. Beside the finished roads there are many trails leading to all parts of the island. In nearly the center of the island lies Echo lake, a mile long, to which come the herds of deer, elk and moose for water. Smaller lakes also abound on the island.

While hunting and fishing are not permitted on the island, Munising on the mainland, twenty minutes distant by launch, is the center of the greatest game hunting and fishing region of the entire upper peninsula. The numberless streams and lakes are filled with trout, salmon and bass. The summer climate of the region is ideal. The Weather Bureau reports show that during July, 1907, the mean temperature was 65 degrees; in August, 63 degrees; in September, 57 degrees. Hence this region is a favorable resort for those afflicted with hay-fever.

The village of Munising is equipped with all modern conveniences found in the larger cities. It has a fine courthouse, excellent school buildings, and well-built business blocks. Part of the structures are made of the famous Lake Superior vari-colored sandstone, and others are of brick. The town is the terminal of the Munising Railroad, which has various lines connecting with all the principal lines penetrating the northern peninsula. The business of the town is conducted on a substantial financial basis and the First National Bank of Alger County is the chief banking institution of the section.

The Beach Inn is a delightful hotel set almost on the very shore of Munising bay and has very attractive appointments and cuisine. At Williams Landing, on Grand Island, is situated the Hotel Williams, rebuilt from an old fur trading post of the John Jacob Astor Company, which makes a model, old-fashioned, homelike stopping place for summer visitors. In connection with it on the shore of the lake are a number of log cottages, equipped with wood fireplaces, which have been attractively arranged and furnished for the convenience of hotel guests.

On Trout bay, an inlet of the island within a few miles of Williams Landing, have been built several handsome cottages equipped for housekeeping, which will comfortably accommodate ten persons. Each of these has fireplaces in both dining-room and living room, with accommodations for servants. In other parts of the island summer cottages have been arranged for rental during the season.

Munising is reached from Chicago in one night or one day, by the C. & N. W. R. R. to Little Lake Station, where that road connects with the Munising Railroad; or by the Great Lakes to Mackinac, where connection



DRIVE END, SHOWING APRONS, VENEER DRYERS, GREAT LAKES VENEER COMPANY.



WILLIAMS LANDING AT GRAND ISLAND, MUNISING BAY, THE GREAT GAME PRESERVE.

is made at St. Ignace with the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, which connects with a division of the Munising road.

Business men who contemplate a change of location, or persons seeking a delightful summer outing, can find no more attractive place than Munising and its surrounding country. Burdis Anderson, president of the Munising Business Men's Association, will be glad to correspond with anyone interested in his town, whether from a business or pleasure viewpoint.

How to Obtain National Inspection.

The National Hardwood Lumber Association, through its secretary, Frank F. Fish, has just issued a fifty-six page pamphlet covering the rules for the measurement and inspection of hardwood lumber as revised and adopted by it at its annual meeting held in Milwaukee June 11 and 12 last, which rules took effect August 1, 1908.

The HARDWOOD RECORD often receives inquiries from its readers as to the steps to be taken to secure National Inspection. A preface to the above pamphlet makes this matter entirely clear, and is herewith reproduced:

APPLICATIONS.

All applications for National Association Inspection must be made to the secretary or a licensed inspector or the association by a member of the association.

It should be thoroughly understood by each member that the association possesses no authority to impose its inspection in any of the markets, except through the mutual agreement of parties at interest, therefore, unless it is explicitly stated in the contract of sale or purchase, that the lumber concerned in the transaction is subject to National inspection, such inspection cannot be insisted upon by either buyer or seller, and can only be made available by the mutual consent of both parties after a dispute has arisen. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary in any transaction involving the sale or purchase of lumber, in which a member of this association relies upon the efficacy of the inspection department of the association, for the just protection of his interests, that it be clearly stated in the contract of sale or purchase that National Inspection is to prevail. The following form for such a clause in contracts of that nature is recommended:

"The lumber is to be inspected according to the rules and regulations of the National Hardwood Lumber Association by a National Inspector, who shall issue the official inspection certificate of said association, certifying to the amount and grade of lumber so inspected."

With the foregoing clause in a contract, lumber may be inspected either at point of shipment or at destination. The point of inspection to be governed by the convenience in securing the services of a National Inspector.

ORIGINAL INSPECTION.

A member requiring the services of a National Inspector may make application direct to the inspector who is most convenient to the point where the inspection is to occur. A list of National Inspectors together with the address of each, may be obtained on application from the secretary.

When a transaction by an authorized inspector of the National Hardwood Lumber Association is completed, the inspector shall deliver to the member requesting the inspection a certificate showing according to the amount and grade of lumber so inspected. This certificate is final for settlement as between the seller and buyer in the absence of an agreement as to the application of National Inspection exists between the parties.

The expense of the inspection at the rate per M. for different kinds of lumber, set forth in a table below, may be divided between buyer and seller, or may be borne by either, according to agreement between the parties, and will be collected by the secretary against the member calling for the inspection, which bill is due and payable upon demand.

Inspectors are required to inspect the full amount of lumber as contained in an original shipment, and they are expressly forbidden to accept National inspection to a portion of a shipment after selections have been made therefrom.

Only members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association can obtain an Original National Inspection.

RE-INSPECTION.

Should either party to the transaction involving an original inspection be dissatisfied with the result of the same, it is within his right, whether a member of the association or not, to call for a re-inspection, provided stock is in:

One class of inspection can only be obtained on application to the secretary.

Upon application for re-inspection of a lot of lumber for which a certificate has been regularly issued by a National inspector, the chief inspector shall proceed to reinspect the lumber in person, or by a deputy, other than the inspector making the original inspection. If the re-inspection results in a difference in favor of the party complaining of more than 4 per cent in money value from the original inspection, the party complaining may obtain the amount of such difference directly from the association. If the difference does not exceed 4 per cent, the party demanding the re-inspection shall pay all expenses connected therewith. All applications for re-inspection shall be made within ten days from receipt of lumber at destination, provided the original inspection be made at point of shipment; or within ten days from date of original inspection, if same is made at destination.

It will be noted that original inspection under these rules is made only for members of the National Association, but that reinspection can be called for by both members and non-members if the lumber was originally sold under National rules and bore original inspection by one of the association's licensed inspectors.

The fees for the measurement and inspection of lumber under these rules are also shown in the pamphlet, as follows:

FEES

	Per M. Feet.		
	Boat Lot Basis, Log Run.	Boat Lot Basis, Grades.	Car Lots.
Ash	30	40	50
Basswood	30	40	50
Birch	30	40	50
Beech	30	40	50
Cherry	40	50	60
Chestnut	30	40	50
Cottonwood	30	40	50
Cypress	30	40	50
Elm	30	40	50
Gum	30	40	50
Hickory	30	50	60
Maple	30	40	50
Oak	30	50	50
Poplar	30	40	50
Sycamore	30	40	50
Pine (yellow)	30	40	50
Walnut	40	50	60
Whitewood			75

On all woods not named above the inspection fee shall be 60 cents per thousand feet.

Inspectors shall be entitled to reasonable compensation for traveling expenses, hotel bills and time when their duties necessitate such trips.

Inspectors shall also be entitled to extra compensation for inspecting badly mixed lots.

Members are requested to enclose check to salaried inspectors to cover railroad and hotel expenses when ordering salaried inspectors to do work necessitating such expense. This will prevent delay, and the National Hardwood Lumber Association guarantee a correct accounting of all such advances to the salaried inspectors.

The book also contains the estimated weights of timber as recently adopted by the association, as follows:

	Per M. Feet — Dry, Pounds.	Green, Pounds.
Black ash	3,250	4,500
White ash	3,500	4,500
Beech	4,000	6,000
Basswood	2,400	4,000
Birch	4,000	5,500
Butternut	2,500	4,000
Cherry	3,800	5,000
Chestnut	2,800	5,000
Cypress	3,000	5,000
Cottonwood	2,800	4,500
Rock elm	4,000	5,500
Soft elm	3,000	4,500
Gum	3,500	5,500
Hickory	4,500	6,000
Mahogany	3,500	4,500
Maple	4,000	5,500
Oak	4,000	5,500
Poplar	2,800	3,800
Sycamore	3,000	4,750
Walnut	3,800	4,800
Yellow pine	3,200	4,300

These very complete little booklets will be furnished for ten cents a copy, on application to F. F. Fish, secretary of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, Rector building, Chicago.

Beaumont Spoke & Handle Company.

The Beaumont Spoke & Handle Company of Beaumont, Tex., a newly organized concern, has received its charter, and the plant will start up as soon as the installment of machinery is completed, which will probably be within a couple of weeks. It will begin operations with a force of about thirty men and will make about 9,000 handles per day, also a large number of spokes.

The transportation facilities of Beaumont and its proximity to accessible hardwood timber lands make it an excellent location for a factory of the kind, and the company was offered every inducement by the Chamber of Commerce to locate in Beaumont, rather than in other sections which were considered.

The following officers have been elected: E. B. Baldwin, president; W. A. Priddle, secretary; W. C. Tyrrell, treasurer; Theodore S. Cooley, vice-president and general manager; the board of directors are E. B. Baldwin, W. C. Tyrrell, Jr., George A. Carroll, W. A. Priddle and Theodore S. Cooley.

Will Rebuild Veneer Plant.

The Frost Veneer Seating Company has decided to rebuild its plant at Antigo, Wis., and has commenced cleaning up the debris caused by its destruction, and is excavating for the new buildings. The work will be pushed along rapidly, and Superintendent Calhoun expects to have the new plant running in October. It will be about the same size as the old one, but equipped with the most modern machinery and facilities for manufacturing high-class veneer.

The city of Antigo is much elated over having prevented the owners from rebuilding their plant at some other point, as was originally contemplated; but the community spared no effort to retain the industry, which is a valuable one for any town to maintain.

Use of Hardwoods in Automobiles, Sleighs and Bicycles.

The construction of automobiles is of interest to lumbermen—only with regard to the bodies and wheels, however, as the rest of the gear is of metal in practically every case. From the construction point of view the automobile is a combination of carriage and locomotive engine, whether the propelling power be gasoline, electricity or steam. At first the automobile was used only for pleasure, and the body and wheels of such vehicles follow the general characteristics of carriage construction, but the entry of the autotruck into commerce has necessitated the use of the heavier woods that belong to wagon building.

As the wagon and the carriage have already been treated in this series of articles it remains only to consider aspects of automobile body and wheel building that are more or less peculiar to this form of vehicle. Automobiles have not yet reached the variety in construction and employment of the horse-drawn vehicle, but, as is well known, its manufacturers and friends look forward to a time when it will have wholly superseded the horse. In the carriage line it has been applied to most forms except the hearse, and it will probably be a long time before undertakers will adopt it, for the spectacle of a motor breaking down, or the chassis getting out of gear, would not conduce to maintaining the ceremonial gravity of proceedings; the "chug, chug" and the odor of gasoline would be other disagreeable features of the "autohearse;" and long-hallowed custom is always a serious obstacle for the progressive man to buck against, especially when religion stands back of the custom. Yet it is known that some automobile men are figuring upon this very thing, so that the "autohearse" may eventually become a reality.

The automobile has already been applied to the uses of the retail delivery wagon and the large delivery truck, and in the form of a three-wheeled motorcycle has brought into being a new type in the shape of the little delivery auto, which has proved very useful, but which in its common form contains little or no wood.

When one hears the word "automobile" the picture that comes into one's mind is a pleasure car, as it is in this field of vehicle employment that the horseless wagon has thus far attained its chief development, and even here the auto has by no means ceased to be regarded as a curiosity. In the carriage auto, as in its horse-drawn prototype, lightness is sought, in so far at least as it is consistent with strength. The bodies are usually made with ash framework and poplar panels, as in carriage construction, but pressed steel and aluminum panels are said to be growing in favor. Roofs for limousines and other roofed autos of the pleasure type are often made of wood in three layers, the under side being mahogany and the two upper poplar. Mahogany, and sometimes birch, are used for window frames in limousines and for trimmings. Wooden wheel rims, when used in the steering gear, are generally of a single piece of maple bent to a perfect circle.

Most carriage autos have wooden wheels with metal hubs. The wood employed is almost always hickory, though ash is said to be sometimes substituted. Auto wheels must be solid, and therefore the spokes and rims make up in thickness what they lack in other dimensions. Oak, the wood universally utilized for spokes and generally for rims in heavy wagons, is never used, as hickory possesses an obvious advantage in standing the heavy jolts which the auto is constantly receiving. The wheels are often "dished," but the practice is not universal among automobile makers, for reasons which it is not necessary to enter into here. Automobile wheels are of the same size front and back, as the mode of steering is different from that which is universal in wagon and carriage building, and also because the method is thought to secure better distribution of load. Racing cars often have solid disks for wheels, which in such cases are of metal. The object of this is to avoid "windage" or the effect of wind upon the spokes, which is said to seriously retard the speed of the car. Wire wheels were formerly used for autos of all descriptions, but these have been practically abandoned.

Motor frames are sometimes of wood with iron armor, but the use of wood in any form is the exception.

The automobile industry as a market for hardwoods is a product of the last few years, though private vehicles driven by steam and other means are of much older origin. So far as we know they were first thought of by the monk and scholar Roger Bacon, who lived in the thirteenth century, and is not to be confounded with Sir Francis of the same surname, who was a contemporary of William Shakespeare. Bacon foresaw the time when we would be able to "propel carriages with incredible speed without the assistance of any animal."

Our English cousins will tell us that vehicles on runners should be called "sleds" or "sledges," and that "sleigh" is a barbarous Americanism, but we believe it is our privilege to modify John Bull's speech as we choose.

Sleighs and sleds vary in construction and material according to their uses. Sleighs derive their construction from the carriage. Hickory is the gear material and the runners should be of bent hickory. Bodies generally have ash framework and poplar panels, except that dashboards are frequently made of basswood, which is preferred by some high-grade makers because it submits more readily to the bending process than does poplar, and sleigh dashboards are generally handsomely bent in graceful curves. Red gum is also much used for bodies.

Farm and mountain bob and delivery sleds are made of heavier material. The runners are of oak, bent or sawed, just as in heavy wheeled vehicles the wheels are more likely to be of oak than anything else. Other gear parts are generally of rock elm and maple. The box may be a wagon box temporarily shifted from the wagon gear for the season, or a lighter box of the delivery type, and often, as in logging operations, no box whatever is needed.

Lumber enters more largely into the construction of the modern bicycle than the average man realizes, although steel and iron are the chief materials in it, as they represent a combination of great lightness and strength that wood does not possess. If the history of cycle-making had followed the lead given by the first maker bicycles would be all-wood vehicles today; for the pioneer bicycle, made early in the nineteenth century, was entirely of wood. It was an extremely crude affair, propelled by the rider pushing his feet against the ground.

All-wood bicycles have not been manufactured much the past few years, but a cycle called the "Hickory," with framework and wheels of that sturdy timber, was made not so very long ago by the Hickory Bicycle Company, a concern practically owned by the Pope Manufacturing Company, whose position in the cycle business is well known. Handle bars are still made of bent hickory, and of bent maple also, though steel is by far a more common material. Hickory is also sometimes used for the wheel-rims, but the favorite wood is maple, with elm as second choice. Ninety-five per cent of the cycle wheel rims made are of wood. Until recently the proportion was even greater—ninety-nine per cent—but there is now a tendency toward more extensive use of steel. The objection to hickory as a wood for wheel rims is that it warps more readily than maple or rock elm. Handles, or "grips," to employ the trade name, are usually of maple wood, with steel core and leather covering. Cork grips, once popular, are no longer used. Saddles in high-grade vehicles are of laminated wood covered with hair and leather.

On ladies' bicycles the guards are as often of wood as of metal. The metal guard has come into wide use during the past year or so, and about fifty per cent of ladies' wheels now being turned out are supplied with these.

Bamboo tubing is said to have been made, but a well-known bicycle man, whose experience goes back over many years, says he never has seen it, and believes that if such a tubing was ever put upon the market it was some other wood finished in bamboo style for a "talking point."

A Hard Lesson in Softwood.

When Charles Prehistoric of Ducktown heard that there was going to be a hardwood timber famine before many cycles had rolled by, he decided that the thing for him to do was to get rich quick. After pondering the matter for some length he smiled broadly several times. Then he drew $500 from his bank and bought a measley little tract of yellow pine timber property in Buncombe county, near Ducktown. Then he went into the grafting business extensively. He cut out a lot of the pine branches on said property and grafted hickory, oak and poplar sprouts upon the trees.

Then he waited for several seasons, but eventually inserted an ad in a trade paper for a buyer of the property. Very quickly came a buyer by the name of Smith to view the timber. Smith was a hardwood lumber dealer from Friendsville, and though quite shrewd and sharp, never suspected others of being so. As a result he bought the alleged hardwood forest from Mr. Prehistoric without having examined it minutely. He simply gazed down upon it from a neigaboring hillside, and offered $5,000 for the bunch.

Of course Prehistoric took him up at once, and accepted the proposition on the spot, for the deal exceeded his wildest expectations.

"Stung!" said Smith, when he finally entered the forest for the first time and observed the deception that had been prac-



PREHISTORIC EXTOLS THE PHYSICS OF HIS FOREST.

ticed upon him. "This certainly teaches me a lesson; I should have become more familiar with the flora and fauna of my purchase. I am practically a beaten man! But I will not be beaten long! I am honest as the days are long, of course. That is sharp-[illegible] and will soon [illegible] demands."

So grafting a moustache upon his countenance he shut down his hardwood sawmill and journeyed over to Ducktown to see Mr. Prehistoric again. Now Prehistoric was about to build a fine residence with the proceeds of his recent sale, and of course was in the market for hardwood finish.

"O Greetings, sir!" said Smith, as he presented himself, disguised. "Can't I sell you something in the way of fine hardwood trim?



REVENGE IS SWEET.

I believe I can make you a better price than anyone else."

"Sure," said Prehistoric. "I want a couple thousands worth. When can you f. o. b. it?"

"At once, sir. But I should like to be advanced $800, which I shall need to get it out."

"Do you guarantee this lumber?" asked Prehistoric.

"Most certainly," said Smith. "I'll write you out a guarantee that it will be as good as I could get out of the whole forest!"

So Smith wrote the guarantee while Prehistoric wrote the check. He seized it eagerly and made tracks back to Friendsville to hasten preparation of his $2,000 order. He planed alleged hardwood floors, he built up hardwood panels, and eventually had it f. o. b. car at Friendsville. Then he procured a can of paint and a big brush.

"Revenge is sweet!" he muttered, as he bedecked the side of the car with the legend—

TO CHARLES PREHISTORIC, DUCKTOWN. HARDWOOD LUMBER FROM THE FOREST SOLD TO SMITH BY PREHISTORIC.

Then Smith smiled vehemently and said aloud that he had been taught a salutary lesson, and it would be a cold day in January when he would get beaten again in such a manner.

"What does salutary mean?" asked the foreman.

"It means getting a hard lesson on soft lumber!" replied Smith. —G. D. JAMES.

News Miscellany.

The Hoo-Hoo Annual.

Within a few days Chicago will have the pleasure of entertaining visiting Hoo-Hoo brethren from all parts of the United States and Canada, gathered to attend the seventeenth annual, Sept. 8 to 11. Most of the arrangements have been completed, and it is planned by the Chicago contingent to give the visitors the best the city affords.

August 4 the general committee which is preparing for the gathering met at the Auditorium hotel. It was shown that the financial end of the work is progressing in good shape, and the gentlemen in charge of this important part of the arrangements say that when the visitors arrive they will be in position to show them the time of their Hoo-Hoo lives.

As previously announced, the Auditorium hotel will be the headquarters for the business meetings and the general rendezvous. Rates at this hotel have been named as follows:



AUDITORIUM HOTEL AND ANNEX, HOO-HOO HEADQUARTERS.

One person in a room without bath, $2 a day and up. Two or more in a room without bath, $1.50 a day and up. One person in a room with bath, $3.50 and up. Two or more persons in a room with bath, $2.50 and up. Each additional person in room with bath, $1.50 and up.

At the other hotels with which arrangements have been entered into, the rates range from $1.50 a day up for each person. The hotel accommodations of Chicago are excellent and no one need fear not being able to get a comfortable room at a moderate price should his arrival be too late to permit of his being received at the Auditorium.

A program for events has been made out by the general committee, which will be followed as closely as circumstances will permit. It includes an all-day trip to Michigan City, Indiana's famous lake resort, September 9.

The exclusive use of the beautiful excursion steamer "Theodore Roosevelt" has been secured, and will leave Chicago for Michigan City about



STEAMER THEODORE ROOSEVELT, ON WHICH HOO-HOO WILL MAKE ITS EXCURSION

9:45 a. m. This excursion should prove of great interest, not only to the visiting Hoo-Hoo and their families, but to the Chicago Hoo-Hoo and their ladies as well. On account of this trip it will be necessary to hold the annual concatenation on the evening of September 10, when the largest, best and most unique concatenation ever witnessed in Chicago will be held in the magnificent banquet room on the ninth floor of the Auditorium hotel.

A thousand of the most prominent lumbermen on the American continent will attend this concatenation and there will also be present all the members of the Supreme Nine, as well as several members of the House of Ancients, and ex-members of the Supreme Nine. All Hoo-Hoo are urged to attend and meet old friends or get better acquainted with Hoo-Hoo brethren, and to bring one or more kittens.

Although the entertainment of ladies will include automobile rides, a shopping expedition and theater party, probably the excursion to Michigan City will be the great entertainment feature of the gathering. The opening session of Hoo-Hoo will be called, according to the constitution of the order, at 9:09 a. m., September 9, at the Auditorium hotel. This session will be necessarily short and adjournment will be taken to the steamer "Theodore Roosevelt," where the session will be continued morning and afternoon. It is expected to reach Michigan City at 12:45 p. m. There lunch will be served in Washington Park, after which members of the order and their ladies will be entertained in divers and sundry ways. The steamer will probably leave Michigan City about 4:30 or 5 o'clock, and the party will be landed in Chicago early in the evening.

The steamer "Theodore Roosevelt" is regarded as the finest passenger boat on the Great Lakes. It is so large and powerful a boat that it matters little what sort of weather is encountered, as it easily rides the strongest gales, so that none need be afraid of seasickness. The vessel is 289 feet long, 40 feet broad, carries 3,500 people and has a speed of 24 miles an hour. Its cost was over $325,000. It has five decks and carries a crew of 112 persons. It is the only boat on the lakes that has wireless telegraph connection with Chicago, communication being available between the boat and shore at all times. Its appointment and furnishings are unsurpassed.

The "Theodore Roosevelt" has promenades 12 feet wide, a large social hall for dancing, two large cabins, several smoking rooms and carries a band and orchestra of its own.

The following is the outline of business and entertainment as submitted by the general committee:

PROGRAM.

Tuesday, September 8.

10:00 a. m.—Registration of visitors, Auditorium hotel.
2:00 p. m. Osirian Cloister initiation.
8:00 p. m. Osirian Cloister banquet.

Wednesday, September 9.

Registration of visitors, Auditorium hotel.
9:09 a. m. Opening session, Auditorium hotel.
9:45 a. m. Steamboat excursion, steamer "Theodore Roosevelt," to Michigan City, Ind.
10:00 a. m.—Continuation of first business session on board steamer "Theodore Roosevelt."
12:45 p. m. Arrival at Michigan City.
1:00 p. m. Luncheon at Coney Island cafe, followed by bathing and other amusements, including exhibition by life-saving crew.
7:00 p. m. Return by steamer "Theodore Roosevelt," via Gary, Ind.

Thursday, September 10.

9:09 a. m.—Business session.
2:00 p. m.—Ladies' automobile trip around park and boulevard system.
8:00 p. m.—Musicale for ladies, Auditorium hotel.
9:09 p. m. Annual initiation and session on the roof, ninth floor, Auditorium hotel.

Friday, September 11.

9:09 a. m. Business session. Election of officers. Shopping tour for ladies.
Evening. Hoo-Hoo and ladies to spend evening at amusement park.

Memphis-Nashville Lumbermen's Ball Game.

At the ball game between the lumbermen of Memphis and Nashville, played at Red Elm Park on August 22—the final of a series of three—Memphis came away with the big end of the tally, and by virtue of its victory becomes the owner of the handsome cup offered by the American Lumberman to the club which won two out of the three contests, and it also falls heir to the title "the biggest hardwood lumber market in the world." Nashville has been laying claim to this distinction for a long while, and it was decided that the supremacy of the one city over the other would be determined by which was able to play the best ball with teams selected entirely from lumbermen or persons identified directly with lumber firms or corporations.

The crowd was an exceptionally large one considering the bad day. It began raining about noon and poured for a long while. The ground was in most unsatisfactory condition, but this did not prevent the two teams from putting up about as good a game of ball as was ever witnessed on the historic turtle-back diamond at Red Elm Park. Both teams played fast, snappy ball. The players threw a great deal of zest into their work. The fielding was good and the work with the willow not bad.

The contest developed increasing interest after the sixth inning. Memphis had made three runs up to that time, Nashville none. In the seventh Memphis did not score, while Nashville put two men over the plate. Memphis was again shut out in the eighth and in that inning Nashville sent one man home, thus tying the score. The crowd fairly went wild with enthusiasm, waving hats and handkerchiefs in the air and calling on the band engaged for the day to produce some of its liveliest music.

Memphis was equal to the occasion, however, and in the ninth made three runs. Nashville could do nothing when the last opportunity presented itself and Memphis came away winner by three runs.

The Memphis team fairly outplayed the boys from Nashville. They had a better pitcher in the person of B. Tully, who handled the ball as though he had been playing a professional game for years. He kept his hits widely scattered and Nashville would not have made as many runs as it did had it not been for one wild throw which paved the way for two runs. The Memphis players had done consistent practice work, and this showed strongly in the game they put up.

There was no quibbling over decisions. Umpire Fitzsimmons, one of the Southern League umpires, officiated, and handled the indicator most satisfactorily. The Nashvillites said after that they had no kick to make, Memphis winning because of superior playing.

The day was full of pleasant events. The Nashville delegation arrived on time and was tendered a most rousing reception at the station. The visitors were carried over the city in a special car and luncheon was served at the Country Club. The game was called promptly at the time appointed. In the evening a banquet was tendered visiting lumbermen at the Hotel Gayoso. The loving cup was presented to the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis during the progress of the banquet by J. E. Defebaugh, editor of the American Lumberman. J. W. Thompson accepted the cup on behalf of the club and fitting remarks were made by members of the Nashville delegation. The visitors were guyed unmercifully during the evening, but took everything good naturedly, and the occasion was a most pleasant one for all concerned.

Opens Chicago Yard.

The Brittingham & Young Company, a well-known lumber house of Madison, Wis., has been carrying considerable hardwood stock in Chicago for some time, but has now arranged for a yard of its own, where it will carry from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 feet of northern hardwoods. The yard will be located south of Twenty-second street, on Throop, and includes the dock space formerly occupied by the John O'Brien Lumber Company, and lately forming a part of the yard of Francis Beidler & Co. The lease extended to Brittingham & Young by

the latter concern includes a good office building, two lumber sheds and 600 feet of dockage. The Madison company will take possession at once, and expects to be in position to transact local business before this issue of the RECORD is off the press.

The Brittingham & Young Company reports that it is doing a large business, and finds conditions very satisfactory. It carries large stocks of hardwood lumber at various mill points both north and south, and has recently purchased the season's cut of the mill of T. N. Okerstrom at Fort Wing, Wis., consisting of 5,000,000 feet of white pine, 2,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber, and 2,000,000 lath.

Petition in Bankruptcy Filed.

William H. Wood, a lumberman of Cambridge, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy showing his liabilities to be $478,490, and assets $216,000. About half the liabilities are represented by endorsed papers, while $4,665 represent taxes, and $109,381 are unsecured. The assets include real estate, encumbered, $84,500; $11,316 cash; $8,196 in notes and bills, and $45,000 stock in trade.

The number of unsecured creditors is about seventy, the principal among whom are the following concerns, with amount due each: W. D. Noyes, Boston, $2,826; St. Croix Paper Company, Boston, $2,150; Wyman, Allen Lumber Company, Boston, $5,190; Rufus Deering Company, Portland, Me., $1,025; Shepard, Morse Lumber Company, Boston, $1,281; W. L. Clement Lumber Company, Greensboro, N. C., $1,050; F. H. Tudd & Son, Calais, Me., $3,000; Jones Hardwood Company, Boston, $3,916; H. M. Bickford, Boston, $2,836; J. E. Henry & Sons Company, Lincoln, N. H., $35,653; James Murchie & Sons Company, Calais, Me., $5,794; Deerfield River Company, Wilmington, Vt., $5,979, and the Dwight Lumber Company, Detroit, Mich., $2,310, all for promissory notes, and the Northern Lumber Company, St. Johnsbury, Vt., $4,373, for merchandise.

An Unusually Fine Cuban Mahogany Log.

In reviewing a recent hardwood sale held by C. Leary & Co. at Liverpool, the *Timber Trades Journal* states that the feature of the gathering was the great request for Cuban mahogany, and the strong competition which occurred among buyers to secure this wood. The highest figure realized was obtained for a fine log of Cuban growth containing roe and mottle, 15 feet long and about 24 inches at the butt. Bidding was spirited and protracted, and the victor in the contest for possession of the handsome specimen secured it for 17s 3d. A statement was made at the sale that the above-mentioned price is a record for the last fifty years, but the *Journal* believes that within the last twenty-six or seven years a log of Cuban mahogany about 15 feet long and 24 to 30 inches in width brought at public sale 21s per foot, and solicits its readers to verify this contention if possible.

New Hardwood House at Chicago Heights.

C. L. Hartwell & Company is the name of a new hardwood concern which will engage in the manufacture, jobbing and exporting of lumber, wood stock and woodenware at Chicago Heights, Ill. The company intends to specialize in the hardwood line for both domestic and export trade.

C. L. Hartwell, the head of the new company, has had long experience in the manufacturing line from the stump to the finished product, having been engaged for many years in the manufacture of handles. He is thoroughly familiar with lumber, dimension material, wood stock, turned work, etc., and consequently is peculiarly fitted to give his customers the best there is in grades, quality, workmanship, etc. The excellent reputation which has always followed the output of handles from the plant of Hartwell Brothers at Chicago Heights will undoubtedly be maintained in the new line which one of them has elected to enter.

Memorial to President Cleveland.

Last month the San Jacinto National Forest, covering portions of Orange, San Diego and Riverside counties, California, was renamed the "Cleveland National Forest" in honor of President Cleveland, who established it, together with twelve others, in 1897; by the same proclamation this great timber tract was consolidated with the one known as the Trabuco Canyon National Forest, and both now stand a perpetual monument to the foresight and conservative policy of Mr. Cleveland.

On signing the proclamation making the above changes, President Roosevelt addressed the following communication to Mrs. Cleveland:

"My Dear Mrs. Cleveland: It has recently been my privilege to sign a proclamation changing the name of the San Jacinto National Forest to the Cleveland National Forest. May I express to you the great pleasure it gave me to take that action—a pleasure mingled with a keen sense of the loss to our country and to our citizens in the death of President Cleveland.

"On February 22, 1897, President Cleveland signed the proclamation creating the San Jacinto Forest Reserve, in southern California. The date, February 22, was no mere accident, since the signature of the proclamation was timed to coincide with the birthday of our first president.

"President Cleveland was one of the first to recognize the need of forest preservation, and the creation of the San Jacinto and other forest reserves, with a total area of 25,686,320 acres, was one of the results of his foresight in this direction.

"Throughout his life he took great interest in conserving the natural resources of the nation, and I particularly regretted his inability to attend the meeting of governors in May, because the meeting was in part the fruit of the seed he had sown years before.

"The name of Grover Cleveland will always be prominently identified with the movement to protect the forests of the United States, and it seems to me eminently fitting that one of the forests which he created should bear his name throughout all time.

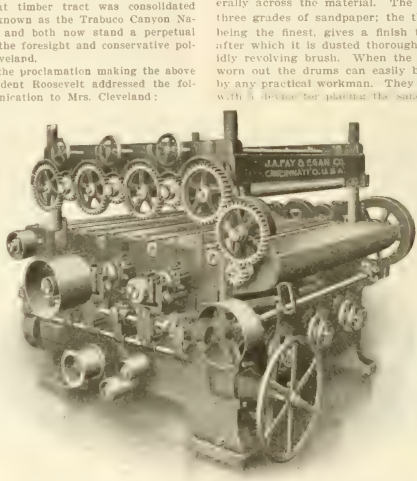
"Sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

A Triple Drum Sander.

The accompanying illustration represents the J. A. Fay & Egan Company's improved triple drum sander. It is designed with a view of overcoming all undesirable features associated with machine-sanded work, such as snake-lines, furrows and waves, faulty feed, frequently causing veneered work to be sanded through, concaved or dubbed cornered.

The success of this plan is secured by the oscillating movement of its three drums laterally across the material. The drums carry three grades of sandpaper; the third, or last, being the finest, gives a finish to the work, after which it is dusted thoroughly by a rapidly revolving brush. When the sandpaper is worn out the drums can easily be re-covered by any practical workman. They are equipped with a device for placing the sandpaper sheet



IMPROVED TRIPLE DRUM SANDER, MANUFACTURED BY J. A. FAY & EGAN CO., CINCINNATI

them and giving it the proper tension in the shortest possible time—a point of advantage not found on any other sander of this class.

The feeding mechanism consists of eight powerful rolls—four above and four below the platen. The frame carrying the upper feed rolls can be elevated automatically or by hand wheel to receive material up to eight inches in thickness. The rolls are driven by a train of heavy expansion gearing, insuring a perfect steady feed.

This is the only sander whose upper feed rolls and bed can be elevated above the drums to give access to them in case they should need repairing. All levers and hand wheels are convenient to the operator. In conclusion it may be said that this machine practically finishes the work ready for the filling room or for varnishing.

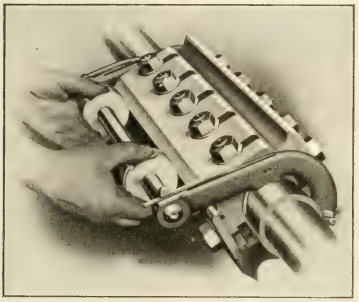
Further detailed particulars concerning this machine may be obtained by addressing the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, 414-434 West Front street, Cincinnati, O., who will be glad to send you full description by return mail.

Economical Working of Lumber by the Use of the Wedge Platen.

Experience has demonstrated that wherever possible it is advisable to work lumber face down with the top and bottom heads cutting before the matchers. The matching is then gauged from the finished or face side, the chips fall from the face, and the face cut being fixed, the surplus stock is removed from the poorer side by the top head. It being acknowledged that

when one side is perfect in the rough state a light or moderate cut by the bottom head, working face down, is less liable to develop defects than when a heavy cut is taken from the face side.

When stock is worked face up and the bottom head cuts first, the amount of stock which the bottom head is set to remove is sure to be taken, regardless of the fact that the stock in a rough state may not be as much thicker than finish size as the bottom head is set to cut, thereby spoiling the piece; while in working face down with the wedge platen device hereafter described no cut is taken from the back unless



S. A. WOODS WEDGE PLATEN.

there is more surplus stock than is needed to clean the face.

When surplus stock is taken from the face side the average cut is heavier than that which is taken by a fixed cut, thereby causing the knives to wear faster and to require more frequent sharpening, and the trouble is intensified by the fact that in working face up and taking the surplus cut with the top head, which also does the finishing, the knives which dull quickest are those which make the finish surface.

When stock is closely sawed it frequently happens that rough spots will be left on the side dressed by the top head, while the bottom head is sure to have a full cut; therefore if stock is being finished face down a perfect face is assured, all unfinished spots being left by the top head on the back. When barked strips are being worked by this method the surplus is removed from the bark side. The bottom head working the face is certain of a full cut and removes only a sufficient amount to give a perfect surface, thereby leaving a maximum amount of imperfect stock to be removed from the bark side by the top head. By working in this manner one perfect face is assured and the largest possible percentage of double face.

When heart face is being worked face down the surplus stock is removed from the sap side, thereby leaving all the heart, less the amount required to clean the face side; whereas in working face up, the sap is preserved, while the heart is thrown away. There is no doubt that working the average heart face strip face down will prevent from 10 to 15 per cent lowering in grade. The same statement applies in working any stock when it is desirable to remove the surplus from the poorer side.

Aside from saving stock and keeping up the grade, working face down provides for smoother work, faster feed, less frequent stoppage of the machine and less sharpening of knives.

These and other facts have led the S. A. Woods Machine Company of Boston to so design their machines as to meet the conditions in the best possible manner. The outcome has been the Woods wedge platen, which is recognized by experts as the greatest improvement applied to Woods planing machines in recent years.

It provides for instantly changing the cut of the top and bottom heads, distributing it as desired, without altering the finished thickness of the material or location of matching, and permits of finishing face down, securing all the advantages attending this method. The general design and method of adjustment is shown in the accompanying illustrations.

The platen or bed-plate before the bottom cutter-head is secured on a heavy wedge, which is connected to a frame—fitted on rails forming a part of the sides of machine—that supports the bottom feeding-in rolls, the latter also resting on wedges. This frame when moved toward or away from the cutter-heads—an adjustment accomplished by the turning of a screw at the feeding-in end of machine—raises or lowers the rolls and wedge platen simultaneously, the relative location of each remaining unchanged.

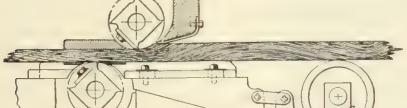
In construction and arrangement the mechanism is the simplest possible, and there are absolutely no parts to get out of order or require same, which makes it possible to keep the bars very close to the cut, thus preventing the clipping of ends and making a more even surface.

When working face down the top head acts as a roughing agent on the back of the stock, reducing it to an even thickness and leaving a dressed surface for the bar over the bottom head, which, with the additional advantages of having always a uniform cut and the convex side to work on when heavy cut is taken by top head, makes all conditions favorable to bottom-head work, and of course all work is governed by the conditions under which it is done.

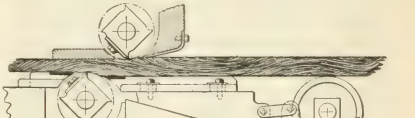
When any kind of lumber is being dressed on both sides it often happens that on account of thin spots or unevenness in the rough surface it is desirable to take the least possible amount from the under side, as it might be less objectionable to have an occasional rough spot on both sides than to have one side always perfect and frequent rough spots on the other. The wedge platen permits of adjusting the machine to distribute the cut in such cases. It also makes an instantaneous adjustment possible when it is necessary to change from double to single surfacing, or vice versa.

As to the uniformity of lumber, one lot is likely to vary in many respects from another, even if both came from the same sawmill. Some shrink more than others, some will twist more, and sometimes the saw leaves a rougher surface than at others, all of which serves to make a difference in the amount of cut absolutely required to produce a perfect surface. In running several lots of such lumber through the ordinary machine, more or less of the output would be of an inferior quality, unless time was taken to readjust for each variation, and this would not be practical. The wedge platen permits of distributing the cut to overcome the above and obtains the best results.

Ordinarily, when an operator discovers his machine is out of adjustment and is not producing the best work, he considers the time and trouble that will result in changing the machine for the better, and then concludes that the work the machine is doing is good enough and lets it go. But with the wedge platen the adjustments are concentrated at one point, and made by the turning of a single screw. It is all so easy that the change is made as a natural course.



PLATEN ON LINE OF CUT.



PLATEN BELOW LINE OF CUT.

The wedge platen is embodied in all of the leading sizes of planers and matchers and double-surface planers manufactured by the S. A. Woods Machine Company of Boston, Mass.

attention. The wedge platen saves labor, saves stock, increases the capacity of the machine, assists in the production of a higher grade of lumber, provides for maintaining a machine in proper adjustment and working order, and inspires the operator to higher attainments. Its introduction into planing machinery marks a great advancement in such equipment.

The bottom head, located near the center of the main frame and surrounded by so much metal as is the case of the Woods machine, is certainly running under more favorable conditions than a top head which in every case is held in place by boxes clamped to a pair of posts which are commonly called cutter-head stands.

The opening between the bars, before and after the bottom head, is much less than between the bars of the top head, as no allowance has to be made for a yielding pressure or variation of cuts, and the relative position of the bottom head and bars is always practically the

New Smith Cutting-Off Saw.

The H. B. Smith Machine Company, of Smithville, N. J., has recently developed a very fine cutting-off saw of the railway style, in which the saw is drawn into the work by hand. A picture of this new tool is herewith shown.

It is particularly advantageous in sawing off long or heavy timbers, which cannot be conveniently moved to the saw.

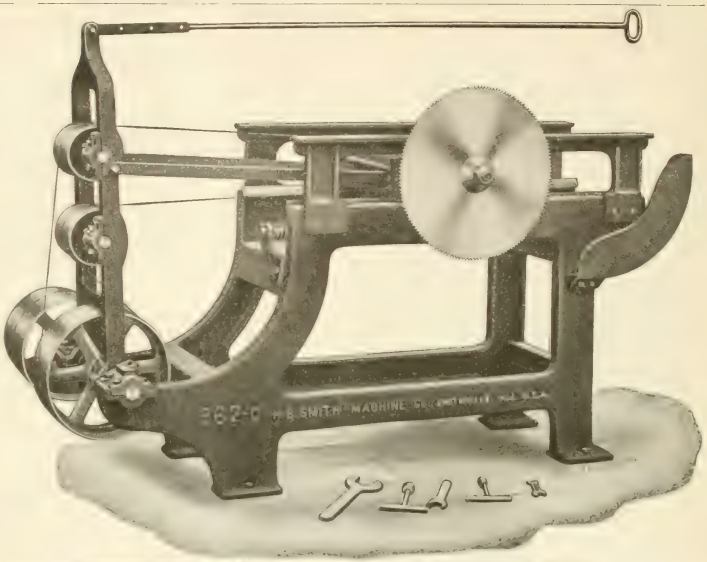
The frame is of modern design, being cast whole and internally ribbed, which, with the broad arms, makes a rigid sup-

port for all the working parts. Provision is made to support a wood table to cover the mandrel, on which a fence can be fastened, also stops, etc., for gauging the material being sawed.

The mandrel is of high carbon machinery steel, 1¼ inches where the saw goes, and 1⅜ inches in the bearings, and is belted strong enough to drive a 20-inch saw. The bearings are of ample length, babbited, and connected by a yoke.

The yoke is fitted with adjustable ball-bearing rollers, which are grooved to fit the ways, hence the movement of the saw, which is 30 inches, is not only *very easy* but likewise perfectly *accurate*, consequently this machine will do the most accurate kind of work.

The swinging frame is the Smith method of belting the movable saw. This swing frame is provided with idle pulleys, so placed as to maintain the same tension of belting regardless of the position of the saw. It is hinged to extensions of the boxes, concentric with, but not on, the shaft, thus insuring great durability. The top of this frame is provided with a rod and handle by which the saw is drawn through the work. This swinging frame is counterbalanced by two long springs, one at each end and the other in the rear, both of which come in contact with the yoke, so as to make the movement equable and easy.



NEW TYPE CUTTING-OFF SAW DEVELOPED BY H. B. SMITH MACHINE CO.

The 20-inch saw is provided with each machine. The countershaft is attached and consists of a substantial steel shaft, a driving pulley, a fast and patented loose pulley, with bearings enameled and self-lubricating.

Two-inch belt or 5-inch belting are required for belt from the driver to the pulley on mandrel. The machine weighs 600 pounds and occupies a floor space of 3 feet by 6 feet 10 inches. The manufacturers will supply further information on request.



VIEW IN ATKINS LABORATORY

Some Worth-Knowing Pointers About Saws.

[illegible] appreciates the extreme care and detail work necessary in order to perfect and manufacture [illegible] saws. Manufacturers who have made their product a standard article have spent endless time and enormous sum of excellence combined with absolute uniformity.

E. C. Atkins & Company, Inc., of Indianapolis, whose saws are known from one end of the [illegible] which this end is attained, down to as [illegible] their system there can be no variation. A [illegible]

haustive record of each saw made, covering all the essential details.

Silver steel, from which all the Atkins blades are manufactured, is prepared from an exclusive formula, the constituent parts being the finest elements obtainable, and so blended that the highest efficiency is secured. There are special formulas for each class of blade, and certain specifications of manufacture which must be adhered to by the steel workers, each of which represents years of patient, intelligent investigation and practical experience. Once a high standard is obtained it is rigidly adhered to. Each order for steel is accompanied by given specifications and with the positive condition that it shall be subject to a variation of not more than 5 per cent or it will be rejected. All plates are analyzed upon arrival and the analysis recorded, after which they are classified according to their several degrees of excellence.

For the purpose of analysis the Atkins company maintains a thoroughly equipped laboratory for chemical, physical and microscopical examination. Through the use of powerful lenses each plate is examined for consistency, a portion is then dissolved in acid and its composition obtained. It has been possible thus far to know to an absolute certainty not only the processes of manufacture that have been used, but the exact proportions of each constituent part. No "guesswork" is involved.

Factory with its record card, on which complete data is endorsed after every process through which it passes. In the smithing department no man is permitted to serve until after four years' apprenticeship, and only then under the most careful supervision. Thus uncertainty is reduced to a minimum, and not only is this true in one department, but in all. Formerly the process of tempering was guided entirely by the eye of the furnace man, but the Atkins process removed the least liability of uncertainty in this direction. Through the use of the pyrometer and other exclusive methods, tempering becomes virtually automatic. Given the size and type of plate, absolutely fixed rules are applied, which are certain of results.

Thus it will be seen that the duplication of a former saw—a matter which means much to the millman—means only a reference to the very accurately recorded history of its predecessor, and the execution of similar processes under like conditions.

Miscellaneous Notes.

On August 17 J. L. Strickland and others held a very animated concatenation at Greenville, Miss., at which time eight kittens were initiated into the mysteries of Hoo-Hoo.

The Wisconsin Veneer Company's plant at Rhinelander is now running with a full crew and three machines in operation.

W. H. Walker, a prominent lumberman of Woodbury, Tenn., was killed last week by a piece of scantling which flew out of the planer in his mill. It struck him on the head, killing him instantly. Mr. Walker was one of the most prominent men in the county in which he lived. He was about fifty years of age. His wife and a brother, J. B. Walker, survive him.

The United States Chair Company's factory at Corry, Pa., was damaged by fire August 9 to the extent of $25,000.

The Portage Lumber Company of Portage, Mich., has decided to suspend operations for the present. A considerable amount of timber already cut will be hauled to Grand Marais and sawn and this will conclude the company's activities for the time being.

The Empire logging road, known as the St. Croix & Duluth, near Superior, Wis., has been sold to the Mississippi, Hill City & Western and will be removed to the hardwood district around Hill City, Minn.

The International Eucalyptus Association of California has filed incorporation papers, and will engage in planting, growing and selling eucalyptus land for the purpose of encouraging the use of the wood as a staple market article.

J. A. Slaybaugh is removing from Kendallville to Auburn, Ind., to establish a handle factory.

Fire recently destroyed the factory and equipment of the West Virginia Door Company at Parkersburg, W. Va., and for a time threatened the entire lower section of the city. The loss reached about $150,000.

A forest fire recently raged near Boyne City, Mich., for several days, covering more than a thousand acres and destroying several thousand dollars' worth of hardwood timber.

The Saginaw Wheelbarrow Company of Saginaw, Mich., has completed arrangements whereby it will add a line of wood novelties to its output, pushing the manufacture chiefly during the portion of the season when the wheelbarrow trade is dull.

The Atwood Lumber & Manufacturing Company is rushing work on its new sawmill and manufacturing plant at Park Falls Wis. It is said that the company has about 900,000,000 feet of stumpage which will be handled through the plant—principally hardwoods. Aside from a saw and planing mill, a veneer plant and sash and door factory will be built.

The Beaumont Nursery Company of San Bernardino, Cal., will supply 1,000,000 young eucalyptus trees for a Tulare concern to plant upon 1,500 acres of land.

Fire in Kellogg Brothers Lumber Company's yard at Nekoosa, Wis., caused a loss of about $2,000 recently. Several apparently incendiary fires have been started in this yard of late.

The plant of the Gale Chair Company at Grandville, Mich., was damaged to the amount of $20,000 a few days ago.

The sawmill and lumber stock of the Chas. Creek Lumber Company at Elizabeth City, N. C., was destroyed by fire last month; loss, $5,000.

The S. A. Woods Machine Company of Boston, Mass., are furnishing new equipment for a number of plants, among them that of the Kaul Lumber Company of Birmingham, Ala., and Graves, Manbert, George & Co. of Buffalo. The company has recently installed a planer and two matchers for the John Schroeder Lumber Company of Milwaukee, and filled an important export order for the Oriental Timber Corporation, Ltd., Melbourne, Australia. The latter is a new concern organized to manufacture lumber on a large scale, and operates both saw and planing mills, the latter equipped entirely with Woods machines.

The large mill and general store owned by the Grandin Lumber Company at Eagle Rock, Pa., were destroyed by fire August 15. The loss is estimated at $25,000, and only by a hair's breadth 1,000,000 feet of lumber stored near the burning portion of the plant was saved.

The lumber yard belonging to James A. Martin at Johnson City, Tenn., was destroyed by fire August 18. The loss was about $25,000. It is thought the fire was of incendiary origin.

Manufacturers of brooms are seeking out alder timber in Washington, where there is an abundance of it within a radius of three miles of the town of Sultan, and it is expected that a broom handle factory will be located there in the near future.

The Oss lumber mill near Swanton, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire August 15. The loss was about $5,000.

The Lutke Manufacturing Company of Portland, Ore., has become affiliated with the Grand Rapids Show Case Company, and eventually the latter plans to absorb other similar enterprises and increase its capital stock to about $1,000,000. The Lutke concern was the leader in its line on the coast, having been in the business twenty-five years.

The F. J. Shields Lumber Company, capitalized at $10,000, has been incorporated at St. Louis.

T. J. Robinson, a lumber dealer of Little Rock, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of about $3,000.

The Perkins-Crichlow Lumber Company of Rutherford county, Tennessee, has filed articles of incorporation. D. P. Perkins of McMechen is one of its organizers.

A new source of lignum vitæ supply has been discovered by foresters in the Philippines, where throughout the southern islands trees of much larger size than those of Jamaica have been found, some of them running forty-five inches in diameter, as against six to eight in the Jamaican forests. This wood is becoming scarce and as it is very popular for certain purposes, the new source of supply will be welcomed.

The Berlin Machine Works, through W. H. Payne of their Columbia, S. C., office, has recently been awarded the contract from the Waccamaw Lumber Company of Bolton, N. C., for their entire planing mill equipment, consisting of eight heavy planers and two band resaws. This equipment has the capacity of handling the output of a mill cutting 125,000 feet per day.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

CHICAGO

W. H. Russe and George D. Burgess of Memphis were among recent visitors to this market. They were en route to Michigan for a vacation among the lakes.

Tickle, Bell & Co., 14 Dale street, Liverpool, England, are sending out a neat little card bearing the legend, "Buy Now! Send in your orders for mahogany, Circassian walnut and all fancy woods."

J. S. Trainer of Trainer Brothers Lumber Company left on August 12 with his family for two weeks' outing at Mackinac Island.

John M. Dickson of the John M. Dickson Company, Memphis, was a visitor among his friends in the Chicago trade a few days ago. Mr. Dickson may not rebuild his recently burned mill at Memphis, but is considering an Arkansas location.

T. J. Christian of Maley & Wertz, South Bend, Ind., was in town recently, calling on the trade, and left here to visit his customers in the Wisconsin field.

W. S. Darnell of the Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Company, Memphis, was a caller at the RECORD office August 16. Mr. Darnell was en route to join his family at Mackatawa Beach, Mich., where they have a summer cottage.

Walter H. Crim of C. M. Crim & Son, manufacturers of hardwood at Salem, Ind., was a recent Chicago visitor.

Frank F. Fish, secretary of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, is making an eastern trip in the interests of his organization. He expects to visit all the large hardwood markets of the East.

B. W. Lord, manager of the Chicago Veneer Company of Burnside, Ky., spent some days with relatives in Evanston recently. Mr. Lord was formerly located at Robey street and Blue Island avenue, but some years ago removed his plant to its present site.

H. B. Leavitt, president of the Leavitt Lumber Company, has been making a southern trip, including a visit to the company's plant at Hollywood, Miss., which has been in operation about two months.

E. B. Lombard of the Railway Exchange has

returned from a summer outing with his family at Cape Cod, Mass.

W. H. Greble, manager of the Gilchrist interests at Memphis, has been taking an extended vacation trip in the North.

W. O. King of W. O. King & Co., one of Chicago's well-known hardwood concerns, has been spending several weeks on the Pacific Coast.

Rudolph Sondheimer of the E. Sondheimer Company, Memphis, Tenn., was a Chicago visitor a few days ago. Mr. Sondheimer was on his way north to join his family at one of the Michigan summer resorts.

The Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association has just issued a neat little booklet called the "Book for Uses for Cypress and Tupelo Lumber," which is well calculated to assist in extending the field of service for these two valuable timbers. The association announces that the book is far from complete, and that in dealing with woods of such varied adaptability as cypress and tupelo, it expects to be able to work upon it indefinitely, making new editions from time to time. The booklet will be sent to those interested, on application to Secretary Geo. E. Watson, New Orleans.

The steamer "Roosevelt" has been chartered by the Hoo-Hoo entertainment committee for a trip to Michigan City, Ind., and return, September 9. The "Roosevelt" is a floating palace, carrying 3,500 passengers, with every adjunct to contribute to comfort and enjoyment, and many special features will mark the trip of the Hoo-Hoo crowd.

C. L. Hartwell of C. L. Hartwell & Co., lumber manufacturers at Chicago Heights, has just returned from a month's outing in northern Michigan, which has been spent in fishing and general recreation preparatory to taking up an active campaign for fall business.

Charles B. Willey, manager of the Memphis mill of C. L. Willey, will leave next week for a six weeks' hunting tour in Montana.

F. B. Mitchell of the Barrett-Mitchell Lumber Company, South Bend, Ind., hardwood jobbers, was a Chicago visitor last week.

J. S. Williams, wholesale hardwood dealer of Evansville, Ind., who handles the output of the Lucas Land & Lumber Company of Waverly, Tenn., was in Chicago a few days ago visiting the trade.

W. L. DeWitt, sales manager for the Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company, has been visiting the company's mills at Masonville, Mich., this week. E. E. Skeele has returned from his vacation trip to White Lake, Mich.

Wood Beal, with J. D. Lacey & Co., has returned from a visit to the property of the Pigeon River Lumber Company near Newport, Tenn., in which concern he is an officer.

M. F. Rittenhouse of the Rittenhouse & Embree Company is still cruising about the lakes in his steam yacht and having an ideal summer outing.

W. H. Simpson, manager of Upham & Agler's Cairo business, has been visiting the Chicago office of the firm.

NEW YORK

Frank T. Holloway has been elected trustee in bankruptcy for the Welte Lumber Company, 673 South Tenth street, Newark, N. J., with bond of $15,000. Involuntary petition was filed against the firm recently, with liabilities of $25,000 and assets of $15,000.

Captain A. F. Bigelow of A. F. Bigelow & Co., foot of West Fifty-fourth street, Manhattan, and John F. Steeves of Church E. Gates & Co., large retailers at 138th street and Mott avenue, are off on a fishing trip to Canada.

The New York Wood Moulding Manufacturing Company has been incorporated in Brooklyn to manufacture trim, sash, doors, mouldings, etc., with a capital of $10,000, and will operate [illegible].

The business of the Mott Haven Lumber Company, 137th street and Fifth avenue, Manhattan, have received settlement for their claims of 40 cents on the dollar, according to the agreement recently effected between I. L. Cohen, its proprietor, and the creditors of the company. Among the prominent hardwood visitors during the fortnight were T. A. Washington of Hunt, Washington & Smith, Nashville, Tenn.; Gardner I. Jones of the Jones Hardwood Company, Boston, Mass., and F. W. Mowbray of Mowbray & Robinson, Cincinnati, O.

Mershon, Schuette, Parker & Co., 1 Madison avenue, have just added to their selling staff through the appointment of Booth Curtis, who will assist in the representation of the firm in the Metropolitan district.

A. B. Rodger, the hardwood retailer of Twenty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue, is rusticating on the Jersey coast.

George M. Stevens of the Stevens-Eaton Company, 1 Madison avenue, is spending a fortnight at Monticello, N. Y., with his family.

Halfpenny & Hamilton, wholesalers and manufacturers of Philadelphia, Pa., announce the closing out of their New York office at 154 Nassau street, and hereafter will conduct business through Philadelphia headquarters.

Secretary E. F. Perry of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association has been sojourning with his family on a motor-boat outing on the Hudson river in Mr. Perry's motor-boat. They went to Albany, and thence to Saratoga and Lake George, returning last week.

Gouverneur E. Smith, hardwood wholesaler at 17 Battery place, left last week for a month's stay in the White mountains of New Hampshire.

Lewis Dill, prominent Baltimore lumberman and ex-president of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, passed through the city last week en route to the Georgian bay district, Canada, for a brief vacation.

Stone & Hershey, the well-known wholesale house of Newark, N. J., has incorporated under the same style with a capital of $100,000. Associated with Messrs. F. E. Stone and C. S. Hershey in the new corporation will be Mr. P. S. Blauvelt and E. E. Faith, who have been associated with the firm for some years past in a clerical capacity.

Robert W. Higbie, prominent hardwood manufacturer and wholesaler of 45 Broadway and head of the R. W. Higbie Lumber Company, has just returned from a visit to his hardwood operations at New Bridge, St. Lawrence county, New York, where his family are rusticating for the summer. The operations of the company at that point, which are conducted on 30,000 acres of very choice hardwood lands, are running along in fine shape, turning our some choice stocks of birch, beech and maple.

C. T. Kelsko, representing Hensen & Co., leading lumber merchants of Copenhagen, Denmark, recently returned from a trip abroad, arriving in this city. Mr. Kelsko is the American representative of the above company, making his headquarters at New Orleans. The firm of Hensen & Co. has been in existence for 125 years.

The Strasburg Manufacturing Company, hardwood manufacturers and the manufacturers of the well-known Shenandoah Brand of hardwood and parquet flooring, interior woodwork, etc., with plant at Strasburg, Va., have opened a New York selling office at 112 West Thirty-first street, Manhattan, to more closely cater to the trade of the Metropolitan district. The company operates sawmills in Virginia and West Virginia, and is most advantageously situated to cater to the wants of buyers in this section.

BUFFALO

Angus McLean is expecting to move to Montreal, as he has to spend so much of his time looking after the McLean mills in the St. Lawrence valley. The Haines Lumber Company, of which half the stock is owned by the McLeans, is to move its yard to North Tonawanda next spring.

J. B. Wall has been on a recreation trip up the lakes. The company reports a good business and does not propose to wait till after election, for it looks as if the trade would need more stock before that time.

I. N. Stewart & Bro. have sold so much cherry this summer, when the wood is mostly dull, that they have been putting in more lately to make up the reduction. No surplus stock of any sort is the report from that yard.

J. N. Scatcherd has been east quite awhile and says he is not up on the situation except that he finds that the Scatcherd hardwood door mill at Batavia is calling for more stock right along. It has always had a big trade.

The laying off of F. M. Sullivan this summer to take care of the throat trouble that developed last spring, seems to be about over, as he is getting well of the difficulty. The yard is active, both in lake and Pacific coast operations.

There is always a good assortment of hardwood lumber in the yard of A. Miller, for he is a good buyer as well as seller, always digging out elm or something of the like in Canada or elsewhere.

The new yard extension of the Standard Hardwood Company is so filled up with solid soil excavations that it fairly looks like a fortification. It is to get a further layer of cinders next, though it ceased to be low land sometime ago.

Vicegerent Frauk A. Beyer will hold a concatenation on August 26 and give a river party next day in the same interest. He reports that there are new kittens beginning to use their voices, trying to get in, from every side.

O. E. Yeager quite agrees with the people who say there is none too much hardwood lumber anywhere and he keeps up his assortment as usual, with an eye on as much outside stock as he can. It will be needed before long.

The yard of F. W. Vetter is showing the usual assortment and the sales are still reported to be good, though it might be a hard job to find more lumber in a hurry if the expected increase of demand should develop soon.

PITTSBURG

H. T. Lincoln of the firm of Bemis & Voeburgh is spending a two weeks' vacation in the East. Mr. Lincoln is handling the receivership of the Cheat River Lumber Company, and hopes to be able to bring some financial order out of the apparent chaos in that concern's affairs.

I. F. Balsley, hardwood manager of the Willson Brothers Lumber Company, is putting in his vacation in the wilds of "York state." The Willson company reports no change in prices or general demand.

The Myers-Parsons Lumber Company of the Farmers' Bank building, states that it is doing considerable business in stock orders, but that there is no special gain in inquiry along any line. The company is getting well established in this district as a successor of the Parsons-Cross Lumber Company.

Manager S. A. Seaman of the C. P. Caughey Lumber Company is at Atlantic City for a week or so. Scarcity of water has stopped operations in several of this company's country mills, but it has recently resumed operations in one of the Washington county mills which has been closed all summer.

W. R. Cornelius has been in the East for three weeks and is also rounding up the millmen in West Virginia and Virginia. He has strengthened his connections in those states and is adding every month to his ability to fill first-class orders for hardwood lumber.

W. P. Craig of William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., is doing the trade in Buffalo. The Whitmers find that spruce is looking up a little and they expect that the increase in demand from the window-glass companies for boxing purposes will make this wood a good seller after September 1.

E. V. Babcock is spending several weeks with his family at Fulton, N. Y. Fred R. Babcock is at Spring Lake, N. J., with his family, and O. H. Babcock has recently returned from a long trip through the Northwest, where he went to look over the white pine situation.

J. C. Morehead Lumber Company, which recently had its mill burned at Shryock, W. Va., is getting things in shape to rebuild and meanwhile is operating with several portable mills. The power plant of the company was not damaged.

S. A. Kendall, vice-president of the Kendall Lumber Company, has gone to Oregon to look over the properties of the Kendall interests near Roseburg. They are planning to develop about 20,000 acres of Oregon fir and pine lumber this fall and winter.

J. R. Edgett, president of the Interior Lumber Company, has returned to Pittsburg and will make headquarters here for some time instead of traveling through the South. He will work the trade in the city and immediately west of Pittsburg.

The C. P. Caughey Lumber Company has been doing quite a nice business in wagon stock and locust posts. Its chief work this summer, however, has been in supplying white pine timbers for the dams which are being constructed in the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers.

The West Virginia Lumber Company is disposed to look upon the situation very favorably, inasmuch as it finds many real good customers who are still in the market for lumber. The company has added to its force of salesmen and is letting no business go by which it is possible to land.

The Germain Company notes a little improvement in the export trade, but finds that, in general, the market is devoid of features. Quotations do not advance and customers, Mr. Germain says, are slow to close up for stock.

The Webster-Keasey Lumber Company is one of the few busy concerns in Pittsburg this month Its mills in Butler, Venango and Indiana counties are running and are getting out a large amount of oak and hemlock. Its sales lately have been mostly of oak and the prices received were quite satisfactory.

H. V. Curll Lumber Company says, in spite of the large amount of figuring done, there is a dearth of really good orders placed. Poplar is a leader in its trade and holds its own remarkably well, considering general conditions.

J. B. Flint, president of the Flint, Erving & Stoner Company, has been dividing his time this summer between the Pittsburg office and his summer home in Canada. The company's operations at Dunlevie, W. Va., are going ahead steadily and its output of lumber will be very large this year.

Down at the offices of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company things are badly broken up by the vacation microbes working overtime. J. N. Woollett, general manager, with his wife, is at the convention of the National Box Makers' Association at Detroit and will incidentally take in a few lake trips before he returns. J. B. Montgomery, secretary of the American, is putting in two weeks up in Canada. L. B. Oehmichen, treasurer of the American, has taken upon himself a very enjoyable and strenuous vacation contract, for he is spending a two weeks' honeymoon over the Canadian line. The wedding occurred a few days ago and the fortunate bride is Miss Georgetta de Valiay of Pittsburg. Congratulations are being showered upon the couple, for L. B. is not only a hard worker but a mighty good fellow and his bride is a most charming young lady.

PHILADELPHIA

The office and entertainment committee of the Lumbermen's Exchange, George A. Howes, chairman, has announced that the usual annual outing of the exchange has been arranged for September 16, 17 and 18. It will comprise a trip by the Pennsylvania, West Shore, Ulster & Delaware, Catskill Mountain and Otis Elevating railroads, to the Catskill mountains, a return via the last two roads to Catskill Landing, a sail by daylight down the Hudson River and then home via Pennsylvania Railroad. Great pains have been taken to provide an entertainment so attractive of feature as to remain long an agreeable memory in the minds of those who have patricipated.

The semi-annual meeting of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held on July 28. Reports of the secretary, treasurer and auditors were read. The result of the last six months' business, which is shown below, was highly satisfactory.

Insurance in force July 1, 1908.....	$9,448,312
Insurance in force December 31, 1907.	8,362.755
Increase first six months 1908.....	$1,085.557
Premiums in force July 1, 1908.....	$ 217,084
Premiums in force December 31, 1907.	191,111
Increase first six months 1908.....	$ 25,973
Investments in force July 1, 1908....	$ 261,342
Investments in force December 31, 1907	220.501
Increase first six months 1908.....	$ 40,841
Surplus in force July 1, 1908.....	$ 221.502
Surplus in force December 31, 1907..	189.062
Increase first six months 1908.....	$ 32,440
Cash assets in force July 1, 1908.....	$ 330.044
Cash assets in force December 31, 1907	284,618
Increase first six months 1908.....	$ 45.426
Total assets in force July 1, 1908.....	$ 981.297
Total assets in force December 31, 1907	857,952
Increase first six months 1908.....	$ 123,345

The fire losses of the company for the first six months have been very low. The company is returning 35 per cent of the premiums to its policyholders by way of dividends. Justin Peters, manager of this company, with his family, have a cottage for the summer at Ocean City, N. J.

H. G. Hazard & Co. report very respectable orders coming in, consequently are not sighing over conditions. They are adding spruce and hemlock to their list of woods. Up to this time they have handled principally hardwoods and yellow pine. Mr. Hillman of this firm is arranging to spend his usual summer outing at Barnegat bay, where he will indulge to his heart's content in his favorite pastime, sailing and fishing. The ears of his many friends will be regaled, no doubt, with some startling narrations in the piscatory line when he returns.

The Fite & Arbelo Company are not swamped with orders, but nevertheless take an optimistic view of things. They do special sawmill work for the yards and are seldom without a modicum of responsible work. They are hopeful for fall improvement.

E. V. Babcock & Co. testify to improved conditions in trading and are enthusiastic as to prospects for fall.

Paul W. Fleck Lumber Company has no complaint to make as regards number of inquiries and orders, but states that values in low-grade lumber, owing to accumulation of stock, remain uncertain.

Charles L. Meckley reports trading for the times reasonably brisk. In the early part of the season he could not say as much. Mail orders are beginning to come in, and during his trip recently through northern New Jersey and New York state he booked some fair orders.

The Henry C. Patterson Company reports a gradual increase of sales during the last few weeks and that business is assuming a more hopeful aspect.

On account of increasing business Frank T. Rumbarger has removed his office to the more commodious quarters of 408 and 409 Harrison building.

Kirby & Hawkins Company reports an increase of inquiries and regards the outlook quite promising, with a fair disposition to contract ahead at present prices, but as there is a probability of an advance in prices there are others who will have a word to say on the subject. Mr. Kirby is arranging to spend a two weeks' vacation among the beautiful Brandywine hills, in Chester county.

W. M. McCormick remains unruffled as to the vacillation of present trading. He meets uncontrollable conditions philosophically and lets things take their course, which he is far-seeing enough to know they will do anyhow; he reports more inquiries coming in for high-priced lumber and feels that business is progressing as fast as could be expected when one considers how tangled have been its wheels.

Owen M. Bruner Company is seldom disconcerted over the variations in trade, as it is sure always to get its share. Mr. Whelpton of this house is absent on a trip through Canada. He will take in Niagara Falls as he goes along.

James Strong & Co., Inc., is by no means incredulous as to the prophecy of the near approach of more prosperous times.

Charles Este Company states that its total sales for July have equaled those of same month of last year. The company is handling just now some fancy foreign woods, of which moa, koa and sara are fine specimens from Australia; also some phenomenally large and very superior white pine planks from California.

Among the recent visitors to the local trade were I. D. Miller of I. D. Miller & Co., Hiwassee, Va., and A. D. Williams, president of the Red Lick Lumber Company of Marlinton, W. Va.

R. A. and J. J. Williams state that their total sales for July have aggregated close to normal figures of a year ago. They are sanguine that the fall will see a marked advance in trade.

On August 12 a fire destroyed the works of the West Virginia Veneer & Door Company at Parkersburg, W. Va., and the large plant of the Parkersburg Ice Company and twelve residences; damaged the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge over the Ohio river and for a time threatened the entire lower section of the city. The loss is estimated at $150,000, with insurance about one half.

BOSTON

The George D. Emery Company of Chelsea, Mass., recently received a large cargo of mahogany and Spanish cedar logs. The company has a good stock and is prepared to take care of a more active business when it comes.

O. C. Skinner of the O. C. Skinner Lumber Company, hardwood dealers, Boston, has returned from a short vacation trip.

M. N. Wilson of the Wilson Lumber Company, manufacturers of hardwoods, Elkins, W. Va., visited the trade recently. Mr. Wilson had a few bargains to offer and felt it was a good time to come to Boston to look the field over.

M. W. Hart, hardwood lumber dealer of Boston, has been spending week ends in New Hampshire this summer.

George H. Davenport of Davenport, Peters & Co. is away on his vacation. William A. Bacon of this company has been summering at Kingston.

William H. Wood of the William H. Wood Company, one of the best known lumber dealers in the East, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy this month. The liabilities are $478,491 and the assets $216,005.

Charles D. Butler of the Berkshire Lumber Company, Pittsfield, Mass., is on his way to Alaska to hunt big game. This is Mr. Butler's second trip to that section of the country.

Frank B. Witherbee of the H. M. Bickford Company, Boston, is on a vacation trip and will not return before the first of September.

Alfred J. Bond of Bradford, Pa., a large dealer in hardwoods, was in Boston last week.

Charles C. Batchelder, treasurer of the Boston Lumber Company, left late last week on a three weeks' canoe trip on the Allegesh river, Maine.

BALTIMORE

The National Lumber Exporters' Association has been exceptionally busy of late working to advance the interests of shippers of stock to foreign countries, and various matters have been under consideration. The committee appointed to take into account the conditions at Antwerp, regarding which port numerous complaints have been made, has completed its work and prepared a report, which sets forth the various objectionable practices that have been found to exist there. It was ascertained that there had been frequent complaints on the part of the brokers as to quality, short measurement and for other alleged reasons, in the invention of which the Liverpool contingent has been especially fertile. Shipments would be objected to for some supposed defect and in various ways the brokers would endeavor to cut down the price of stocks, so as to bring the return on a shipment to the level the quotations might have attained. In fact, Antwerp had become almost as unreliable a market as Liverpool. The committee recommended in its report that exporters stop making consignments and forward lumber only on the basis of American measurement. It was also suggested that all cases of undue exactions be reported to the association, in order that suitable action can be taken, and that the Antwerp brokers be notified of the decision to have every case of this kind thoroughly sifted. Copies of the report have been sent to all the members by Secretary E. M. Terry, and the Antwerp brokers also have been notified.

A total of 500 circular letters have been sent out to associations, shipping concerns and individuals interested in the export trade, soliciting their opinion on the expediency of the proposed movement to obtain a uniform ocean bill of lading. It will be remembered that the matter came up for consideration at a meeting of the N. L. E. A. transportation committee at the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce June 24 last, and that a special advisory committee was named at that time, consisting of representatives from a number of organizations of export shippers, to obtain the views of various bodies concerned, and the present canvas is the result. The returns will be carefully gone over and upon them the course to be pursued will depend. If it appears from the replies that shippers generally favor a uniform ocean bill of lading, the committee will proceed to outline a method of procedure.

The subject of shipping lumber on consignment, which has been under consideration for some time past by the N. L. E. A., has been brought prominently into the foreground once more by the reports of members who recently visited Europe and saw for themselves the conditions that prevail in the principal markets abroad. They found such congestion nearly everywhere that they became strongly impressed with the necessity of putting the strongest possible check upon forwarding without orders. The action taken at the annual meeting for the association in New Orleans last January, when it was resolved to notify foreign brokers that persistent encouragement of shipping on consignment might result in the severance of relations with the N. L. E. A. members, does not seem to have been sufficiently effective, and an energetic campaign against the practice is

J. O. Eimer, assistant secretary of the N. L. E. A., with headquarters at New Orleans, has resigned to become secretary of the Gulf Coast [illegible] resignation is to be effective September 1.

Secretary Terry of the N. L. E. A. has compiled a circular giving car service, terminal, switching and other charges at all the ports from Montreal to Galveston, Tex. The information is compiled from the rate tables of the various railroad lines, and presents in easily comprehensible form the precise data which shippers of lumber desire to have at their command. The compilation has entailed much labor, and will be in the hands of members in a short time.

The National Lumber Company, wholesale and commission dealers in hardwoods on West Falls avenue, sent out to creditors a circular letter this week, asking them to assemble for the purpose of considering the affairs of the company, as the latter is unable to meet its obligations. The letter states that the company has sustained heavy losses through the failure of James H. Cranwell, several months ago: the Wilson & Kenney Company at Towson, Baltimore county, Md.; Soble Brothers, New York, and others. The National company is virtually owned by W. E. Peregoy, who was at one time president of the Baltimore Lumber Company.

Among the visiting lumbermen here within the past week was A. M. Fuller of the George D. Emory Company of Chelsea, Mass., who succeeded in taking orders for a lot of mahogany.

Hardwood men here are not in the slightest degree alarmed over the decision to enlarge the Harlem & Hollingsworth Company's plant and its remodeling for the construction of steel cars, and by similar action on the part of the Pullman Company. They say that while these concerns have been large consumers of fine hardwoods, the change will have no effect upon the demand, since the uses of hardwoods are constantly expanding in other directions, while the supply is getting smaller, if anything, so that a ready market will be found for all the desirable stock that can be turned out.

It seems certain that the combination of piano manufacturers, which includes the Knabe Company of this city, the Chickerings and others under the name of the American Company, with a capital of $12,000,000, will prove of benefit to Baltimore, since this city is made the headquarters of the concern, and all of the advertising will be done at this end also. It now looks as though the purchasing agent will have his chief office in the Monumental City, and it follows that the hardwoods used will be bought through him.

CHARLOTTE

[illegible] facturers of Wilson, N. C., will in the early fall open a branch of their manufacturing plant at Washington, N. C.

The manufacture of furniture is rapidly becoming one of the most important industries in North Carolina. The annual report of the Bureau of Labor and Printing for the year 1907 has just been issued, and the statistics it contains relative to the furniture manufacturing industry in this state indicate a growth in this line without a parallel.

One hundred and four furniture factories reported to the bureau. These have a capital stock of $3,457,766.66, and employ 10,880 horsepower. Number of employes employed in these factories is 6,549, whose highest average daily pay is $2.39—twelve cents more than the previous year—and whose lowest average daily pay is 91 cents, an increase of six cents over the year 1906.

The Kent Lumber Company, with main offices in Philadelphia, has just begun operations with their planing mill at Elliston, Va.

[illegible] Reid's sawmill, near Draco, N. C., killed Henry Gilbert and Fred Jackson, while William Reid, owner of the mill, is not expected to live from his injuries, and his son, Hugh, is also in serious condition. Too high boiler pressure is [illegible] the cause of the explosion. The boiler was thrown fifty yards and demolished, and the engine was completely wrecked.

The plant of the Lamb-Fish Box Company of Winston-Salem, N. C., has just been completed. The plant has a daily capacity of 11,000 boxes. Red gum and oak, the timber from which the boxes are to be made, will be brought from the company's extensive timber holdings in the southwestern hardwood belt. L. C. Hancock has charge of the plant at Winston-Salem.

Stockholders of the Kincaid Veneer & Lumber Company of Salisbury, N. C., will meet September 7 to act on a resolution adopted by the board of directors, which deems it advisable for the benefit of the company that it should be dissolved, the plant sold at public auction and the proceeds divided pro rata among the stockholders. J. M. Kincaid of Salisbury is president of this company.

The Parrish Furniture Company of Durham, N. C., has gone into bankruptcy and the goods will be sold to satisfy debtors as far as possible. Amount of liabilities and assets is not yet ascertained.

The Carolina Woodworkers Company has just opened its plant at Raleigh, N. C., and has begun making all grades of furniture. J. G. Ball is president of the company.

The large planing mill of the Skillman Manufacturing Company, located at Kenbridge, Va., has just been completed and operations will commence at once.

The Greensboro Table & Mantel Company of Greensboro, N. C., has been declared bankrupt. R. C. Hood has been named as permanent receiver. The former secretary and treasurer of this large concern, M. L. Bloomberg, has been arrested and placed under $1,000 bond, pending trial on the charge of misappropriation of the company's funds.

The large new brick dry-kiln of the C. M. Betts Lumber Company of New Sumpter, S. C., is about completed and is in every respect much better than the one recently burned. Other buildings have been erected and the plant, when completed, will have a daily capacity of 75,000 to 100,000 feet. J. W. Allen is manager of the plant, which is one of the largest and most successful in South Carolina.

A suit involving timber lands lying in Jackson county, North Carolina, valued at $100,000, has just been decided. This was the case of the Highland Forest Company vs. Jackson Owen and about a hundred defendants to clear the title, and have the latter declared in unlawful possession. The decision is in favor of plaintiff and the defendants must vacate.

The Appalachian Railway Company has been chartered for the construction and operation of a railroad from Whittier, N. C., into the Great Smoky mountains, in western North Carolina and possibly on into Tennessee. Capital stock is $100,000, with power to increase. This is to be strictly a lumber road and will open up over 70,000 acres of the finest kind of virgin timberland, rich in all grades of valuable hardwoods. The promoters are local and northern capitalists.

CLEVELAND

[illegible] the largest hardwood dealers in the city, are complaining bitterly against the provisions of the new building code which went into effect some time ago and which bars lumber piles within a distance of 100 feet of any house or tenement. The code was passed primarily to govern new buildings and new conditions but it is being enforced against the present lumber yards to a degree that is causing much hardship and which some dealers say will eventually compel them to move out of the city or abandon business altogether. A committee of the Cleveland Wholesale Lumbermen's Association had a con[illegible]

inspector and asked that the distance be cut down to forty feet, but this was refused. The wholesalers say they will have an amendment submitted to the city council changing the ordinance in that respect. It is believed that it will pass.

Cleveland is to have a great new store. The John Hartness Brown building on Euclid avenue, which has been under roof for four years, but which has never been finished, is to be completed at once for the new lessee, the John Chatlin Company of New York, backed by a syndicate which controls some of the biggest stores in America. The announcement is made that the immense building is to be elaborately fitted up with mahogany furniture and is to be floored with quartered oak flooring throughout. The furnishings and appointments will be of the very finest.

George S. Gynn and C. A. Krauss of the Krauss-Gynn Lumber Company spent several days recently visiting the lumber districts in northern Ontario.

Cleveland has a new box company, located in the flats adjoining the plant of the Gill Lumber Company. A concrete block mill is being erected and already considerable stock is being turned out. The concern is to be known as the Banner Box Company and as soon as incorporated its backers will be announced.

Frank H. Christian of Alpena, Mich., was a visitor at the offices of the Cleveland trade during the past week.

Announcement is made that the Cleveland Lumber Company has been merged with the Saginaw Bay Company, the latter assuming full control hereafter. The concern has been reorganized with L. D. Coman remaining as secretary and manager, and Albert Barth as vice-president. O. W. Prescott, W. H. Prescott and C. H. Prescott, Jr., are new directors of the concern. The Cleveland Lumber Company was affected by the recent failure of a Cleveland bank, so a meeting of creditors took place with the result that the Saginaw Bay Company took charge of the plant and yards. The Cleveland company has had one of the best located yards in the East End for several years and has done a good trade.

Will Martin of the Martin-Barriss Company reports that conditions are materially improving. While the orders are for comparatively small quantities of stock they are coming with much greater regularity.

Business with the Advance Lumber Company is improving, according to F. T. Peitch of that company. This is particularly true of the hardwood market, which has shown more strength during the past month than for any period since the panic struck the company.

COLUMBUS

A change was announced this week in the personnel of the F. McDonnell Lumber Company. F. McDonnell, who for years has been a stockholder in the company and general manager, has sold his holdings in the company to E. N. Huggins, who now has complete control. E. N. Huggins, F. McDonnell and F. A. Benua were the organizers of the company and the principal stockholders at the start, but both the latter have sold their stock to Mr. Huggins, who will guide the future affairs of the company from this on. Mr. McDonnell will open offices at 210 South High street and do a strictly commission lumber business in the future. The F. McDonnell Lumber Company has a large tract of valuable timber lands in Tennessee and will continue to do business in the future as it has done in the past.

The McLaughlin-Hoffman Lumber Company announced this week that it would soon open offices at Meridian, Miss. Charles H. Wagner of the company left several days ago for that place with a view of opening an office for the purchasing of yellow pine. B. F. Becker, who for some time has been representing the company in this district, will have charge of the offices. This company reports business as moving along steadily and says that prices are higher, especially on the better grades of lumber. It has done a good business this week and has several large contracts pending.

The General Lumber Company has its men on the road but so far they have only been taking orders in a small way. The company is doing a fair business but it is not as large as it usually is at this time of the year.

The W. M. Ritter Lumber Company continues to receive good orders and the volume of sales is in advance of expectations for this time of the year. This company has advanced prices on several grades of timber and is receiving a goodly number of orders at the higher level.

The Sowers-Leach Lumber Company states that orders are coming in with more regularity and are not so difficult to close as they were several weeks ago. This company says that business is gradually improving, prices firmer and expects steady gains from this on.

The C. T. Nelson Lumber Company reports business as picking up all along the line. The company is doing a good wholesale business, but it says that retail dealers are complaining of a quiet trade.

The Powell Lumber Company notes continued improvement and the outlook is better but in certain grades of lumber there is but little doing. It expects better business during the fall months.

Kenneth McLeod, president of the American Hardwood Company, is at Jackson, Mich., this week on business relative to his company, which will probably begin to manufacture some time in September. This company has a large tract of hardwood timber lands in Arkansas.

CINCINNATI

The Kentucky River Poplar Company, a large concern located at Lexington, Ky., will move its present headquarters from the blue grass region to the Queen city the latter part of this month. President Roberts visited the Queen city the middle part of the month and engaged office room in the Union Trust building, where the local offices will be located. The concern has three large mills, located at Frankfort, Valley View and Irvine, Ky. After the local headquarters are well established arrangements will be made to establish a yard here. The Queen city has become quite a lumber center during the last ten years, and no less than fifteen new concerns have moved their headquarters here.

The Ault & Jackson Company have been doing a fair volume of business during the past fortnight. A. V. Jackson has left for a business trip north.

B. F. Dulweber of the John Dulweber Lumber Company left last week on a business trip.

The K. and F. Lumber Company, one of the largest exporters of this city, have made arrangements to reopen their three southern mills on August 24. About 300 men are already at work constructing a railroad into the woods at Owsley county, Kentucky, which is in the vicinity of their three mills. The new railroad will be stretched out into the large timber tract of the company, and the work on this project is expected to be completed on or about August 24. Max Kosse, who is in charge of the local headquarters, is in the South at the present time looking after the construction of the road, and making every preparation for the re-opening of the three large mills. The Louisville & Nashville road connects with the branch being erected by the company. T. B. Shoe, who is in charge of local headquarters in the absence of Mr. Kosse, stated that the export trade has been showing up much better with all grades of hardwoods, while the local trade is rather slow, but an improvement is looked for within the next few weeks.

Dwight Hinckley of the Hinckley Lumber Company returned from a southern trip last week, where he completed a deal for the entire output of a southern mill. The company has been in existence but two years and during that time has been doing a very good business. The Cleveland office, recently opened, is also doing well.

Lee Wilson & Co. of Memphis, Tenn., have filed an intervening petition in the insolvency case against the Wiborg & Hanna Company. The Memphis firm filed claim for $3,339.93.

The T. B. Stone Lumber Company consummated a deal the middle of the month by which it bought all of the stock and assets of the Stone & Heyser Lumber Company. The Stone & Heyser Company has an office located at Memphis and this will be continued under the new management. W. E. Heyser, who had charge of the Memphis office, will make Cincinnati his headquarters.

S. W. Richey of Richey, Halstead & Quick says that all grades of hardwoods are showing up much better, especially plain white oak. The demand for poplar is very urgent and that fact, combined with the general scarcity of the wood, makes prices very firm. A gradual improvement is now looked for in all hardwoods.

The Lewin Lumber Company with yards at Langdon and Floral avenue, Evanston, is doing a much better business now than for several weeks, principally in the building lines. A small fire in the yards recently did a trifle damage to a small pile of lumber.

George Littleford of the Littleford Lumber Company, who has just returned from a southern trip, stated that conditions in the South are more favorable than last month, and give promise of regaining strength right along. The local trade is fair, but the real trade will not show up very well until late in the fall, presumably after the presidential election.

E. O. Robinson of Mowbray & Robinson notices a slight increase in the volume of business within the last two weeks, particularly in poplar, quartered oak and plain white oak. Generally speaking, the situation here is slated for a considerable change within a short time.

J. Watt Graham of the Graham Lumber Company has returned from a southern business sojourn. During his stay in the South he canvassed both the states of Kentucky and North Carolina.

Fred W. Mowbray of Mowbray & Robinson has returned from an eastern and northern business trip. During his visit in the East he called on a number of the representatives of the company.

J. Levy of the Little Lumber Company, Philadelphia, Pa., was a caller among the local lumber element during the past fortnight.

J. H. Roberts of the Kentucky River Poplar Company, Lexington, Ky., one of the largest concerns of its kind in the blue grass region, was circulating among the local lumber trade during the past week, in an effort to get a line on the situation and dispose of some of his concern's holdings in poplar and other woods.

E. M. Enright of Cartersville, Tenn., was in the Queen city during the past fortnight, and called on the lumber trade.

Gregory H. Stewart of W. H. & G. S. Stewart left last week for a business sojourn through the South.

The J. A. Fay & Egan Company, one of the largest woodworking manufacturing concerns of the country, at a meeting of the board of directors, held recently, declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on both the common and preferred stock. It was also stated that the concern was doing a fairly good business.

S. D. Serena of the I. M. Asher Lumber Company said that trade with them has been picking up and the situation in general is growing much better. I. M. Asher, president of the concern, left last week for a trip to the mills of the company in the South, and will also tour the state of North Carolina while away.

G. A. Doppes of the Shrimpton Lumber Company has returned from a business trip through the south and central states.

J. McCollough of the Finlay & McCollough Lumber Company of Meridian, Miss., called on a number of the local lumber dealers during the past week.

William A. Sayers of the Sayers & Scoville Carriage Company left the latter part of August for a trip to Ireland, his native country. He expects to be away for several months.

George M. Morgan of the Nicola, Stone & Meyer Lumber Company says that trade with them continues rather quiet and featureless.

Thomas J. Moffett of the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Lumber Company said that conditions in hardwoods are gradually showing an improvement, but at the present time there is a fair volume of business being transacted. Things will look much better after the month of September has passed.

S. Sudbeck of the Acme Veneer Company says there is a fairly spirited demand for the higher grades of veneer, especially Circassian walnut, cherry and mahogany and also quartered oak, while the others are about steady. The future in the veneer business is very encouraging. John Frohmiller and Harry Hartkee of this concern left last week on a business trip.

W. E. Jones of the William H. Perry Lumber Company has returned from a northern trip and was much elated with the sentiment among the northern people. The local trade is picking up and more inquiries are being received each week and incidentally a few more orders. W. B. Wolfe of the company left for the South on a business trip.

B. F. Dulweber of the John Dulweber Lumber Company said that hardwoods were fairly active and prices were being held up remarkably. Frank Pittman has returned from a business trip South in the interests of the company.

W. E. Delaney of the Kentucky Lumber Company has returned from a business trip to Williamsburg, Ky.

Ralph McCracken of the Kentucky Lumber Company said that the situation was growing much better each week, especially in the building lumber. All of the mills of the company are still idle, and will not resume operations until a tide hits the Cumberland river and more logs are received. The concern did not cut as much timber this year as usual, and are relying on their present stock for the fall and winter trade.

Chester F. Korn of the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company has returned from a business trip to the South. The feeling there is very bullish and trade promises to be better than was generally expected. M. B. Farrin, who is resting at his summer home in Michigan, dropped into town recently, but did not stay long, as the weather was not agreeable.

C. Cunningham of the L. W. Radina Lumber Company says that trade appears to be growing much better.

H. D. Reimeier of the Reimeier Lumber Company says trade has been rather quiet with them during the past few weeks. L. B. Elswick of the concern has returned from a southern business trip.

G. A. Eckers, general superintendent of the Parkersburg Mill Company of Parkersburg, W. Va., was a visitor in town lately.

W. A. Croft, general superintendent of the Nicoliette Lumber Company of Nicoliette, W. Va., called on a number of the local lumbermen during the past fortnight.

W. S. Ferry of the Whiting Lumber Company of Philadelphia, Pa., was around town for a week or more getting a line on trade. He left the latter part of the month for a trip farther north.

Edward McGuire, a lumber inspector of C. Crane & Co., met death near Middletown last week, being struck in the back by a C., H. & D. train. His body was found several squares away from where the accident occurred.

A building boom has struck Cincinnati, and the permits issued for the last month in the months of June and July over the corresponding months of last year, which were regarded as the highwater mark for that time of the year. While the earlier months of the year indicated a falling off, Cincinnati has not felt the depression in real estate and building which other cities have experienced.

William H. Stewart, receiver for the Enterprise Lumber Company, gives notice that the First National Bank is demanding the payment of interest due it as well as its share of the 20 per cent dividend to be declared. The bank holds a claim of $12,500 against the Enterprise Lumber Company.

The International Coopers' Union will hold its annual convention here during the latter part of the month.

J. H. Doppes, president of the Doppes Lumber Company, left the middle of the month for a vacation trip to Michigan.

H. L. Michle of the Michle Lumber Company said that they are doing a very good business, and that there seems good reason to look for an increase in the volume of trade.

William Duhlmeier of Duhlmeier Brothers finds that trade has been rather slow during the past two weeks, but expects an improvement in the situation soon. William Guelker of Duhlmeier Brothers has returned from a business trip through the South, looking up stocks there.

W. E. Shrimpton of the Shrimpton Lumber Company says that they have been doing a very good business since the first of July. Building material demand has been good, and the out-of-town trade has also shown a decided increase. Reports from the South are encouraging and indicate that the supply of poplar is very limited, which will eventuate in prices going higher.

Benjamin A. Kipp says trade has shown a gradual improvement since July 1. Re-manufacturers' stocks are badly depleted and they will soon be in the market if their business warrants it.

TOLEDO

A new Toledo corporation which will in all probability prove to be a good hardwood consumer is the National Fruit & Berry Box Company, which was recently organized with a capital stock of $200,000. The company is about ready to install its equipment and E. G. Straude of the Straude Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis was here last week for arranging the details of equipment. The following officers have been chosen: President, C. L. Lewis; secretary and general manager, C. O. Minjger; vice-president and sales manager, F. W. Webb. These, with J. Chamberlain and J. P. Goodwin, constitute the directorate.

Governor Harris of Ohio has revived the old forestry bureau of the state, which for several years has been inoperative. The new commission just appointed consists of Dr. Millikin, J. B. Biedler and W. R. Lazenby. The commission will coöperate with the forestry bureau of the state agricultural experiment station in the conservation of Ohio timber lands.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Kieper Brothers Furniture Company, bankrupt, held on Tuesday of this week in Toledo, Adam Schauss was removed as trustee of the company property. Attorney C. A. Aten was appointed to fill the position.

INDIANAPOLIS

The Brannun-Keeue Lumber Company is building five new lumber sheds.

Contracts for a filing cabinet system for the auditor's department of the Postoffice Department at Washington, D. C., has just been awarded to the Furnas Bank Fixture Company of this city.

F. M. Platter, manager of the North Vernon Lumber Company, North Vernon, has returned home after a two weeks' visit to Atlantic City and other eastern points.

L. M. Ley, an Ockley lumber dealer, lost his home by fire about ten days ago. The cause has not been determined and the loss was almost total.

Fred Stone of Detroit has finished a visit to lumber mills in southern and central Indiana, during which he bought several carloads of stock.

George A. Kocher, Jr., well known in this part of the country by reason of his connections with John A. Gauger & Co. of Chicago, is preparing to open a lumber yard at Willshire, O.

The Capital Machine Company has opened its new plant at Roosevelt avenue and Rural street, where the company is manufacturing a line of veneer machinery. The concern has a plant, including a number of large brick buildings, equipped with modern facilities.

It is stated that the business of the Walnut Lumber Company and the National Veneer & Lumber Company is to be conducted separately, although they will soon occupy the same yards on West Michigan street and will be under the same management.

B. D. Brooks, secretary of the Indianapolis Lumbermen's Club, states that the club will have its first fall meeting early next month and that the meeting will conclude with a banquet. It is probable that the meeting and banquet will be held at the Commercial Club.

Building operations so far during August have been almost 100 per cent better than they were during the same month of last year. Not in many years has there been so much building as at present, and the hardwood dealers are getting full benefit of it.

Perry Hatt, Indiana representative for John B. Ransom & Co., Nashville, Tenn., with headquarters at Hillsboro, has been nominated for treasurer of Fountain county.

The Long-Knight Lumber Company, one of the largest of the local hardwood concerns, has been having a nice business during the last few weeks. It is carrying a large stock and has found conditions somewhat improved.

The Southern Lumber Company and the Central States Lumber Company, both closely allied, have begun the erection of a large number of dwellings, which are to be sold on the partial payment plan. The houses are modern and are being built on the ninety lots the companies recently purchased.

Frederick M. Bachmann, president of the F. M. Bachmann Company, veneer manufacturers and lumber dealers, is expected to return early next month from a several weeks' tour of Europe.

F. C. McGrayel, formerly with the Robinson Lumber Company of this city, has taken a similar position with the Greer-Houghton Lumber Company, and has been assigned to northern Ohio territory.

W. H. Sumption, sales manager of the Robinson Lumber Company in this city, is visiting the mill connections of his company throughout the South and will be away for some time.

Eldon L. Dynes, president of the Dynes Lumber Company, is taking a few weeks' vacation at Bass lake, where he has a cottage. He will return about September 1.

The Interior Hardwood Company has been having a splendid business recently and has a nice lot of orders on hand. The company now has a large force of employes at work and recently completed some improvements to its plant.

MEMPHIS

The L. H. Gage Lumber Company, with western headquarters at Memphis, states that it has begun getting out timber for its big mill at Earl, Ark., and that it will begin operations about October 1.

The Belgrade Lumber Company is running its band mill at Belzoni, Miss., and is going ahead with its logging work.

The Baker Lumber Company at Turrell, Ark., has closed down its plant and it will remain out

of commission all this month. This company has considerable timber on hand and this will be cut up when the mill resumes. Nothing is being done in the woods. In fact, the company has sold practically all of its logging teams and is making no effort whatever to get out additional timber.

The car situation does not show any serious development so far. There are apparently plenty of cars to meet all requirements of the trade, but it is feared that there will be much difficulty on this score later this season. Aside from the enormous volume of cotton traffic, which will begin to move liberally during the next thirty days, it is a well established fact that the railroad companies operating through the Memphis gateway have, with one or two exceptions, allowed their equipment to run down to very unsatisfactory condition. There are very large numbers of condemned cars, and while the railroad shops have generally resumed and are now running on full time, it will be impossible for them to get all their equipment repaired in time for the demands to be made upon them. Some members of the trade believe they see ahead of them one of the most serious car shortages in this territory, and they are urging buyers to make purchases of lumber for immediate delivery while such delivery can be effected.

E. E. Taenzer, vice-president of the Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Company, has just returned from Europe. He has been suffering with rheumatism, but is considerably better and is able to be at his office. Mr. Taenzer was somewhat unfavorably impressed with the trade situation in Europe, not only as affecting lumber but other lines of business. He lays particular emphasis upon the unusually large number of unemployed.

The Anchor Block Mills Company at DeValls Bluff, Ark., has closed down for the season. It has cut up its supply of timber on hand. As soon as the sap goes down in the trees it will resume operations.

Arrangements have virtually been completed for the merger of the Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City Railroad and plans are now under way for building an extension from the northern terminus at Middleton, Tenn., to a junction with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois.

Memphis has bright prospects for locating a plant for the manufacture of bridge and construction steel, to cost approximately $250,000. J. K. Graham, general manager of the Virginia Bridge & Iron Company, Roanoke, Va., is looking over the field and has expressed himself as highly pleased with Memphis.

Norval Osburn of Seaman, O., is at Huntingdon, Tenn., for the purpose of erecting a veneer plant. Work has already begun on the buildings. Machinery will also be installed for the manufacture of egg cases and other similar products.

Work has begun on the new coffin factory at Huntingdon, Tenn., which will be operated in connection with the plant of the Huntingdon Wood Manufacturing Company. The two concerns will give employment to more than fifty persons.

The stockholders of the Ware & Goodwin Poultry Coop Company have decided to increase the capital stock from $10,000 to $25,000 and to greatly increase the machinery used in its plant. The company is located at Trezevant, Tenn. Arrangements are also being made to install a veneer plant for the manufacture of egg cases. The machinery therefor has already been secured. The company will add a box factory by the end of the year for the manufacture of fruit and vegetable crates.

The E. Sondheimer Company, through its attorney, has filed suit against J. D. Strother, a prominent sawmill man of this city, who operates a plant at Proctor, Ark. The complainant alleges that the defendant's mill is depreciating rapidly in value because of lack of necessary money to make repairs. The total indebtedness of Mr. Strother, it is alleged, is about $35,000. The E. Sondheimer Company and Barney & Hines are the largest creditors. In the suit the E. Sondheimer Company asks that the document be regarded as a general creditors' bill and that the other creditors be enjoined from securing attachments against the mill. Chancellor Heiskell has issued an injunction to that effect. The complainant also asks that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the mill and other properties of the defendant.

George D. Burgess of Russe & Burgess has returned from a trip to New York, Atlantic City, Chicago and other points.

O. M. Krebs, manager of the McLean Hardwood Lumber Company's plant at New South Memphis, has gone to the Pacific coast and will be absent from the city the remainder of this month.

George W. Fooshe, secretary of the Robertson-Fooshe Lumber Company, is back from his vacation spent at New York, Atlantic City and other points.

John W. Farley, attorney for Russe & Burgess, has filed suit in the circuit court against J. H. Fay by which a collection of $1,650 is sought. The amount is alleged to be due on an account for lumber, and an attachment has been issued against the property of the defendant.

The prediction is made that within six weeks normal conditions will prevail at the shops of the Missouri Pacific system, which means that all of these plants will be in operation with a full force of employes.

NASHVILLE

Three coaches of yelling, cheering, confident Nashville lumbermen left Nashville Friday night bound for Memphis. The occasion was none other than the invasion of the Bluff City by the Rock City people for the purpose of annexing a great ball game to be played at Red Elm Park in Memphis for the cause of sweet charity. The most important feature of this human cargo, therefore, was the ball team aboard, and each and every member of the squad seemed duly impressed with the gravity of the situation and entirely aware of the great responsibility each pair of player-shoulders carried. The Nashville and Memphis lumbermen played a couple of games last season and broke even on the deal. This being the deciding contest, naturally aroused unusual interest. The ball team was in charge of Edward B. Martin of the *Southern Lumberman*. It included the following personnel: Mays, catcher, of Lieberman, Loveman & O'Brien; Britton, pitcher, of Davidson-Benedict Company; Ralston, first base, John B. Ransom & Co.; Litchfield, second base, Standard Furniture Company; Marshall, shortstop, Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company; Wolfe, third base, John B. Ransom & Co.; Beckner, left field, A. H. Card & Co.; Taylor, center field, E. & N. Manufacturing Company; Sherrod, right field, Standard Furniture Company; substitutes, Osborn of John B. Ransom & Co. and Dews of A. H. Card & Co.

Announcement is made that Huntingdon, Tenn., is to have a veneer plant in the very near future. It is being erected there by Norval Osburn of Seaman, O. Work has also begun on the new coffin factory, which will be run in connection with the Huntingdon Wood Manufacturing Company. The citizens of the hustling little town are also after the establishment of a chair factory.

Columbia, Tenn., just south of Nashville on the Louisville & Nashville, experienced a disastrous lumber fire this week in the loss of the Riverside Planing Mills on Duck river. The entire plant, together with a large amount of valuable timber, burned to the ground. The total loss foots up about $20,000 to $25,000, with something like $5,500 insurance. This was one of the most important enterprises in the county seat of old Maury and its loss will be keenly felt there, as it worked a large force of men and turned out much finished product. The institution will be rebuilt at once. The origin of the fire was not discovered.

Millard Fillmore Green of the Davidson-Benedict Company is back from a vacation of several weeks at Chautauqua Lake, where he took his family.

A. L. Hayes, the well-known Nashville stave man, has gone to Cincinnati, Cleveland and other points on a business trip.

A. Loveman of the firm of Lieberman, Loveman & O'Brien, is spending his vacation in Canada on a fishing trip.

T. H. Dunlap of the Dunlap Lumber Company, Nashville, recently suffered the misfortune of losing his mother at Peru, Ind. He and Mrs. Dunlap left immediately to attend the funeral.

W. V. Davidson and J. N. Hicks of the Davidson-Benedict Company, made a trip this week to the Monterey territory to look after business.

Work has been resumed at Murfreesboro, Tenn., on the erection of the new red cedar pencil factory at that place. It was started last fall but abandoned on account of the panic. The foundation is finished and the lumber is in place. A large force of carpenters is at work on the new building. Over 100 people will be employed in the factory.

A champion poplar tree is reported to have been brought to Humboldt, in Gibson county, Tennessee. The small end of the butt cut measured five feet in diameter and the tree contained eleven 10-foot cuts without a limb in any one of them, 9,000 feet of lumber in all, two big carloads of logs. There was scarcely a blemish on the tree.

ASHLAND

W. H. Dawkins, president of the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company, has returned from a business trip through the East, calling on the lumber trade in Cleveland, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Washington and several other cities. Mr. Dawkins is very optimistic in regard to future lumber business. The company has its band mill at Ironton closed down and will very likely not begin work until about the first of September. Edward Berger of the company, who has been away on his vacation for the last two weeks, has returned, having visited Virginia Beach and several other points in the East.

Mr. Martin of Hildreth & Martin Lumber Company, Columbus, O., was a business visitor in the city this week. Mr. Martin will make a trip through West Virginia looking after several mills that are sawing under contract before his return to Columbus. Mr. Martin advises conditions in Columbus somewhat improved.

R. G. Page, secretary of the Licking River Lumber Company, has returned from a business trip through Indiana, Michigan and Illinois. He reports having found conditions similar to all other lumber manufacturers, the stocks being very low. He secured some very desirable orders for bill oak and sound and square-edge planking.

The Ashland Lumber Company were compelled to close their mill again the past week on account of the river being so low that they were unable to get logs. They will not resume operations until there is sufficient water to bring in another supply of logs.

Frederick Pischel, vice-president and general manager of the Pischel Lumber Company of Salt Lick, Ky., was in the city this week, en route from its extensive operations near Salyersville, Magoffin county, Kentucky, to Cleveland, O., where he expects to purchase a complete stave mill equipment which his company will at once install in its large timber tract. This company has had years of experience in lumber and timber operations, and as its present holdings of white oak stumpage are of the best quality and unusually well adapted for this particular line in the lumber business, the undertaking is an assured success. They expect

to cut almost exclusively beer keg staves in all standard dimensions. Their timber tract is several miles from the railroad and they expect to haul their staves and load at Paintsville, to be shipped via the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

W. R. Vansant of Rush, Ky., was a business visitor in the city this week. Mr. Vansant is running his mill steady, and expects to for some time.

N. Goodman of the Licking River Lumber Company, Farmers, Ky., spent several days here and in Ironton, O., this week.

W. J. Fell, the large stave operator of Salt Lick, Ky., was in the city this week, looking after business interests and also on his way to the new tract of timber which he lately purchased up Big Sandy river. Mr. Fell is one of the largest and most successful stave manufacturers in this state, and with his new timber supply he will be in excellent position for handling a large amount of the stave business.

C. W. Peters of H. C. Creith & Co., Columbus, O., was a business visitor in the city this week, calling on the various lumber dealers. Mr. Peters expected to make a trip through West Virginia looking after some business interests for his firm before returning to Columbus.

R. H. Vansant of the Vansant-Kitchen Lumber Company is spending several weeks at Atlantic City.

The Wright-Saulsberry Lumber Company has not definitely decided as to location of its new mill, but expects to build now in the near future. Other locations will be considered outside of Ashland. Since the fire which destroyed the company's mill it is having large amounts of logs sawed by the Kenova Sawmill Company of Kenova, W. Va., and Whisler & Scearcy of Ironton, O.

J. L. White, the lumber dealer of Salt Lick, Ky., was a visitor in the city this week, calling on the lumber dealers.

The Clearfield Lumber Company of Morehead, Ky., is operating its mill very steadily, also the new logging road recently constructed from Morehead to Paragon, Ky.

W. O. Hughart, secretary of the Union City Lumber Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., was a business visitor in this city this week, looking for bill oak and various kinds of lumber, and also was en route to one of his company's mills near Mt. Sterling, Ky.

S. M. Bradley, the lumber dealer from Morehead, Ky., was a business visitor in this city this week. Mr. Bradley reports business improving and is satisfied that the next thirty days will bring about a marked change in business.

J. H. P. Smith, president of the Hardwood Lumber Company, is spending several days on a business trip through the East. Mr. Smith is reporting to his office some very desirable orders, and finds that more buying is being done at this time than for several weeks.

Another very important railroad project which has been in the minds of capitalists for several years will materialize in the building of a standard gauge railroad from Johnson Junction to Flemingsburg, Ky. This railroad will extend into the finest mining fields of Morgan county, as well as several large timber operations. This will leave only twelve miles of road to be constructed to connect Hillsboro with Morehead, Ky., where the new line would meet the Morehead & North Fork Railroad, thus affording an outlet to one of the greatest coal fields in that section. The rails for the construction and the contracts for the road have already been secured, work to begin at once and completed as early as possible. It is also understood that the rolling stock has been well considered, and the new line will be as well equipped as any short road in the country. Capitalists behind this project are of Louisville, Ky., Attilla Cox, president of the road; S. S. Bush, general manager; R. L. Dudley of Flemingsburg, superintendent.

ST. LOUIS

The well-known yellow pine lumber company, the Alf. Bennett Lumber Company, will add a hardwood and cypress department to its business on September 1, and it will be in charge of E. L. Page, formerly of Kansas City. Mr. Page recently has been with the Louisiana Red Cypress Company, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The new department will be entirely distinct from the yellow pine department. A general hardwood and cypress business will be done. It will take over the sale of the Walnut Lake Cypress Company of Walnut Lake, La., now being handled by the Alf. Bennett Lumber Company exclusively. The business of the Forbes-Everts Lumber Company, who are dealers and manufacturers of hardwoods, with St. Paul, Minn., as the headquarters, will be handled by the new department. The Alf. Bennett Lumber Company is now the local agents. Additional office room has been secured, not only because of the addition of the new department, but because the yellow pine business of the company has materially increased.

E. H. Luehrmann, vice-president of the Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company, reports a good demand for all hardwood items. This is particularly true of red gum, an item the company is making a specialty of.

Richard J. O'Reilly, president of the O'Reilly Lumber Company, is now enjoying himself at Gloucester, Mass., where he went a couple of weeks ago to spend his vacation.

A recent visitor in the city was A. G. Wetmore, president of the Southern Hardwood Lumber Company of Memphis, Tenn. He made his headquarters while in the city at the office of the F. C. Moore Lumber Company, the selling agents of his company.

E. U. Fordyce, secretary and treasurer of the Fordyce Lumber Company of Tuscaloosa, Ala., manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in hardwoods, pine and cypress, was a visitor in the city on business recently.

After several months spent in California, with his family, Theodore M. Plummer has returned to Mercedes, Tex., where he has a ranch. Mr. Plummer is well known to the hardwood lumber trade, having been the secretary of the Plummer Lumber Company, of which his father, Theodore Plummer, is the president.

E. W. Blumer of the Lothman Cypress Company, who has been out on the road in the interest of his company, has returned after quite a successful trip.

The Garetson-Greason Lumber Company reports better sales during the past few weeks than has been the case for some time, although their business has been excellent. W. W. Dings believes that from now on there will be considerable activity in lumber.

The New Madrid Hoop & Stave Company of St. Louis have filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of $4,000, fully paid. The object of the corporation is to deal in and manufacture hoops, staves, etc. The officers are Edward Schaperkotter, vice-president of the Schaperkotter Cooperage Company, and William A. and Louis H. Schaperkotter, the latter being secretary of the Schaperkotter Cooperage Company.

The Robert J. Schonebaum Company, East St. Louis, has lately filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of $10,000. The incorporators are Lorenz Bellinger, Emma Schonebaum and Robert J. Schonebaum.

The Cooper Carriage Woodwork Company of St. Louis filed articles of incorporation a few days ago. The capital stock is $70,000, one-half paid. The incorporators are: L. M. Cooper, who holds 50 shares; Evan James, 28 shares; F. M. Specht, 5; all of St. Louis; D. N. Cooper, 3; Samuel Jones, 20; Joseph Williams, 5; Edward J. Truesdale, 20; James S. Patterson, 30; D. P. Cooper, trustee 45 shares; all of Youngstown, O.; Bridget Conway, 7; Mary A. Smith, 10; William Creed, 20; Harry McGeehan, 10; Bruce R. Campbell, 30; Daniel B. Cooper, 4; D. P. Cooper, 403; John Pearce, 5; W. A. Morrison, 10; W. H. Wilson, 5; all of Struthers, O.; D. P. Cooper, trustee for John W. Gearly of New Bedford, Pa., 28. The object of the corporation is to deal in wooden and iron novelties.

The Steimke Manufacturing Company of St. Louis filed articles of incorporation a few days ago. The capital stock is $10,000, fully paid. The incorporators are Diedrich Steimke, who holds 50 shares; Henry D. Steimke, 40 shares, and Harry A. Waldan, 10 shares. The object of the corporation is to conduct a general planing mill and woodworking business. They are located at No. 3016 Gravois avenue.

MILWAUKEE

Involving the question as to whether or not estates of persons owning property in Wisconsin, who die in other states where inheritance taxes are levied, should be taxed in Wisconsin under the inheritance law, a decision has been handed down in the Milwaukee county court in regard to the Cameron estate, consisting largely of stock in the Tibbits-Cameron Lumber Company of Milwaukee. The estate in question was left by Mary Tibbits Cameron, formerly of Milwaukee, who died in California, leaving an estate of nearly $500,000. Objection to the payment of a second inheritance tax was made by Adrian Cameron, son of Frank J. Cameron, vice-president of the Tibbits-Cameron Lumber Company. The case was decided against the Cameron estate and the Wisconsin law is sustained. The case has attracted wide attention.

State Fire Warden and Forester E. M. Griffith of Wisconsin and Chief Assistant Forester F. B. Moody recently met at Spooner, Wis., with about 100 officials and employes of the Omaha Railway to discuss the problem of coping with forest fires in the lumber country. The officials of the road are entirely willing to co-operate with the state in the matter and assured the state foresters of enthusiastic support. Fire wardens have already been appointed in a number of northern lumber counties and section foremen in many cases have been sworn in as officers to guard against fires. It is announced that railroad companies will abandon the practice of burning old ties along the right of way and will adopt all precautions as suggested by Forester Griffith.

The Robert Brand & Sons Furniture Manufacturing Company of Oshkosh, which suffered the loss of its plant by fire last winter and considered several propositions of removing from Oshkosh, has decided to remain in that city.

Due to the efforts of the citizens of Antigo, the Frost Veneer & Seating Company has decided to rebuild the plant at Antigo recently destroyed by fire. Work has already been started in clearing up the ruins of the former plant and building operations will soon be under way. The new plant will be the same size as the old one, but the facilities in the way of equipment and arrangement will be modern and better. The company in the past has employed some sixty men and it is expected that this number will be retained.

Five of the seven lumber thieves who have been troubling timber owners along the river near Prairie du Chien, Wis., for the past year have been arrested and have been bound over until the November circuit court under $1,000 bonds each. The men are Frank Langford, Harry and Lurry Strong, James Clancey and James Buchanen, all of Lansing, Ia.

Capt. Lloyd G. Harris, president of the Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis, with his family, is spending a part of the summer at Lake Park, Milwaukee. Before the Civil war, Captain Harris was a resident of Milwaukee. Captain Harris is strong in his declaration that St. Louis is the largest hardwood market in the world.

The schooner Robert L. Fryer recently brought a record breaking cargo of lumber to Milwaukee. A total of 817,000 feet was carried by the schooner which arrived from Duluth.

Two carloads of basswood lumber were shipped recently from northern Wisconsin to London, where it will be used in the manufacture of musical instruments. Lumbermen in the district say that they can remember the time when basswood was used only for firewood.

Wright Bros., proprietors of the mill which recently burned at Marinette, are planning on rebuilding their plant with many additional facilities and larger quarters. Arrangements will probably be made with the Chamber of Commerce at Marinette for the securing of the Witbeck site. The Wright Bros. agree to employ the minimum force of forty men and to remain in operation for twenty-five consecutive years.

The big mill of the Bird & Wells Lumber Company at Wausaukee, Wis., has again been placed in operation after a close down of several weeks. Demand for lumber has greatly increased with the company and indications are that the mill will be operated for some time. Extensive repairs were made while the plant was closed.

The heirs of the late H. E. Merryman, the wealthy lumberman of Marinette, have presented to the city the plot of land known as Shield's Park. The city has accepted and will change the name to the H. E. Merryman park.

Myrman & Larson at Chippewa Falls are engaged in the work of "submarine" logging in the Chippewa and Yellow rivers. The men have a contract to raise 7,000,000 feet of the 60,000,000 feet of logs that are supposed to be in the rivers.

The No. 2 mill of the Sawyer-Goodman Lumber Company at Marinette is again in operation and is busy filling some of the empty space in the big yards left by the recent disastrous fire. Fully 1,000 feet of tramway have been built since the conflagration.

When the Trow mill at La Crosse finishes sawing the 2,000,000 feet of lumber now on hand, the plant will be closed and the last sawmill at La Crosse will be no more. The mill was erected in 1888. The present cut will last about a month and a half.

The South Side Millwork Company, to be located in the town of Greenfield, Milwaukee county, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000 by Norman Pederson, Christian Erickson and Peter Pederson.

The Koch Woodenware Company has been incorporated in Milwaukee to take the place of the bankrupt Koch & Loeber Company. Capital stock is placed at $50,000 and the incorporators are E. J. Koch, Albert C. Koch and John A. Dummer. Operations of the new company will be carried on in the plant of the former company.

MINNEAPOLIS

Stocks of northern pine lumber showed up much larger August 1 than a year ago, as was expected on account of the light shipments during the first half of the year. The report was made at the semi-annual meeting of the Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association in this city August 11, by Secretary Rhodes. Stocks on hand August 1 amounting to 963,132,489 feet, as compared with 895,584,465 feet on January 1, and 755,227,818 feet August 1, 1907. Lath on hand August 1 amounting to 128,297,652 pieces, as compared with 199,754,835 pieces on hand January 1, and 178,230,095 pieces August 1, 1907. Shipments by the northern pine mills for the first six months of the present year were shown to be 441,708,427 feet, a decrease from the corresponding period of last year, of 47.8 per cent.

C. F. Osborne of Osborne & Clark has been absent for several days looking after their retail yards in Iowa.

F. J. Lang, who has been maintaining temporary offices in Minneapolis as sales representative of the Wisconsin Land & Lumber Company, has returned to the main office at Hermansville, Mich.

Three agents of the government forest service, W. B. Hunter, G. B. Wing and W. B. Wooden, have established headquarters in St. Paul for their work of making a census of the standing timber in the lake district, including Minnesota, Wisconsin and upper Michigan. This is part of the general work of the bureau which is endeavoring to cover the entire country in this way.

The Delta Land & Timber Company has been incorporated at Minneapolis with a capital stock of $300,000 by W. V. Finell, Clark Hempstead, G. H. Porter, O. W. Kerr and W. A. Coon, all of Minneapolis.

George H. Tennant's hardwood flooring plant in southeast Minneapolis was almost wiped out by fire about noon, August 19. The loss, about $30,000, is largely covered by insurance. The mill proper, two warehouses and two dry kilns were consumed with their contents, and that included a considerable quantity of finished flooring in the warehouses and lumber in the drykilns. The blaze started by sparks from the engine room flying into shavings in the mill. They flared up so quickly that forty men at work in the building had barely time to get out with their lives. By the time the fire department had arrived the other buildings had caught and there was no hope of saving any of them. The brick office building was the only structure saved. Mr. Tennant will rebuild.

George S. Agnew, who branched out into the wholesale business for himself last fall, is utilizing the motorcycle to reach his Twin City customers, and since March 1 has covered 2,900 miles on his steed. He has material for a book on his touring experiences. Mr. Agnew says that trade is showing a slight improvement, and that the feeling is decidedly better.

A. S. Bliss of the Payson Smith Lumber Company perpetrated a surprise on his friends the evening of August 19, when they were invited to join Mr. and Mrs. Bliss at a theater party and wedding supper following. The new couple had kept their intention a profound secret and were married quietly in the afternoon at the residence of Rev. J. S. Montgomery, with only the necessary witnesses present. The bride was formerly Mrs. Edna Easley, an estimable young woman with many friends in Minneapolis. Mr. Bliss took a holiday the next day with the full consent of his office force.

E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company is absent for two or three weeks on a business trip to New York and other eastern points.

CADILLAC

Murphy & Diggins lumber mill began operations Monday after a shutdown of two months for repairs. The mill will run full force for an indefinite period, giving employment to many workmen.

A. F. Anderson's mill at South Boardman, which has been closed for repairs for some time, began running Monday.

The St. Johns Table Company has resumed operations with orders that will keep it busy for some time.

The roof is being put on the new Cummer-Diggins office building on North Mitchell street. With the granite front and tile roof, the building is one of the most attractive on the street and will be a great addition to that part of the city, being located directly opposite the City Hall. When the interior is finished, some months hence, it will make one of the most complete office buildings in Michigan.

Acetate of lime is beginning to move again. Trade in this line has been quiet for some time, but is now picking up.

SAGINAW VALLEY

That there is a decidedly better feeling among lumbermen goes without saying. Fully fifty lumbermen were asked during the last ten days as to conditions, and the invariable reply was that "there is a much better feeling and a little more lumber is selling, with considerable inquiry, but it is still somewhat slow."

All of the plants are manufacturing and selling lumber. Walter D. Young was quoted last week as saying that orders are now coming in right along, better in fact than before for months. The plant of the firm is running with a full crew.

D. W. Briggs said Friday: "There is a marked improvement in the feeling as to trade, and we all look forward to a steady improvement during the fall and winter. There is no excess of stocks and the goods will be wanted very soon."

James Cooper of the Briggs & Cooper Lumber Company, and more than a quarter of a century in the lumber business in the valley, leaves next week for British Columbia, where he will locate. Business and health considerations are the guiding influences. He will locate at Nelson, near which Messrs. Briggs and Cooper have purchased 8,000 acres of heavy timbered land. It is not decided if the company to be organized will erect a mill. Mr. Cooper has lived in Saginaw nearly all his life and has been popular as a citizen and business man. The company has handled Michigan and southern hardwood many years, being one of the largest hardwood firms in the state. They bought at southern points by the million feet and shipped it direct from the mill to their customers, and they handled 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet annually here in the valley.

C. A. Bigelow is on a trip down the St. Lawrence. Both of the mills he manages are running steadily.

R. Hanson & Sons of Grayling have begun the construction of a band sawmill at that place of 40,000 feet daily capacity. It will be modern throughout. The firm has enough hardwood timber to stock the mill twenty years.

T. D. Douglas & Co. are putting the finishing touches on a new sawmill at Lovells to replace one recently destroyed by fire.

S. F. Derry & Co. have put their Ocqueoc sawmill out of commission and it is being dismantled. The machinery is being moved to Millersburg, where the firm is erecting another mill. The Ocqueoc plant manufactured about 2,000,000 feet.

A. W. Decker & Co. have bought the McKay sawmill at Grayling and will operate it. The mill is a small one. It has quite a stock of logs on hand and will convert the same into lumber.

Hoeft & Son of Rogers City have finished their stock of logs and have shut down the mill for the season.

The Lobdell & Churchill Company at Onaway has been making some extensive improvements to its plant. The output of the firm last season was 12,000,000 feet. This year the cut will hardly reach last year's figures.

The Richardson Lumber Company's sawmill at Bay City is making a fine record the first year of its going into commission. It is cutting out some very handsome lumber. The wisdom of the company in locating its plant on the Saginaw river instead of up in the interior is evident. All the refuse can be disposed of at a good profit in the river towns and involves no expense in getting rid of it. Market conditions are always more favorable here than in the interior.

DETROIT

"There seems to be a general improvement all along the line in the hardwood trade," said Thomas Forman of the Forman Company to

the RECORD man. "Prices are bracing up in fine style, inquiries are good, while many orders are coming in. The improvement is not confined to local trade, either, as inquiries show that conditions are improving all over the country."

The Thomas Forman Company this week received several cargoes of maple.

"There is a slight improvement in the hardwood trade," said William Brownlee of Brownlee-Kelly Company, "and I look for the market to brighten up soon."

Many of the lumber boats which have been laid up here for want of cargoes have gone back into commission to go to northern points for cargoes.

Frank F. Fish, secretary of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, was at the Hotel Pontchartrain this week. He conferred with the temporary committee of the local hardwood men relative to early plans for the big convention in Detroit next summer. Mr. Fish and the local members of the association are confident that the convention here will be the best ever. Detroit has many natural advantages, situated as it is on one of the finest rivers in the world, and the entertainment feature of the convention is to be played up strong.

Frederick M. Sibley, Jr., general superintendent of the Sibley Lumber Company, was married this week to Miss Mabel M. Bessenger. After the ceremony and the wedding supper the couple left for the Georgian bay district, where they will spend their honeymoon. They will make their residence at 306 Huribut avenue, this city.

George Whipple, president of the Advance Lumber & Shingle Company, a well-known Michigan lumberman, was married this week to Miss Nellie B. Tetreau of St. Ignace, Mich.

The Dwight Lumber Company of this city is interested to the extent of $2,310 in the failure of William H. Wood, Cambridge, Mass., one of the largest lumber dealers in the East. Wood's liabilities totaled $500,000 and the assets $200,000.

GRAND RAPIDS

The Charles Dregge Lumber Company, with offices in the Widdicomb building, has been succeeded by the Dregge-Grover Lumber Company, and the business of the former company in Michigan hardwoods will be continued and extended in both manufacturing and wholesale ends. The new member of the company is H. B. Grover of this city, a cedar operator on quite an extensive scale in both upper and lower peninsulas for the past fifteen years. The new company will operate extensively in cedar along the Soo and the Duluth and South Shore lines, in addition to its hardwood operations elsewhere. General offices will remain in this city, with Messrs. Dregge and Grover in charge.

One of the prettiest lines of furniture shown in the market during the past season was the chamber suit pieces brought out for the first time by the Carrollton Furniture Company of Carrollton, Ky., made of red gum quarter-sawed. A beautiful figure having the appearance of onyx was obtained by quarter-sawing the cores of selected logs, and the new furniture wood is given the name of "Kyonyx." The company has been very successful in treating the wood so that there is no difficulty from twisting.

The Wilson Saw Company of Port Huron has completed a large addition to its factory and will increase its working force September 1.

W. W. Mitchell has given the city of Cadillac title to twenty acres of land, to be used as an addition to Maple Hill cemetery.

The John F. Ott Lumber Company of Traverse City is removing its log boom, which was constructed across the Boardman river many years ago.

G. W. Perkins of the Perkins Lumber Company has been appointed a member of the special board of trade committee to report to that body a definite plan of action for securing a deep waterway from Grand Rapids to Lake Michigan. The matter of securing a canal across the state to Saginaw is also being considered.

A. Gibbs of Traverse City, president of the Gibbs, Hall & Allen Company of this city, was in town on a short business trip August 21. Secretary W. C. Hall of the company reports more inquiry and life to the market of late.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

CHICAGO

Local trading has materially increased during the last fortnight. Jobbers have bought very freely, not only in anticipation of the immediate evidence of local call, but from actual orders. Local woodworking institutions are all reasonably busy and there is every prospect of a good volume of business for months to come. Among the large purchases of late have been the low grades of both northern and southern stocks that have been bought by box and crating manufacturers, and there is also a fair volume of trade in No. 1 common and better. All the local manufacturers and jobbers view the situation very optimistically. Chicago has passed through the ordeal of hard times with distinct credit, as there have been practically no failures in the hardwood fraternity here, and there are no rumors prevalent of financial embarrassment on the part of local lumbermen.

NEW YORK

The hardwood market at New York shows very little change from that as last noted. Business for the most part continues of the hand-to-mouth order, although it is readily appreciated that there is a considerable improvement all along the line. This improvement is not large and does not embrace all branches of the hardwood consuming trade, but here and there, and notably among the local manufacturing trade, there is undoubtedly an increasing tendency to buy. This tendency is increasing with the approach of the fall, not only by reason of the fact that buyers have been sailing very close to the wind on their stocks in hand, but also by reason of the increasing appreciation that stocks of good hardwood lumber of the better grades are neither plentiful nor available at bargain prices. While there is considerable competition and ample stocks in the way of low-grade hardwoods, high-grade stock is not plentiful at prevailing prices, nor likely to be for several months to come, which is leading the holders of good grade stock to appreciate more and more every day not only the necessity but the opportunity of realizing fair prices for stocks in hand, as well as the impossibility of replacing stocks previously bought at panic prices.

Of course, taking the situation in its minute details, there is much in the way of pessimistic arguments forthcoming as to the current and prospective business conditions, but after dissecting the situation and taking out the channels in which hardwood must enter, it is wise to state that so far as hardwood lumber is concerned there is nothing to fear in either present or prospective conditions on the part of those who will take the trouble to inquire into the actual and prospective values of good hardwood lumber at the present time. As one prominent dealer said recently: "Talk about your bargain prices in Wall street; I would just as leave have a million feet of high-grade hardwoods at today's prices as a thousand shares of bargain stock in Wall street."

Summing up the situation as a whole, there are two phases which strike right home. The first is, that if any one is a holder of good hardwood lumber he's got a bull asset, and if he is a short buyer, he had better get aboard the bull band wagon.

BUFFALO

The hardwood trade is quiet but hopeful, with some of the dealers reporting what looks very much like a stir not far away. It is found that there are lumber buyers who do not pay their bills as promptly as they did and as they are, as a rule, solid financially, there is a suspicion that they are buying more than they were and putting in stock against a time of need.

It is agreed that there is not a good showing made by the hardwood sawmills. Not only has stock been allowed to run down at many of them, but they are often short of logs and are waiting for something to turn up that will provide a supply. For the most part they are not in position to meet any sort of an increase of demand and it is confidently and fearfully predicted that if the demand does increase very much this year there will be very dizzy prices in most hardwoods.

From the upper Ohio valley, not only in Ohio, but in West Virginia, come reports that the big poplar concerns there are for the most part idle, so far as new stock is concerned, some of them piecing out operations by going into general hardwoods, just to see how the future of poplar is going to turn out.

A survey of the hardwood yards here finds that the stocks are fine as to distribution, but that nobody has a surplus of anything. It is even said that plain oak is not what it was and will run out with the rest, almost as soon as quartered oak does. All that the dealers have to fall back on is the old notion that they have always found lumber enough and they still hope to do so for awhile yet.

There is a representative of the Government Forestry Bureau going the rounds of the city lumber offices who makes no hesitation of stating that there will be next to no lumber left in a comparatively short time unless something is done to cut out the waste and go to raising timber. So far the only Buffalo dealer who is making any move towards a perpetual forest is E. V. Dunlevie, who is picking up a big tract south of Savannah, Ga., with the idea of only cutting as much as is of good size and keeping the whole tract growing.

There was a story that the hardwood dealers were putting down prices, but they deny the charge very emphatically. They met last week to talk over an invitation from Philadelphia to join in a kick against the new inspection rules of the National Association, but the view here seems to be unanimous that the new rules are pretty good, and if anyone goes to the Philadelphia meeting on September 26 it will be to oppose any action.

PHILADELPHIA

Strange to say, August, which is conceded to be the dullest of the dull summer months, has made the leap of the season in hardwood trading, as there have been more sales and a steadier and more dependable activity throughout the lines. It begins to look as though the wheels of prosperity had begun to turn, and that a steady progression will be the story from now on. The textile mills and other large labor-employing plants are increasing their hours and adding to their staff, which is tantamount to a proclamation of better times for the working man. Building work has held up well during the last fortnight and considerable of it is being planned for the future.

The merging of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and its allied concerns, with the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, ship and car builders, of Wilmington, Del., for the purpose of carrying on extensively the building of steel passenger and freight cars in the latter city, and which means increased investments and the enlarging of plant and capacity is an indication unmistakable of a return of confidence in financial conditions. Stocks at yards and first hands are none too heavy, with the exception of common grades and culls, and there is prospect of an early diminution of the latter, now that there is considerable buying of this material by box makers. Upper grades of all hardwoods maintain good prices, with a tendency to rise higher, as inquiries are rapidly increasing and some really good sales are being consummated. The prophecy of a car shortage, from reports coming in, bids fair to become a verity, and those who have not forgotten past struggles with this barrier to trade are quietly replenishing their stocks. The furniture factories are waking up and buying has begun all along the line. Taking an all around view of things the prospect for good business is more flattering than for a long time back.

PITTSBURG

To line up the exact shade of improvement in the Pittsburg lumber market, from week to week, is a very difficult proposition this summer. The flurry of enthusiasm that overtook local wholesalers early in July subsided very quickly, and it must be admitted that the gain in business has not been so marked as dealers hoped for at that time. This week reports in general show that things are in a very quiet state. Considerable buying of stock orders is being done, but the orders are all small and there is no disposition to engage in a general buying movement.

The demand from the yards in this immediate vicinity is small and mixed carload lots have the preference in the business. Very little can be said as to the improvement in the demand for building lumber in any district which is supplied from the Pittsburg market. Excepting the coal mining operations and railroad and trolley projects, there is nothing to excite any particular degree of buying interest. Building projects in the city are looking better, especially in a prospective way, but they are not going to ripen soon enough to do the lumber business very much good before late in the fall. Three examples of this are to be seen just now, namely: the letting of the contracts for the 25-story Oliver skyscraper and the 12-story May building and the taking of bids for the 25-story First National Bank building. These projects and others of less importance are bound to bring about a good demand for hardwoods a few months later, but for the present they will do nothing to relieve the stagnant condition of the market. Prices of hardwoods are stationary, with stocks not accumulating to any great extent. White oak and poplar are the two exceptions to, the general rule.

White oak is in good demand. In fact, the best grades are scarce enough to warrant wholesalers in asking prices a little above list. Poplar is keeping the same steady gait in quotations which it has held for more than a year and there is little prospect for any weakening in demand or prices. The minor hardwoods, which are used extensively by the factory trades, are selling fairly well, but not in sufficient quantities to push up the market price. Country mills in general are running except in cases where scarcity of water has stopped their operations.

BOSTON

A more optimistic feeling prevails in the hardwood market, but the consensus of opinion is that the recovery from the dull period is not as rapid as it was thought it would be. Many anticipated a good demand by the first of September, but they realize now that the date of renewed activity is still several weeks off at least. Boston dealers about all agree that there is a steady gain in business. Inquiries are much more numerous and for larger lots, but actual purchases are still confined chiefly to immediate wants. More activity is reported from manufacturers of furniture. The latter have booked good orders and are reported as running their plants with a larger force and more hours a week. Most of the veneer manufacturing plants are running. Dealers report a fair demand, but state it is uneven. Business for a few days will resemble old times, only to be followed by a quiet period again.

Prices are gradually hardening a little. Low grades are still easy and buyers can place orders for large or small lots at low prices, but the better grades are well held and in some instances at higher prices. The call for quartered oak is fair. Some dealers are holding 1-inch ones and twos at higher prices than others and can make sales. We have heard of sales from $80 to $85. Business at the top figure has not been large. The call for plain oak is not brisk, but prices have stiffened on good stock. Offerings of chestnut in this market are fairly large and a few shippers are anxious to sell and have named low prices. This does not appear to induce free buying, however. Ash is well held for the most part. Hickory is in good call, with stocks small. There is very little change in whitewood, cypress or North Carolina pine, although some manufacturers are holding for better prices.

MEMPHIS

Crop conditions in the Memphis territory are magnificent. The outlook is for the best cotton crop in the Memphis district in recent years. All advices also indicate that the yield of corn will be above the average. With the splendid crop prospects the South should be exceptionally prosperous during the coming season, and about the only thing that can prevent this is a very low price for cotton. Banking interests in the city take a most cheerful view of the financial outlook as a result of the bright prospects, and there is an optimistic feeling in all quarters on this account. Lumbermen are also pleased with this development, which means prosperity among the agricultural element and which increases greatly the buying power in lumber, but more particularly in the products made therefrom.

Production of hardwood lumber continues on a most limited scale and there is no prospect for any decided change in this respect soon. Most manufacturers are disposed to remain close to shore and are running only on partial time at best. It is probable that not more than 25 per cent of the productive capacity of the Memphis territory is engaged at present. Now and then a company begins getting out timber in the belief that trade conditions are improving enough to justify such action, but such is the exception which proves the rule of inactivity along this line. The statement is made on the most conservative authority that the amount of logging in progress in the Memphis territory is the smallest in ten years at this period. Manufacturers appear to be a great deal more interested in disposing of the stock they now have on hand than in putting more lumber on sticks. Furthermore, they believe that standing timber is worth more to them in the woods than it is cut up into lumber. It is a rather noteworthy fact that, with all the depression which has prevailed in hardwood lumber in every part of the country, there has been virtually no reduction whatever in the price of desirable standing timber and timber land.

The demand for hardwood lumber is moderately active, but there is some discouragement over the fact that business is not increasing with greater rapidity. The general outlook, however, appears brighter to the local lumbermen and they are hopeful that the delayed reaction will come very soon. Buyers are finding increasing difficulty in picking up bargains, as most of the cheap lumber has been sold. The stock here now is in rather strong hands and there is no disposition to press anything for sale. Prices are holding fairly steady as a rule and there is a slightly advancing tendency in evidence in some directions. The export demand is very light and not much improvement is expected from that quarter in the near future. Reports of trade conditions abroad are very discouraging not only in lumber but in other lines, and this is looked upon as a rather serious feature of the foreign situation. Attention is called to the report elsewhere giving the views of one of the larger timber brokers in Liverpool. The trade here does not expect much improvement in that quarter soon. The domestic trade is furnishing all the improvement noted. There is an excellent demand for the higher grades of plain and quartered red oak as well as white oak, but the movement in the lower grades is only moderately large. The demand appears still to be rather light, while there is considerable accumulation of both common and cull. The movement in ash is slow, though there has been some business put through recently in wide stock running in thickness from one to four inches. The general run of ash is slow and prices are not altogether satisfactory. There is not much doing in cypress, either, while the movement in poplar is restricted by the small amount available. Prices on poplar are good. Gum is not selling at all freely in any grade, and it is not expected that there will be any large quantity going forward until the advance in yellow pine has reached a point where this lumber does not play such an important part as a substitute for gum. This is the view some of the prominent members of the trade here take. The demand for cottonwood in the higher grades remains slow and the volume of business is small. Holdings are rather full, but there is not any great quantity available at concessions from the recent prices thereon, most holders believing that values will be better and that the wise thing to do is to hold. There is not much low-grade cottonwood offered for sale in the open market and the tone on the lower grades is perhaps a shade better than that on the higher. The production of hardwood lumber is very light and there is no indication of a decided increase soon. Manufacturers are staying close to shore and what may develop into a strong factor is the small amount of timber being cut in the woods. Logging operations are exceptionally light and in the event of bad weather this fall there may be some trouble among buyers on this score.

SAGINAW VALLEY

Lumber is moving some and there is a much better tone to the market. This is the general sentiment of the trade. All are talking optimistically. There is considerable inquiry for flooring and plants are all in motion. One or two manufacturers report orders coming in freely the last two weeks. Stocks are not excessive and prices are not being talked much.

NASHVILLE

This is vacation time with the lumbermen as well as with other mortals, and admittedly this gladsome, lazy season has had its effect in decreasing somewhat the volume of business that would otherwise be done. At the same time there are no evidences of a setback in the steady improvement which began six weeks ago and has continued uninterruptedly. The hardwood market is firm, with a tendency to strengthen prices on the lower grades. Poplar and oak are still in excellent demand and at high prices,

too. There has been no noticeable increase in the hardwood output during the past week or two. On the contrary, a few of the river mills have worked up all their supply of logs and are at present "out of bait." Cypress is in heavy demand. In fact, the hardwood market shows a most optimistic tone, with approaching fall looking good.

TOLEDO

Hardwoods can scarcely be said to be developing strength as rapidly as some other lines of lumber in this market. While there is a fair call for hardwoods, no one seems inclined to buy very far ahead. The retailers for the most part are filling the holes in their stocks by wagonload lots from the wholesale yards. There has been no slump in the demand and the call for building material is growing stronger, but there is no rush in any line. Box plants are proving good customers, while vehicle plants are running about as they have been. The general tone of the market is somewhat better, for there will be quite an outlet for hardwoods for building purposes before the season closes. It is only the past few weeks that there has been even a prospect along this line here, and the work has not yet progressed sufficiently to affect the market materially. There is still a good demand for poplar, which is being worked in many places as a substitute for white pine. Prices are holding up well and there is little prospect of a decline. An advance is looked for in several lines. Receipts have been lighter than last year at this season, but they have shown some increase lately and shipments are very prompt.

CHARLOTTE

The hardwood situation in North Carolina continues to reflect healthy signs of improvement from the slump caused by the "panic" a few months ago. In conversation with prominent lumbermen of this state more general expressions of confidence in the early return of normal activities are heard, and most of the men interviewed are confident that by fall business will almost be back to a normal basis again. The revival in building operations has accelerated demand for various grades of lumber, and market quotations reflect gains of anywhere from $1 to $3 per thousand feet. The unusually good crops this year have added to the general feeling of confidence, and lumbermen are experiencing their part of the general optimism. New concerns are being chartered every few days in this state, and old ones that have been closed down are resuming operations. Manufacturers report that most of their accumulation of stocks has been disposed of, especially furniture manufacturers, and that orders for goods are forcing full-time operations. There is not such a congestion of stocks in the yards as was the case several months ago, and the big increase in freight business during the past few weeks indicates the picking up in shipping operations. Inquiries and orders for goods in larger quantities are coming in more freely, and, taken as a whole, it may be said that the situation in this state is decidedly improved over that a few months back.

BALTIMORE

Though no decided upward movement has yet taken place, the hardwood situation is regarded as showing a steady improvement, and a feeling of confidence prevails in the trade that the re- [illegible] months or two yeas will bring a fair [illegible] of business. The range of values is on a rule somewhat steadier, and the demand is slowly picking up. Many of the manufacturers have been compelled to increase their output as stocks at the mills are generally very light. Yardmen seem to be buying more liberally and show an interest in the relatively low quotations current. No extensive stocking is yet to be reported, but the needs of consumers are on the increase, and conditions are more favorable than they were. In various instances mill men who contemplated shutting down toward the end of the summer for a general overhauling of machinery have decided to postpone this work as long as possible, in order to turn out an adequate supply of lumber. It is considered a promising sign that the car building shops are beginning to receive contracts for new rolling stock. With these establishments once more in operation it is felt that other big consumers will come forward. The one weak spot is the export trade, which continues to suffer from extensive congestion and from a depression in prices that makes the exporters hesitate about forwarding stocks almost under any circumstances. The extensive holdings abroad serve to prevent recovery, and brokers are using the accumulations to beat down prices until these are lower than on this side of the Atlantic, although the transportation and other charges must come out of the returns. No relief is likely to be experienced until the forwarding on consignment is discontinued by common consent, and this will probably happen when the domestic situation improves to such an extent that manufacturers can dispose of their output at home and at far better prices.

CLEVELAND

A better tone to the hardwood market has been noted here during the past week. Orders are coming in with pleasing regularity and industries which have been quiet for months are showing signs of life. This is particularly true of the chair business, which has taken a bump forward in the last fortnight. One big factory at Bedford near Cleveland and another in this city are again operating and calling for supplies of hardwoods. There is also more strength shown in the wagon trade. The desk business is still dormant but sewing-machine cabinets are being called for in greater quantities.

Quartered oak holds the limelight for keenness of demand, with basswood as probably its nearest competitor, it being used for mouldings of various kinds. Poplar and plain oak are called for in the order named. There is also more demand for hickory, ash and elm than there has been for months.

The planing mills are all busy, according to report, and more building has been gotten under way during August than was recorded even a year ago. The call for the finer lines of finish and flooring is quite good.

COLUMBUS

Regarding the lumber trade in Columbus, there is but little new to be said. Business runs by spurts, some weeks good orders coming in, while in others the trade is decidedly quiet. For the month of August a majority of the local companies so far have done a good business, while others have not been so prosperous. During the past two weeks there has been a noticeable increase in business and the trade seems to be picking up all along the line. Retail dealers are kicking somewhat on the advance in prices, but the jobbers say that conditions justify the advance.

The fact that prices are advancing is sufficient evidence that business is improving in Columbus and there is a better demand for all grades, especially for future delivery stock. Some of the retail dealers are trying to get all the futures they can buy and seem to believe that the low point of the market has been reached. General business is at a standstill, because so many people are out of the city on their vacations and will not return until in September. This condition is not unusual for this time of the year, as August is generally a dull month in Columbus for all kinds of trade. Collections are satisfactory and bills are being paid with about the usual regularity.

There no longer seems to be any doubt in the minds of Columbus lumbermen that the low point of the market has been reached. The oaks and chestnut are about $2 higher than they were a month ago and continue to show an advancing tendency. Yellow pine is up, especially on the cheaper grades, but dealers are predicting a decline in that lumber before the close of the year, as manufacturers are turning out considerable pine in the Southwest and the demand promises not to be so active during the fall months. The kind of houses that are now being built call for the higher grades of lumber and the railroads, which are the largest consumers of yellow pine, are not in the market at this time. New structures that are now going up in Columbus call for the higher grades of lumber and it is expected that the demand for yellow pine will be light during the next twelve months. Prices on nearly all grades of lumber are decidedly stiff and show an advancing tendency.

CINCINNATI

A slight improvement was again noted in the hardwood situation during the past fortnight, not that the demand has been of much greater volume, but because of the better feeling displayed by consumers. The demand for poplar has been the deadliner of the market for some time, and has lessened the available supply here to almost a minimum; a great many of the local dealers are anticipating an increase in the price. A general scarcity is also looked for. Several of the local concerns here loaded up on that item during the early part of the year and naturally are not as much wrought up over the situation as those whose supply is rather limited. The demand for plain and quartered oak has also showed a much better tone during the past two weeks, and the daily output is larger than for weeks previous. The demand for cottonwood and all grades of gum has been fairly strong during the last fortnight, due to absorption by box manufacturers. They are buying some cypress also, and some pine is being used. The furniture dealers are still holding off from replenishing their stocks and the demand from this element is only for urgent needs. However, dealers are confident that they will soon be into the market for larger quantities of those items used for the manufacture of furniture, and until that time no particular change is expected in the situation. Generally speaking, however, the average dealer is of the opinion that trade will increase materially after the first of September.

INDIANAPOLIS

There has been a decided improvement in the local hardwood market during the last month and prices are advancing. This is especially true of quartered oak, while other lines of hardwoods have also been greatly in demand.

Curtailed production in hardwood mills, the holding off of buyers until stocks were almost depleted and the unexpected demand for hardwoods has resulted in present conditions. Mills are disposing of much of their surplus stock and dealers are finding ready buyers for their stock.

The advance in price so far has been slight, but is encouraging, and before many months it is predicted that hardwood prices will be back to where they were before the financial stringency of last fall.

ASHLAND

General conditions in this market appear to [illegible] taking on more favorable appearance, al-

though prices are not making any noticeable advance. The buying and placing of orders is being more freely done than for several months. Consumers are placing rush orders for small amounts, which is a sure indication of immediate need of the stock. This condition continued will certainly cause an advance in price and especially in the higher grades of oak and poplar. It is also a fact that these grades in hardwood are becoming scarce and stocks considerably broken. Several buyers from the North have called on the manufacturers of this city the past week, indicating that there is some little stir in the markets and that stock is needed. Representatives who travel for the manufacturers of this vicinity advise they find the stocks of the consumers materially decreasing, and especially with retail yards and planing mills. From the fact that the per cent is small, compared with former years, the amount of lumber that is being cut and put on stick, the demand is sure to far exceed the supply in a few months' time. This is a condition that is confronting the lumber consuming markets and one that will not be realized by them until they are in actual need of lumber and find that there is a great shortage in dry stock.

ST. LOUIS

While the hardwood situation is showing little change for the better as far as the volume of business is concerned, there is a more hopeful feeling. A good demand is reported by retail dealers for red and white plain and quartered oak. These items are the only ones there is any particular call for. There is also some sale right along in ash and poplar and also for gum. The latter item is in request occasionally by boxmakers. Stocks in the local yards are rapidly being depleted. The hardwood cut is very small and the dealers feel certain that higher prices will soon prevail and not only that but lumber will be very scarce. Steady prices are now prevailing and are firm.

MINNEAPOLIS

Dealers in the Twin Cities are expecting an improved demand from the factories soon and rather look for business in the large centers to hang on longer than usual. There is an unusual amount of residence building just being put under way or contracted, due to the feeling that prices of material are at a low point and are to go higher next season. This will give the sash and door factories some late orders to handle and will probably protract the demand for hardwood material.

There is a better feeling in the lumber trade in all branches, and while the volume of business is not heavy, it is coming now from channels that have been very quiet, and promises better things. The railroads are buying some stock and are soon to be in the market for more. Oak is showing greater strength than for some time and is getting stronger right along, prices being marked up again just a few days ago. Northern hardwoods are scarce and stiff in price, with the exception that there are fair stocks of birch still in wholesale hands. Birch has been moving well in proportion to the volume of it, and is thought to be about due for an advance this fall.

MILWAUKEE

Additional improvement and new life have been noticed in the hardwood situation during the past two weeks. Sales are substantially larger and inquiries have increased to a marked degree, which convince dealers that the coming fall trade will be heavy. Retailers have been finding that local trade is somewhat in excess of country business, owing to the fact that the farmers have been experiencing the busiest time of the whole year, but now report that as farmers are finding more time, business is again looking up. Wholesalers in the hardwood field are still finding trade to their satisfaction, owing to the fact that dealers are still replenishing their low stocks. While hardwood prices in Milwaukee have not materially increased, the market displays a stiffening tendency. Mills and manufacturing plants in the city have been slow throughout the entire season about placing substantial orders, although dealers say that now this class of trade is showing improvement. The sash and door plants of Milwaukee, which a few weeks ago seemed to be experiencing a revival of trade, are again rather quiet. The building demand and the call from the retailers seem to be the hopeful factors in the hardwood situation at the present time.

Oak, cypress and maple are leaders in the trade, with oak still in strongest demand. Maple has been displaying considerable improvement during the past few weeks owing to the increased want. Birch is off somewhat and the call is less than a few weeks ago. Ash and elm are at about the same stage. Basswood, while it is never in very strong request in Milwaukee, is gradually picking up. Poplar is in fair demand and good prices are being obtained.

BIRMINGHAM

One of the large hardwood deals of the season has just been closed by the Oden-Elliott Lumber Company, calling for 1,000,000 feet of poplar. Half the shipment will go to a Wisconsin firm and the other to an Ohio house. Shipments will begin at once.

Aside from this there has been little activity in the Alabama hardwood market. Oak is in poor demand and the output has practically ceased. Quotations on oak, however, show a slight advance, No. 1 and No. 2 selling around $27.50. No. 1 common at $17.50 and No. 2 common at $9. Poplar is the only item that shows any strength, and for this wood demand is fairly active and prices slowly advancing.

In general, the hardwood market has felt only slightly the increase in quotations noted in yellow pine, which is up from 50 cents to $4 a thousand feet. As this market continues to improve it is believed the hardwood cut and hardwood prices will be bettered. At present most of the cut is being made by yellow pine mills, which take the patches of hardwood which crop out in yellow pine areas.

DETROIT

General conditions in the lumber trade are improving in Michigan. Speaking especially of western Michigan, trade is fairly good and orders are coming in more freely. One of the best indications is the shortage of cars, and the railroad men predict that the shortage which is already apparent in the South will cover the entire territory. So the "get busy" and building campaigns are working and will aid in getting things started.

Local manufacturers of hemlock lumber report more orders during the last two weeks than for some months past.

Northern hemlock has been slow for some time, first on account of the cutting of price of yellow pine and again by the depression of trade in general. With the advance in price of yellow pine and the curtailment of cut of last fall and winter, the chance for hemlock is improved and consequently orders are coming in

LIVERPOOL

Brighter prospects tend to permeate business circles and the hardwood situation is more promising. Shippers, however, should be cautious and not put a damper on the increasing trade by demanding higher prices, as the market is not in a position, as yet, to stand any increase.

Oak planks and boards remain extremely weak as also is poplar and walnut—consumers here demanding a reduction in price before placing orders. Several good orders for oak scantling cut to dimensions could be obtained by shippers if they could see their way to meet buyers, but at present prices asked no business can possibly be put through, as there is a big glut of home-grown timber at the moment and British sawmill proprietors are eager for orders at lower prices than are being asked now in the States.

Some weeks ago I referred to the low stock of hickory and ash and my remarks were ridiculed in many quarters. During the past fortnight several big consumers have come into the market who have previously been holding back, the result being that there is not at the present moment a single hickory log of prime quality in first hands. I do not know of any first-growth ash of large size on offer, though the small second-growth wood is to be found in abundance. Shippers having hickory or large ash by them should ship to this market as record prices will be obtained. The mahogany situation shows little change, with a slightly firmer tendency, the two sales held last week bringing forward a representative company of buyers who paid slightly higher figures for their purchases. Ash planks and pitch pine should on no account be shipped as both are unsalable. Satin walnut is not finding a ready sale, but we anticipate a rapid revival in the cabinet trade. Birch planks and logs will undoubtedly soon bring better prices, as stocks are low. We advise shippers not to be scared from this market by reports of bad trade, as the noted improvement which has set in has undoubtedly come to stay.

LATER.—Considering the period of the year trade can be said to be fairly brisk. The extremely low prices which have been ruling during the past six months are now a thing of the past, and higher prices are being obtained for all classes of lumber than were in existence five weeks ago. Hickory is badly wanted and high prices can be obtained for wood of any description, while a tremendous rush would follow the import of a prime panel. If shippers have any of this wood by them they should ship immediately to this port, as they would realize a handsome profit. The same remarks may be applied to large white ash, but to a somewhat lesser degree, and good values can be obtained. The small second-growth ash is also rapidly recovering from the excess of import which took place last year, and if offers were made of a reasonable nature, buyers could now be found. Wagon oak planks are still very weak, the market still being far too much overdone in sizes which are quite unsalable. Poplar in all sizes and grades is finding more favor, while the logs should now bring good prices. Round oak logs of good sizes, quality and white in color should bring fair values. Birch is also firmer, under the reduced import and smaller demand, while maple flooring is not in active request owing to the slackness in the Lancashire manufactory districts—no mills being built. Mahogany is firmer, with a probable rise in values ruling for this commodity. English consumers are far-seeing enough to be laying in large stores of this wood and buyers are strongly advised to buy well ahead, as at present prices a large purchase could not be much cut. Shippers should not be timid or nervous of the state of trade of the past six months at this port, as conditions are nearly normal again.

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In matter of
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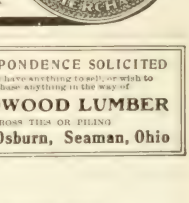
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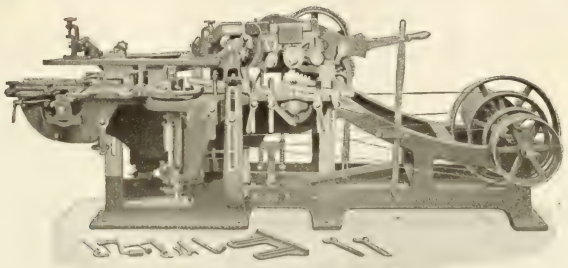
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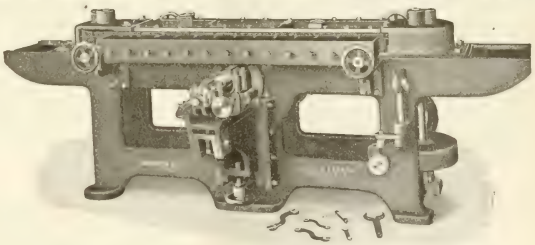
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E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.

The Silver Steel Saw People,

Home Office and Factory, **INDIANAPOLIS**

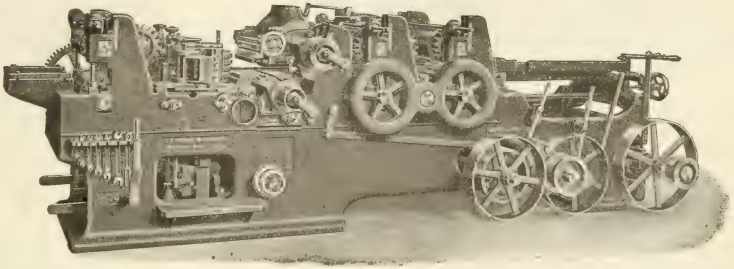
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Woods No. 24 Special Fast Feed Planer and Matcher

and in the work that it turns out.



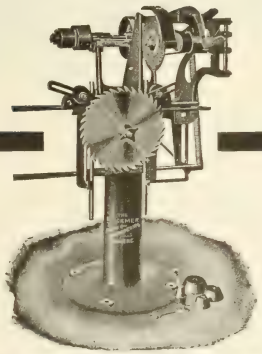
HIGH SPEED and HIGH GRADE in the machine and its output are made certain because each knife in the cutter-head does its full and equal share of the work. **Four cuts per revolution with a four-knife head** means a finish four times finer than when only one knife does the work. It means faster feed for the same result and finer finish. The Woods Radial Knife-Setting Gauge—that sets all knives alike to a thousandth of an inch—makes this possible on this machine as it does on all other Woods machines to which it is applied.

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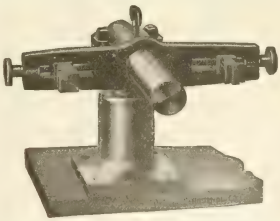
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Automatic

Knife Setting Device



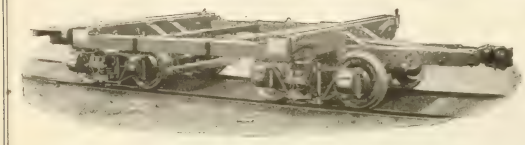
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Operated by HORSEPOWER, GASOLINE or STEAM

Patented August 24 1901



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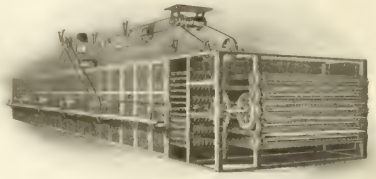
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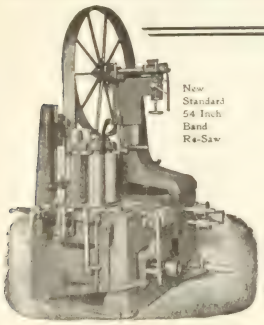


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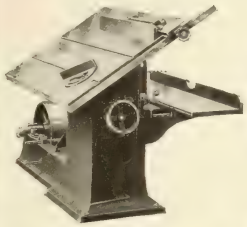
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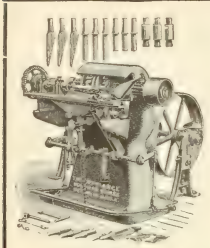
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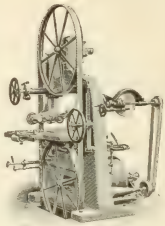
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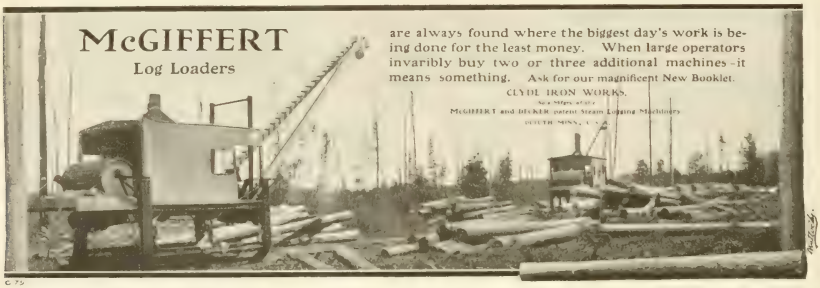


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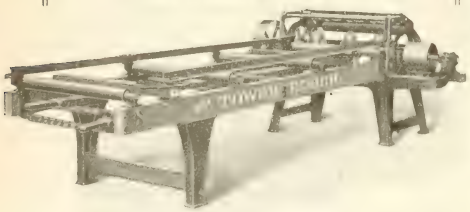
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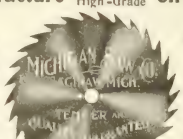
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50 M ft. 6/4" S. W. Chestnut.
75 M ft. 4, 6/4" Common and Better Chestnut.
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6 M ft. 6/4" Log Run Ash.

This stock is band sawed, dry, good widths and lengths. Send us your inquiries.

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1 Car 8/4 No. 2 Common and Better Oak, dry.
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1000 ft. 4-4 Common Oak.
88000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Oak.
108000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Oak
8000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Oak DIS.
5000 ft. 4-4 Common Birch.
150 0 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Birch.
121000 ft. 4-4 Log Run Birch, Mill Culls Out.
10000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Birch.
6200 ft. 4-4 Log Run Ash, Mill Culls Out.
14000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Poplar.
1000 ft. 4-4 Mill Cull Basswood.
4000 ft. 4-4 1st and 2nd Cherry.
40 0 ft. 4-4 Common Cherry.
5000 ft. 4 4 S un Worms Chestnut.
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Maple, 4/4 & 8/4, Log Run.
Tupelo Gum, 4/4, Log Run.
Ash, 4/4 to 16/4, All Grades.
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Park Falls, Wis.

Manufacturers of Rotary Cut Veneer and Thin Lumber, from Birch, Basswood, Elm and Maple Logs.

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Red Gum Yellow Poplar Cross Banding Center Stock

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100 M feet	2 inch	No. 1 Com. and 1s and 2s Rock Elm.
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50 M feet	1¼ inch	No. 1 Com. and 1s and 2s Birch.
2 cars	1 inch	1s and 2s Red Birch.
3 "	1½ inch	1s and 2s Red Birch.
2 "	1¼ inch	1s and 2s Red Birch.
2 "	2 inch	1s and 2s Red Birch.
1 "	2 inch	No. 1 Com. and 1s and 2s Soft Maple.

We also have a nice stock of 1 inch, 1¼ inch and 1½ inch Elm Crating Stock

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Mill at Kennan, Wis. WAUSAU, WIS.

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Wholesale Lumber

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1 Million ft. of 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in. 1st and 2nd Clear Plain Red Oak, Dry.
500 Thousand ft. of 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in. No. 1 Common " " " "
500 " " " " " " " 1st and 2nd Clr Qrt'd " " "
500 " " " " " " " No. 1 Common " " "
250 " " " " " 1st and 2nd Clear Quartered White " "
1 Million " " " No. 3 Com. Plain Red Oak, for crating purposes.
1 " " " No. 2 and 3 Com. Birch and Maple crating stock.
500 Thousand ft. of 1 in. No. 3 Common Soft Elm crating stock.

We also have all grades of 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in. birch. Write us for prices. Remember E. R. Elliott & Company are the people to buy your crating stock from. We make a specialty of cutting crating to lengths.

IMPORTANT

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75 M 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 No. 2 and Better Birch
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Rock, Maple and Birch Flooring

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We make a specialty of White Pine Beveled Siding and White Pine Finish and Shop and Pattern Lumber

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

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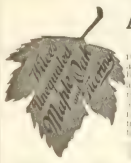
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THE MOST ECONOMICAL

To Install on Capacity Basis To Operate on Labor and Wood Basis



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Our catalog shows our complete line for the excelsior mill.

We make Automatic Wood-Working Machines for Variety Turnings, Handle Lathe for Broom, Rake, Hoe, Mop Handles, etc.; also Paper Plug and Pail Handle Lathe. Complete Information.

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Hardwood Lumber and Timber Lands
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WHAT WE HANDLE IS
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SEND LIST OF DRY STOCK. WILL CONTRACT FOR MILL CUTS.
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ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR ROUND LOTS OR MILL CUTS
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It contains a carefully prepared list of the buyers of lumber in car lots, both among the dealers and manufacturers.
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300,000 feet 4-4 Furniture Oak.
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Black Walnut & Plain Oak

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1" Qtd. White Oak
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Will contract for mill cuts in Oak or Ash, green or dry

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Three Mills in Indiana

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Biggest Band Mill in the State
Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

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Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

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J. V. STIMSON & CO., Owensboro, Ky.

Plain White Oak,	5/8 to 12/4	thick
" Red "	4/4 to 8/4	"
Qtd. White "	3/8 to 8/4	"
" Red "	4/4 to 8/4	"
Red Gum,	4/4 thick, all grades.	

Elm, Hickory, Ash, Cherry, Poplar, Maple and Cottonwood bone dry. Write us any time.

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OUR SPECIALTY

Quartered Oak and Sycamore

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WANTED:

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For choice lots of hardwoods.
Walnut our specialty.
Inspection at Mill Points.

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3 cars 4-4 mill cull Oak
1 car 4-4 Poplar, panel and No 1, 18 to 23 inches
1 car 4-4 Poplar, panel and No. 1, 24 and up
3 cars 8-4 Poplar, No. 2 common and better
1 car 4-4 Poplar, Box Boards, 13 and up
1 car 4-4 Chestnut, No. 1 common and better
2 cars 4-4 Log Run Ash
1 car Oak dimension stock 1¼x1¼, 16-28-30 and 32

THIS STOCK IN GOOD SHIPPING CONDITION. WRITE US

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Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

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5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
SPECIALTY

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Cottonwood and Gum Bevel Siding.
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DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
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AN OVER-STOCK—OUR LOSS—YOUR GAIN

We have a stock of approximately--

300,000 6x20 No. 1 Heart Rived Cypress Shingles
500,000 7x24 No. 1 Heart Rived Cypress Shingles

This is a much larger stock than we ordinarily care to have on hand and in order to reduce it to a minimum basis, we will, until the over-stock is exhausted, name some attractive prices. If you now need or anticipate a future want for all or any part of this stock, of as choice a product as is on the market today, you will make a big mistake by not allowing us the opportunity of quoting you our rock-bottom prices.

G. W. Jones Lumber Co.

Appleton, Wis.

offer

The following in dry stock:

BLACK ASH
250,000 ft. 1 in. Log Run
20,000 " 2 " "

WHITE BASSWOOD (Piano key stock)
300,000 ft. 1¼ in. No. 1 C and B

BASSWOOD
500,000 ft. 1 " No. 2 and No. 3 C

BIRCH
350,000 ft. 1 " No. 1 Common
75,000 " 1¼ " " "
50,000 " 1½ " " "
50,000 " 2 " " "

SOFT ELM
75,000 ft. 1½ " Log Run

We are in position to name attractive prices on hardwood crating, Rock Elm and Oak Bridge Plank, and Oak car stock.

W. D. YOUNG & CO.

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FINEST MAPLE FLOORING

KILN DRIED, HOLLOW BACKED
MATCHED OR JOINTED
POLISHED AND BUNDLED

Hard Maple, Beech and Birch Lumber
1 TO 6 INCHES THICK WRITE FOR PRICES
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Oldtime users of White Pine will remember the superior character of the Cork Pine lumber produced at Cadillac. Our Soft Gray Elm is equally superior to ordinary soft elm. Buyers who discriminate in favor of something better than the ordinary will be interested. We have dry—

4 cars 10/4 Firsts and Seconds
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CUMMER-DIGGINS CO.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

Manufacturers of

"CUMMER" BRAND
MAPLE and BEECH
FLOORING

Also have a few car loads of dry Northern Michigan

GRAY ELM

130 M-ft. 4-4 No. 2 Com. and Bet.
19 " 5-4 " " "
18 " 6-4 " " "
91 " 4-4 No. 3 Common

WRITE US ABOUT IT

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14/4, 16/4
GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
BASSWOOD—4/4
BIRCH—8/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

We Offer For Sale

3 cars 4-4 Soft Elm, No. 2 Com. and Better. Dry.
1 car 6-4 Beech, No. 3 Com. Dry.
7,000 ft. 4-4 Birds Eye Maple, guaranteed 75% 1sts and 2nds.
5 cars 4-4 x 6-inch Maple, No. 3.

MITCHELLS
MAKE
MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

ROCKHARD MITCHELL MAPLE FLOORING

Our current Dry Stock List includes ASH, BASSWOOD, BIRCH, SOFT GRAY ELM and HARD MAPLE, all our own manufacture. This list shows the thickness, quality and quantity of each item. SHALL WE SEND IT TO YOU?

Mitchell Brothers Company

CADILLAC, MICH.

Ahnapee Veneer & Seating Co.

We are now in position to supply single ply veneers of native woods, from our Birchwood mill.

Twenty-two years' experience in high-grade built up work assures our familiarity with all its special requirements. We produce stock THAT IS IN SHAPE TO GLUE.

OUR ALGOMA FACTORY, for the past seventeen years, has made a specialty of high-grade glued up work only. We manufacture panels of all sizes, either flat or bent to shape in all woods. Mahogany and Quarter-Sawed Oak a specialty.

We do not make any 2-ply stock or do not use slice cut quartered oak in any of our work. Our quartered oak is all sawed veneer. THE GLUE WE USE IS GUARANTEED HIDE STOCK.

Our long experience, has put our work beyond the experimental stage. We offer you the benefit of results accomplished through careful attention and study of every detail of the work. Our apparatus and appliances are up-to-date and built on mechanical ideas. We do not use retainers. Our gluing forms are put under powerful screws and left there until the glue has thoroughly hardened. Any one familiar with glue knows that a joint must not be disturbed until thoroughly dry.

Our prices ARE NOT the lowest, but our product is guaranteed THE BEST.

Factory and Veneer Mill: ALGOMA, WIS. Veneer and Saw Mill: BIRCHWOOD, WIS. Home Office: ALGOMA, WIS.

PAEPCKE-LEICHT LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTONWOOD
GUM AND OTHER HARDWOODS

Large stocks of well seasoned Lumber always carried at our yards and mills.

General Offices: 140 W. Chicago Ave., CHICAGO. Mills: Cairo, Ill., Marked Tree, Ark., Greenville, Miss., Arkansas City, Ark., Blytheville, Ark.

SWANN-DAY LUMBER COMPANY

CLAY CITY, KENTUCKY

OFFER

POPLAR

Bevel Siding. Drop Siding. as well as Wide Poplar

Always a Large Stock on Hand **Prices are Yours for the Asking**

BREON LUMBER CO.

Williamsport, Pa.

Manufacturers of

HARDWOODS

WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE, CYPRESS AND POPLAR

List of Lumber on Hand at Ulmers, S. C.

Cypress	4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4	306,500 feet.
Red Gum	4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4	428,000 "
Tupelo Gum	4/4, 6/4, 8/4	142,000 "
Poplar	4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4	261,000 "

Quartered Oak Flooring

Manufactured for

HIGHEST CLASS of trade only.
Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring.
The name ***DWIGHT*** on flooring is a guarantee of its excellence.
DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the only suitable thin flooring to lay. Write for Sample.

DWIGHT LUMBER COMPANY

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

E. L. EDWARDS

Dayton, Ohio—Main Office

Walnut Cherry | Plain and Quartered Oak | Poplar Chestnut

GEST AND DALTON AVE.
CINCINNATI, O.

YOUR CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Wagon Stock

SAWED FELLOES AND
HOUNDS SPECIALISTS

THE PRATT-WORTHINGTON CO. CROFTON, KY.

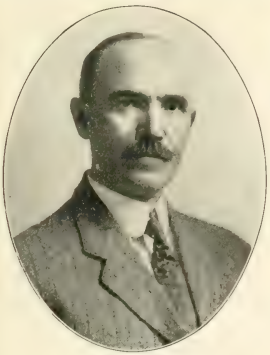
W. M. RITTER LUMBER COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

"ANY OF THESE ITEMS ATTRACTIVE?"

Poplar, 365,350 feet, No. 1 Common 4/4 to 16/4.
Chestnut, 263,200 feet, No. 1 Common 4/4 to 8/4.
White Oak, 370,675 feet, No. 1 Common and No. 2 Common 4/4 to 8/4.
Red Oak, 267,300 feet, 1's & 2's and No. 1 Com. 4/4 to 8/4.
Ash, 105,600 feet, 1's & 2's, No. 1 Com. and No. 2 Com. 4/4.
Hemlock, 567,350 feet, sizes and boards.
Cypress, 465,310 feet, all grades and thicknesses.

LET US QUOTE YOU PRICES



O. B. LAW.

I Want Timber Lands

TO SELL

I can sell Good Michigan Hardwoods
Appalachian Oak, Poplar, etc.
A Good Yellow Pine Operation.
Pacific Coast Timber, U. S.

These offerings must be medium sized, from owners, good bargains, and cheap for quick action.

O. B. LAW, 1010 Hartford Building, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Anderson-Tully Co., Memphis, Tenn.

STOCK-LIST SEPTEMBER 10, 1908

ASH.

11,000 feet 1 inch 1sts and 2nds.
15,400 " 3 " " " "
3,400 " 4 " " " "
20,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
9,600 " 2 " 1 "
7,000 " 1 " 5/4 "
30,000 " 1 " 3 "

COTTONWOOD.

56,000 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds, 8 in. and up.
85,000 " 1 " " " 8 to 12 in.
22,000 " 1 " " " 12 inch.
90,000 " 1 " " " 13 in. and up.
45,000 " 1 " " " 18 in. and up.
39,000 " 1½ " " " 8 to 12 in.
65,000 " 1½ " " " 12 inch.
72,000 " 1½ " " " 13 in. and up.
40,000 " 1 " " " 8 in. and up.
81,000 " 1 " Wagon Box Boards 8 to 12 in.
79,000 " 1 " " 13 to 17 in.
85,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
65,000 " 1½ " " 1 "
48,000 " 1 " " 1 "
80,000 " 1 " " 2 "
75,000 " 1½ " " 2 "
83,000 " 1½ " " 2 "

CYPRESS

31,500 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds.
22,000 " 4/4 " Select.
27,000 " 4/4 " No. 1 Shop.
30,000 " 8/4 " Log Run.
11,500 " 1 " Strips, 1 face clear & better
6,600 " 1 " " No. 1 Common.

ELM.

10,500 feet 8/4 in. Log Run.

MAPLE.

12,700 feet 1¼ inch Log-run.
61,000 " 2 " " "

RED GUM.

32,600 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds.
44,700 " 5/4 " " " "
59,000 " 6/4 " " " "
17,000 " 7/4 " " " "
69,000 " 8/4 " " " "
12,600 " 1¼ " " "
15,200 " 1½ " " "
22,000 " 2 " " "
76,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
24,600 " 2 " " 1 "
9,300 " 1 " Strips, 1 face clear and better

SAP GUM.

32,000 feet 4/4 in. 1sts and 2nds 6 in. and up.
28,000 feet 5/4 " " " " 6 " " "
16,400 " 6/4 " " " " 6 " " "
20,000 " 7/4 " " " " 15 " " "
27,000 " 8/4 " " " " 6 " " "
25,000 " 1 " " " " 16 in. to 20 in.
76,000 " 1 " " " " 6 in. to 12 in.
37,000 " 1 " " " " 8 in. to 12 in.
48,000 " 1 " " " " 13 in. to 15 in.
41,000 " 1 " " " " 22 inches and up.
39,000 " 1¼ " " " 6 " " "
57,000 " 1½ " " " 6 " " "
45,000 " 2 " " " " 6 " " "
16,600 feet 4/4 inch No. 1 Common
44,000 " 5/4 " " "
14,600 " 1¼ " " "
38,000 " 1½ " " "
11,360 " 2 " " "
72,000 " 1 " No. 2 "
63,000 " Strips 1 face clear and better
90,000 " 1 inch Wagon Box Boards 13 to 20 inch

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

24,000 feet 1 inch 1sts and 2nds
17,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

52,000 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds
46,000 " 5/4 " " " "
27,000 " 6/4 " " " "
86,000 " 1 " " " "
9,900 " 1½ " " "
34,900 " 2 " " "
86,000 " 4/4 " No. 1 Common
26,000 " 6/4 " " "
75,000 " 1 " " "
11,300 " 1¼ " " "
17,000 " 1½ " " "
25,000 " 2 " " "

QUARTERED RED OAK.

9,760 feet 1 inch No. 1 Common

PLAIN RED OAK.

32,000 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds
67,000 " 5/4 " " "
26,000 " 6/4 " " "
40,000 " 7/4 " " "
100,000 " 1 " " "
67,000 " 1¼ " " "
18,000 " 1½ " " "
27,000 " 2 " " "
7,000 " 3 " " "
43,000 " 4/4 " No. 1 Common
44,000 " 5/4 " "
7,000 " 6/4 " "
86,000 " 4/4 " "
26,000 " 5/4 " "
29,000 " 6/4 " "
36,000 " 8/4 " "
13,000 " 3/4 " Coffin Boards 12" and up.
28,000 " 1 " "
25,000 " 1 " 1sts and 2nds Wormy.
29,000 " 1 " No. 2 Common.
31,000 " 1 " 3 "

SYCAMORE.

17,300 feet 1sts and 2nds.

TELL US WHAT YOU CAN USE OF THE ABOVE LIST; WE WILL DO THE REST

D. G. COURTNEY

MANUFACTURER OF

Car and Railroad Timbers

Yellow Poplar Oak, Chestnut & Basswood

Oak Cooperage

CHARLESTON, - - - WEST VIRGINIA

Modern mills and perfect manufacture.

We make a specialty of getting out high grade Soft West Virginia Panel Poplar and are in position to ship either straight or mixed cars of lumber. We also get out a Sound Wormy grade of Chestnut, suitable for veneer purposes. We will load cars to suit the requirements of our customers. We seek the trade of wood-working factories who want a dependable lumber supply and fair treatment

Write us for prices on Chestnut, all grades.

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FINEST FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWOODS.

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(HIGHLAND PARK) LOUISVILLE

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ANGUS McLEAN, Sec'y and Treas.

WOOD MOSAIC FLOORING AND LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHOICE INDIANA WHITE OAK

A GOOD STOCK. PROMPT SHIPMENTS.

Personal supervision from timber purchase to delivery of your kind of Stock

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OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE

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J. SPICKER, Manager Export and Sales Department. H. W. MENGEL, Superintendent and Director.

C. C. MENGEL & BRO. CO.

INCORPORATED

At LOUISVILLE, KY.
Home Office
Sawmill Veneer Mill
Dimension Mill
Dry Kilns
Distributing Yards

Exploiter and Importer of Mahogany and Cedar Logs

MANUFACTURER

Mahogany Lumber and Veneers

BRANCHES:
Grand Rapids, Michigan
Chicago, Illinois
Belize, British Honduras
San Pedro Sula, Honduras
Axim, Gold Coast, Africa

Will Make Low Prices to Move the Following

100M ft 3/8—1st and 2nd Quartered White Oak 5 to 9 in.
60M ft 5/8—1st and 2nd Quartered White Oak 5 to 9 in.
100M ft 3/4—No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak 4 in. and up
50M ft 5/4—No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
100M ft 4/4—No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
60M ft 8/4—No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
60M ft 1/2—1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak
80M ft 5/8—1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak
100M ft 4/4—1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak
25M ft 5/8—No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak
100M ft 4/4—No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak
150M ft 4/4—No. 2 Common Plain red Oak
50M ft 3"—Bridge Plank oak
100M ft 4/4—No. 2 Common Shipping Cull Poplar
25M ft 8/4—No. 1 Common Hickory Dry
50M ft 4/4—1st and 2nd Chestnut
75M ft 4/4—No. 1 Common Chestnut
150M ft 4/4—Sound Wormy and No. 2 Common Chestnut

We carry a full line of dry Hardwood Lumber and Flooring.
Can ship rough or surfaced and can work as desired.
Can also kiln dry when wanted. Send in your inquiries.

LOUISVILLE LUMBER CO. Louisville, Ky.

"KY. STAR BRAND"
HARDWOOD FLOORING
SANITARY AND CLEAN

We Have For Immediate Shipment
1 car 13/16 x 2¼" face, Clear Plain White Oak Flooring.
1 car 13/16 x 2¼" face, Select Plain White Oak Flooring.

Kentucky Hardwood Flooring Co.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE

DISTRIBUTING CENTER FOR FAMOUS KENTUCKY HARDWOODS.

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E. B. Norman & Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Band Mill Manufacturers of

Yellow Poplar and White Oak

We have Planers and Re-saws.
Can furnish mixed cars of stock exactly as wanted in

Poplar and Oak

Special For Sale

100,000 ft. 4-4 Common and Better Basswood.
10 Cars 4-4 1's and 2's Poplar.
1 Car 5-4 1's and 2's Poplar, 18" and up.
1 Car 12-4 1's and 2's Poplar.
20 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Poplar.
4 Cars 1" 1's and 2's Plain Oak.
9 Cars 1" Common Plain Oak.

Phones:—Cumberland, Main 178.—Home, 7107.

Shelby and Fulton Streets

LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company

Louisville, Kentucky

Stock Piled at Louisville, Kentucky

Poplar.

20,000 ft. 4/4 in. 1 & 2 18 & up
12,000 " 5/4 " " "
6,000 " 6/4 " " "
5,000 " 8/4 " " "
102,000 " 1 " "
22,000 " 1¼ " "
31,000 " 1½ " "
22,000 " 2 " "
42,000 " 3 " "
4,000 " 4 " "
120,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common
28,000 " 1¼ " No. 1 "
20,000 " 1½ " No. 1 "
23,000 " 2 " No. 1 "
28,000 " 1 " Select & Sap
21,000 " 1¼ " "
14,000 " 1½ " "
20,000 " 2 " "
50,000 " 1 " No. 2 Common
25,000 " 1¼ " No. 2 "
25,000 " 1½ " No. 2 "
25,000 " 2 " No. 2 "

Plain White Oak.

95,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
118,000 " 1¼ " "
152,000 " 1½ " "
142,000 " 2 " "
23,000 " 2½ " "
16,000 " 3 " "
127,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common
160,000 " 1¼ " No. 1 "
80,000 ft. 1¼ in. No. 1 Common
150,000 " 2 " No. 1 "
42,000 " 3 " No. 1 "

Quartered White Oak.

150,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
18,000 " 1¼ " "
45,000 " 1½ " "
9,000 " 2 " "
148,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common
30,000 " 1¼ " No. 1 "
40,000 " 1½ " No. 1 "
22,000 " 2 " No. 1 "

Plain Red Oak.

155,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
150,000 " 1¼ " "
192,000 " 1½ " "
57,000 " 2 " "
18,000 " 2½ " "
16,000 " 3 " "
10,000 " ¾ " Common & Better
135,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common
84,000 " 1¼ " No. 1 "
44,000 " 1½ " No. 1 "
47,000 " 2 " No. 1 "
18,000 " 2½ " No. 1 "
15,000 " 3 " No. 1 "

Quartered Red Oak.

9,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
2,000 " each 1¼, 1½ & 2 in. Com. & Better
15,000 " 1 in. No. 1 Common

Chestnut.

30,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
40,000 " 1¼ " "
30,000 " 1½ " "
85,000 " 1 " Common
30,000 " 1¼ " "
30,000 " 1½ " "
30,000 " 1 " Sound Wormy.
15,000 " 1¼ " Cull
30,000 " 1½ " "

Hickory.

1 car 1 in. Common & Better
2 cars 1¼ " " "

Ash.

20,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
3,000 " 1¼ " "
14,000 " 1½ " "
14,000 " 2 " "
20,000 " 2½ " "
20,000 " 3 " "
10,000 " 4 " "
65,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common
32,000 " 1¼ " No. 1 "
28,000 " 1½ " No. 1 "
13,000 " 2 " No. 1 "
150,000 " 1 " No. 2 "
19,000 " 1¼ " No. 2 "
29,000 " 1½ " No. 2 "

MIXED CARS A SPECIALTY

LOUISVILLE

MATCHLESS HARDWOOD FLOORING, VENEERS AND PANELS.

The Norman Lumber Co.

(INCORPORATED)

We Want to Move

50,000 feet 4/4 to 16/4 White Ash.
100,000 " 4/4 log run Chestnut.
50,000 " 6/4 " " Beech.
15,000 " 4/4 " " Cherry.
500,000 " 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 Plain Red and White Oak.
200,000 " 4/4 Quarter-Sawed White Oak.
100,000 " 3/4 " " Red Oak.
10 ,000 " 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 Poplar.
50,000 " 4/4 log run Black Walnut.

Office and Yards
Third Street, H to K Streets

LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Louisville Veneer Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENEERS
THIN LUMBER
PANEL STOCK

LOUISVILLE KENTUCKY

Edward L. Davis Lumber Co.

SPECIALISTS IN

Quartered White Oak, Plain Red and White Oak, White Ash, Hickory and Dimension Stock

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Southern Lumber Company, Inc.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Oak, Poplar and Chestnut

For Prompt Shipment

250,000 ft. 4-4 Chestnut. All grades bone dry.

Shipments direct from mill. Write for prices.

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OUR SPECIALTY

Also manufacturers of Cut and Sawed Quartered Oak, all kinds of Rotary Cut Veneer, Crossbanding and Hardwood Lumber

Kentucky Veneer Works, Incorporated, Louisville, Kentucky

KENTUCKY CAR LUMBER CO.

MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY

Oak Dimension and Boards—Low Grades

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INCORPORATED

Long White Oak Timbers up to 55 Feet
Oak, Gum and Hickory Yard Stock

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GAMBLE BROTHERS

MANUFACTURERS OF

Kiln Dried
Dimension Lumber

Our Specialty is Poplar

Highland Park, Kentucky

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Manufacturers of
Poplar, White Pine, Hemlock and all kinds of Hardwoods

CLEARFIELD LUMBER CO., Inc.
Manufacturers of
Poplar and Hardwood Lumber
Oak a Specialty

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Write us for prices on plain and quartered Oak, Cypress, Red Gum, Sap Gum, Hickory, Ash, Poplar, Chestnut, Maple, Birch, Beech, Basswood and Cottonwood.
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REAL ESTATE TRUST BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA
Everything in Hardwoods

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also
OAK, POPLAR, CHESTNUT AND BASSWOOD
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HARDWOOD LUMBER
WILLIAMSPORT, PA
Cherry, Ash, Poplar, Red Oak, White Oak, Beech, Basswood, Birch and Maple.

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BAND SAWED
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POPLAR AND YELLOW PINE
ATLANTA - - - - GEORGIA

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¶ Manufacturers of Yellow Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Hemlock and White Pine.
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¶ Correspondence solicited and inquiries promptly answered.

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OUR SPECIALTY
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Whitewood, Oak, Chestnut, Elm, Basswood Maple and Birch.
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Wanted—Dogwood and Persimmon
Send for Specifications
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MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF ADIRONDACK
BIRCH BEECH MAPLE
CHEERY AND HEMLOCK
Dimension Stock and Hardwood Timbers
Mills and Office: Newton Falls, N. Y.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE AND OAK FLOORING
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

MANN & PARKER
We offer for prompt shipment:
3 cars 8/4 Log Run Hickory 1 car 4/4, 6/4 & 8/4 Log Run Hickory
2 cars 6/4 No. 1 Com. Chestnut 2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Com. Chestnut
2 cars 4/4 Sap (Red) Gum 1's & 2's
MILLS { Western North Carolina / South Carolina BALTIMORE, MD.

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BUYERS OF BLACK WALNUT LOGS BOARDS AND PLANKS
Inspection at point of shipment. Spot cash. Baltimore, Md.

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Specialist in Hardwoods
Manufacturers are requested to supply lists of stock for sale

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Chestnut, Gum, Bass

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Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Co.

Fisher, Louisiana

Diamond 4 L Co. Brand

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A GUARANTEE OF PERFECTION

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OAK, GUM and HICKORY

Stock cut to order. We make a specialty of Bridge and Car Material. Manufactured stocks by our own mills. Write us for prices.

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CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

HARDWOOD

and

YELLOW PINE LUMBER

FAUST BROS. LUMBER CO.

PADUCAH, KY.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

Poplar and Oak

We want to move at once

1 car 1¼ inch 1st and 2nd Quarter Sawed White Oak.
3 cars 1¼ inch to 2 inch No. 1 Com. Quarter Sawed White Oak.
2 cars 1½ inch to 2 inch No. 1 Common Plain Oak.
2 cars 1 inch Log Run Beech.
1 car 1½ inch and 2 inch Log Run Sycamore.

Please write us for delivered prices.

The KNEELAND-BIGELOW CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Annual Output:
20,000,000 ft. Hardwoods.
20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.
4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.
9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

Mills Run the Year Around.

Bay City, Mich.

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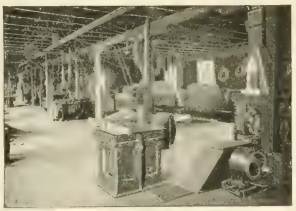
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MEMPHIS-MADE
"IT'S A LITTLE BETTER"

ARTHUR HARDWOOD FLOORING CO.
MEMPHIS, TENN.

"ALL-LIKE-IT."

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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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Advertising copy must be received five days in advance of publication date. Advertising rates on application.

General Market Conditions.

Reports from practically every hardwood center of the United States appearing in this issue of the RECORD are almost alike in their general characteristics. They show a gradual increase in demand and sale and in some cases the volume of business is back approximately to normal.

The trade of the chief eastern cities seems to respond slower to the general trend of conditions than in any other section of the city. Business in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore still lags. There is comparatively little life in it, but the dealers in those cities are encouraged to believe that trade will be better as the season advances.

The prodigious amount of money in Europe and the United States available for business purposes, and to a considerable extent unemployed, of course raises the question whether activities are to be largely increased in the immediate future. The approaching election apparently is having little or no effect on business resumption. There is less interest on the part of the business public in political affairs this year than has been in the presidential campaign for many years. The result of the Vermont election adds encouraging features to the Republican party success which gives it moderate encouragement, but it is an event on which the conclusion as to the rest of the states can scarcely be based.

A vast deal of money for investment purposes is going into bonds at the present time, and it is especially notable that there is a demand for timber bonds. Investors have the good sense to see that this class of security is unimpeachable and pays a very fair rate of interest.

The leading banks in twelve European countries and the banks of New York hold in specie, mostly gold, $2,680,000,000 against $2,365,000,000 at this time last year. This is an increase of $325,000,000 in the form of money which in effectiveness is three or four times as great as the same total in credit instruments. The aggregate of gold in bank in the United States is now far in excess of the total of any preceding year and is rapidly increasing. New York banks now hold some $34,000,000 more in gold than they did a year ago. However, apparently the mere existence of a great quantity of money in the banks does not necessarily insure a rapid business expansion. All along the line, however, the situation is hopeful and it is believed business will close, not only in lumber but in all other lines of manufactured production, with manifest strength and will perhaps approximate the condition that prevailed a year ago.

While there is no danger of a severe car shortage still the railroads are using up their idle cars rapidly. Last week the Pennsylvania Railroad reported a decrease of 8,000 in the number of its idle cars within a fortnight. In business in general the purchase and distribution of commodities still indicate timidity.

The trade in cement is still comparatively slack; for iron and steel there is a steady but moderate demand; the furnace capacity of the country in operation is about sixty per cent. The demand for structural steel is the most notable output of the steel mills. It is made up of a multitude of small orders from many sources. Railroads are buying but few rails but are ordering some bridge material. Building operations throughout the country are back to about normal. The operations in Chicago are especially noticeable and it is estimated that twenty-five miles of street front are now in process of improvement by permanent structures.

On the Subject of Advertising.

There are three legitimate and practical forms of advertising for the hardwood man:

The first and the most forceful form of advertising is when the competent salesman secures a personal interview with a prospective customer and threshes out carefully with him the details of the proposed trade. This system of advertising of necessity is expensive and it often happens that the visit is so inopportune as to preclude the possibility of a thorough handling of the subject.

The second and perhaps the next best form of advertising is the constantly repeated friendly letter to the person from whom it is deemed desirable to secure business. This is comparatively low cost advertising, and while a considerable portion of this correspondence may be passed over hurriedly at the time a man opens his mail it is a system that has great merit for its business-getting qualities. With most men a forceful, diplomatic letter secures some sort of a response. In many cases it paves the way to a lot of good business.

The third legitimate form of advertising for the hardwood man is in the trade newspaper when it is in a good class circulation.

These three forms of advertising work admirably together and handled out in a systematic and sensible way assist each other in sales results.

Unfortunately the majority of lumbermen have never given enough attention to their newspaper advertising to get the returns that they could out of it. If they would devote a little study to the subject they would find that the buying of blank space in lumber newspapers and saying that they are in the hardwood business at "Big Ditch, Indiana," does not constitute good advertising.

Lumbermen can well take an advertising lesson from the dry goods merchants, who are among the best advertisers in this country and advertise a few items they have to sell in every issue of the publication with which they do business. Lumbermen should list a few items at a time and not too large quantities.

In advertising as well as in any other business it is well to talk about one thing at a time. You can get a man's attention to one subject when you can't secure it for a dozen.

If they will follow this plan the complaint that advertising does not pay would very promptly cease.

The lumberman who says advertising does not pay simply does not know how to advertise.

The crux of the whole matter is that simply buying advertising space in a newspaper does not constitute good advertising. The publication must needs have the co-operation and support of the advertiser to make these expenditures profitable. Bear in mind at all times that a lumber newspaper can not sell lumber—it can simply assist to that end, but it can assist in a marked degree, if it has the co-operation of the sales department.

Hardwood Record as a Business Aid.

Every trade paper has one thing to sell and that is advertising space.

A few trade papers have both space and circulation to market.

The exceptional trade newspaper, especially referring to the lumber newspaper, has space, circulation and business information to supply to its clients. Of this latter class is the HARDWOOD RECORD.

Too much direct advertising results should not be expected from the moderate investment usually made by members of the lumber trade in their newspaper advertising. A good deal of the benefit accruing from this form of exploitation must be regarded as "general." It familiarizes the name of the institution to the buying public. This is particularly so with the advertiser who simply says, "My name is So-and-So and I am in the hardwood business in a certain town." Of necessity this sort of exploitation is not specific. The advertiser who gets the best results is the one who lists one, two or three items of stock he has to sell, in a prominent way, in one issue of the paper and in the next one advertises something else. This is genuine advertising. It would even be better if prices were attached but in many cases this is not desirable.

It must be recalled that a lumber newspaper can not actually sell lumber no matter how broad its circulation may be. All it can do is to call attention to the fact that the lumber is for sale. The actual selling must be done by the individual himself.

In addition to this service the HARDWOOD RECORD has been employed for several years in securing and collating in concrete form a list of the hardwood buyers throughout the United States, together with the details of their annual requirements by kind, grade and thickness of lumber; by kinds and sizes of dimension stock, and by kinds, varieties of sizes and thicknesses of veneers and panels. This specific information placed in the hands of the sales department of any lumber institution gives it an opportunity to write intelligently to the prospective customer on the subject of selling him lumber. If these letters be carefully prepared they contribute largely to the aggregate of sales. This service, when properly handled, can be made even more profitable than the newspaper advertising itself. This service is supplied without charge to advertisers. It is information that every manufacturer and jobber of lumber needs in his business. Furthermore, as a business aid to the trade the RECORD attempts to supply information to its patrons pertaining to every feature of the hardwood trade. When a client asks for information it is ordinarily found in the very complete records embraced within a card index system and is promptly supplied; but if the information is not at hand, it is an extraordinary inquiry where it is impossible to obtain it and to supply it with promptness.

It is this distinct co-operation and ability to supply business information to its clients that makes for the high standing of the RECORD with the manufacturing, jobbing and wholesale consuming trade of the country.

Fire Insurance.

Fire insurance authorities allege that only an average of sixty cents out of every dollar of premium received is used to pay insurance fire losses. This statement undeniably refers to the old line companies which have the preponderance of insurance business in this country. Therefore when the responsible lumber mutual companies return to the insured premium dividends of thirty-five cents out of every dollar received for insurance it shows that lumbermen are only paying five cents on every dollar for the business expense attached to their fire protection. This is certainly an admirable showing for the lumber companies.

Unfortunafely the fire loss in the United States as compared with other civilized nations of the world is altogether too great. During the last year the per capita loss in this country has been three dollars as against thirty-three cents in the principal European countries, including Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy, or nine times more fire waste and interruption of business—which insurance cannot cover—in the United States than western Europe. There are certain conditions in these countries which operate to effect a lower fire loss than would be possible here, viz.: the larger use of non-combustible materials, due to high cost of lumber and better building codes, and conditions which make these people more careful of small savings in all their affairs and invariably more cautious than we have yet become. With due consideration of these facts still the fire loss in the United States is outrageously greater than it should be.

Fire Menace in the North.

The entire range of country of northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin and northern Michigan during the last few weeks on account of lack of rain has become one gigantic tinder box. Minor fires and some of considerable size in the timber slashings and even in the green timber are prevailing. The lumbermen in these regions are aware of the gravity of these dangers and are taking every precaution to avoid fire losses in their timber. However, the territory is so vast and the timber area so dry that it is a herculean task to protect themselves against the danger of severe losses.

The situation as far as drought is concerned is about the same as it was in the fall of 1894, when the tremendous fire devastation occurred in northern Wisconsin. Today, of course, there is not the quantity of timber standing that is liable to fire loss that there was at that time, but still the possibility of immense damage is imminent. Every timber owner is on the alert and is watching his camps and surroundings very closely. It is sincerely to be hoped that rains will put an end to this danger within a few days. However, in default of a heavy rain-fall incalculable damage is likely to ensue which is liable to result in the loss of not only much good timber property but farm buildings, crops and even towns.

In Michigan a considerable fire is raging in the old slashings between Piconning and Roscommon. The whole country is ablaze. Fears are expressed that the town of Roscommon may be destroyed before the fire burns itself out.

Several million feet of hardwood and hemlock lumber in the vicinity of Houghton and Ontonagon, Mich., have been burned during the past few days from woods' fires.

Holding Down the Output.

The leading manufacturers of both Michigan and Wisconsin are pursuing a remarkably conservative policy in regard to their proposed lumber output for the next year. They feel that in spite of the considerable revival in demand that it would not be a safe proposition to prepare for a large hardwood output for the year to come. The majority of them are making plans for their logging operations that will involve only about half of the usual quantity they produce. The feeling is generally prevalent that it is a much safer proposition to have an assured demand equal to an excess of the supply than to by any possible chance overload the market.

It is to be hoped that southern operators will take this same view of the situation and hold down production to assured demand. Current hardwood values do not warrant any man in taking any great chances on the immediate future. At present stumpage values an overstock of hardwoods during the next few months will mean doing business at a loss rather than a profit. Continued conservatism in production is most earnestly recommended.

The hardwood manufacturing associations of both Michigan and Wisconsin, after having analyzed the situation carefully, have by resolutions urged this policy of conservatism on its members.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

Maud of the Muck Rake.

Maud Muller on a summer's day
Raked the meadow sweet with hay.
Her pa was not a man of wealth,
All that she had was rugged health.
Sighing, she said: "Confound the luck,
I think I'll go to raking muck."
Because she toiled a wild unrest
And an eager longing filled her breast.
"Why should I have to work," she cried,
"While others scorn me in their pride?
"With riches they have never earned
"Their backs on me are proudly turned.
"The good Lord never planned things so.
"There's something rotten here below.
"An Ida Tarbell I will be
"And whack the plutocrats," said she.
The Judge appeared upon the scene,
Bringing an odor of gasoline.
He stopped to bazz the girl a while;
She was plump, and he liked her style.
She knew that he possessed a wad;
He thought: "How sweet a name is Maud!"
He spoke of railroad stock he had;
The maiden listened and was glad.
"In two years, if my luck is fair,"
He said, "I'll be a millionaire.
"I travel on passes through the land"—
Maud sweetly said: "Oh, ain't that grand!
"As far as rebates go, I'll say
"That I regard them as O. K.
"A block of Standard stock I claim
"No matter how I got the same."
"Now, tell me, Maud, and tell me true,
"Don't I look rather good to you?"
Her face against his breast she hid,
And gladly answered that he did.
Today she is the Judge's wife
And lives in style, enjoying life.
And oft she wonders in her pride
Why people can't be satisfied.
"Why," she complains, "do critics pitch
"So foolishly into the rich?
"Why do they ever scold or sigh
"Because the things they need are high?
"Wise Providence has planned affairs.
"We rich, alas, have many cares.
"But while we nobly bear the strain,
"Why should the ones below complain?"
Of all wise words, the best by far
Is: "Take things meekly as they are."

Chicago Record Herald.

Home From The Annual.



"For heaven's sake where have you been, and what's happened to you?"

Rare.

Honest men are about as scarce as quiet women.

Doesn't Work.

Few people make a success of being good on the installment plan.

Pleasant Company.

You can always tell a really sensible man by the way he agrees with you.

Never Comes.

Speaking of the "age of discretion"—we just about reach it when it is time to shuffle off this mortal coil.

Sometime.

That man never lived who was so wise that a woman couldn't fool him!

Fine Business.

If rents are too high in your neighborhood, hire an amateur cornet player to move in.

Have You?

Many a man has a kick coming that never reaches him.

Perish the Thought.

Isn't it the fickleness of men that makes them interesting?

The Difference.

Flattery is harmless to the woman who doesn't flatter herself.

Assistance Galore.

Show a disposition to be an easy mark and everybody will help you make good.

The Cynic.

A cynic is a person who knows he is the real thing, and sees that all others are merely imitations.

Seldom Fooled.

A girl often refuses a man because she feels sure he will soon propose again.

Genius.

Genius consists in doing the right thing without being told more than seven times.

Seek Respect.

Inspire respect for yourself and confidence in the goods you sell if you would be successful.

Believe in Yourself.

If you don't believe in yourself how can you expect others to believe in you?

Do It First.

Never lose a good customer. If you have an undesirable one quit him—don't let him leave you.

Looks Like It.

Apparently some men get married for the purpose of having someone to drive them to drink.

Try It.

If you really want to do some good work as a reformer, figure how much time you waste every day—then get busy.

Don't Worry.

Just make the most of what may come each day,
And bear your troubles in a cheerful way;
And jest at Fate whene'er she proves unkind,
Remembering she's a woman and must change her mind.
To enjoy the present—this appears to be
The aim and end of all philosophy.
So let's remember 'twas a wise man said
"Live while we may; we'll be a long time dead!"

Would Spoil It All.

"Maybe your husband objects to your going to that summer resort because he thinks you might flirt with some of the men there. Why don't you tell him there are no people there but women and girls?"

"If I do that he will insist on going, too, at once."

Business Is Business.

The government licenses a man to distill whisky; then the courts license other men to sell it; then the municipalities employ policemen to run in the men who drink it; then the judge who grants the license sentences the men who drink the liquor to go to jail; and the men who make it and the men who sell it point with pride to the business that grows out of the manufacture and sale.

Some Valuable Foreign Woods.

ARTICLE V.

More About Ohia.

The HARDWOOD RECORD recently published an article on ohia wood, the new tie timber, under its series covering foreign timbers



FRONT END OF MILL SHOWING ROUGH CHARACTER OF LOGS

contributed by H. C. Haner, who is at present engaged in building a mill and getting out the logs at Pahoa, Hawaii. The trees present a very odd sight in the forest, owing to their peculiar root formation, and the method of felling them by jerking down with ropes and pulleys is a peculiar one. Mr. Haner did not secure pictures of the standing timber, but has just forwarded a new bunch of photographs, herewith reproduced, taken in the mill yard and vicinity, with the following information and explanation:



TELL-TALE STAPLE IN LARGE OHIA LOGS

"Some idea of the general shape and character of the ohia logs may be obtained from the view which shows the starting of the log yard at the mill, the misshapen log in the foreground showing the effect of the growth of the ea-ea vine, mention of which has previously been made. This tree, though scaling over 300 feet, will not saw into a single piece of 6x8 for ties, but will have to be cut into inch strips, owing to its twisted shape. The 8-foot log on top of the pile will square into four ties and make more lumber than the other log sixteen feet long.

"Another cut shows two of the logs at closer range; the outer conformation can be noted, from which it will be seen that the product of the mill in inch strips will be large in proportion to the number of 6x8 8-foot ties actually cut. This log, like many others, is star-shaped and will square up only two ties in the body of the log.

"In the view looking toward the camp may be seen the general run of the short lengths. Most of these logs were cut with 8-foot lengths for hewing, but owing to near approach of sawing, it was decided to bring them to the mill. We now have quite a large supply of them piled up in the log yard, where they are drawn up into a heap with a donkey engine and wire rope. The log-dump shown is the beginning of a skidway which will be about 500 feet long.

"The logging crew is composed of Hawaiians, Japs, Koreans, Portuguese and other nationalities. It was thought at one time that it would be possible to secure a crew of Japs for the millwork, but their propensity to do everything backward would make them a dangerous quantity in anything but a double cutting band mill, for they would be sure to try to cut with the back of the saw. One of them took some measurements for belting lately, and he did it by commencing at the end of the steel tape and measuring back toward the unit figure.

"In addition to such timber resources as this island has of its own, the Pacific contributes many derelicts from the coast, some from big rafts that have broken up at sea, and the logs have found their way to many shores. One of the cuts shows a round log on the eastern point of the island which is about ten feet above mean tide now, having been thrown into its present position by one of the storms that occasionally, but not often, come this way. The log is five feet in diameter at the small end and thirty feet long. It is sound and shows no ill effects of its long journey, but is bleached white from exposure to the salt spray. A curious feature of the surf on this island is that on all sides and at all times it rolls toward the shore; it would seem as if one side of the island would show smooth water for part of the shore line, but it does not.

"Nature seems to have made amends for her cruel treatment of the land in covering it with streaming flows of lava, for out of the black mass of bare rock grow the cocoanut and the palm, the mango and the alligator pear, with wild fruits and trees, shrubs and



GENERAL RUN OF OHIA LOGS AVERAGING 12½ FEET TO THE LOG

vines, all of which have edible fruits, or flowers. While the fishing is hazardous at times, the sea yields an abundance, and the wild hogs furnish meat in plenty for those who care to hunt them on the sides of Mauna Kea, or the wild turkey on Mauna Loa. At such times as the volcano at Kilauea is active it can be seen from the mill, and while lumbering may have great drawbacks here—as it usually does in a foreign, undeveloped country—the panoramic view from this spot, when the air is clear, is the memory of a lifetime."



A WANDERER FROM A FOREIGN SHORE.



ERNEST BERRY NORMAN,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER LXXI.

Ernest Berry Norman.

(See Portrait Supplement.)

One of the distinctly "live wires" in the hardwood manufacturing and distributing trade of the country is Ernest Berry Norman, president and treasurer of E. B. Norman & Company, Louisville, Ky., whose portrait forms the supplement of this issue of HARDWOOD RECORD.

Mr. Norman is not only a well-known figure in the hardwood trade of Louisville, but he and his house are well known throughout the entire Middle West. He was born in Normandy, Shelby county, Ky., on July 22, 1875. He received his education in the ward and high schools of Louisville and after finishing at these schools attended the University of the South at Suwanee, Tenn. After leaving college he entered his father's lumber office at Louisville, where he remained for three years, receiving the incalculable benefit from the thorough training with that dean of the Louisville lumber trade, A. E. Norman.

It had always been Mr. Norman's ambition to become a lumber manufacturer and he left the employment of his father to go into the hardwood sawmill business. He engaged with a company operating a sawmill at Louisville and acquired an interest in the business from time to time, and soon became vice-president and general manager of the institution. He eventually obtained control of the plant belonging to this business and organized his present corporation of E. B. Norman & Company, Inc., and engaged specially in the production of white oak and yellow poplar. He completely rebuilt the sawmill acquired, so that it has a capacity of about 30,000 feet daily, which is often increased to twice that amount by both night and day operations. To the sawmill he added a planing mill and box shook factory with extensive yards in the vicinity of Shelby and Fulton streets.

The members of Mr. Norman's present company are himself, president; R. Carnahan, of eastern Kentucky, vice-president, and A. E. Lanning, superintendent. Mr. Norman has the general financial and sales end of the business, Mr. Carnahan the stumpage and logging end and Mr. Lanning immediate charge of the operations of the plant.

The output of the company's sawmill is about 15,000,000 feet annually and about 5,000,000 feet are consumed in the box factory and planing mill. The source of supply of this important plant is the upper Big Sandy and Kentucky rivers, the logs being floated to the Louisville mill by means of these streams and the Ohio river in numerous log floats during the season. A large portion of the timber reaches the sawmill in long lengths, which enables Mr. Norman and his associates to supply heavy and long timbers for ship building, construction and heavy engineering jobs. They also produce a great deal of high-grade oak and poplar lumber. The company usually carries in stock fully one-half its annual output.

Mr. Norman was married in 1896 and has two sons, seven and ten years of age. He had the serious misfortune of losing his wife by death in 1902. He is a member of the Broadway Baptist Church, the Pendennis Club, the Tavern Club and Country Club. In politics Mr. Norman is a republican. He is a prominent member of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. Personally, he is one of the most charming men, alert, active and forceful. He is an enthusiastic automobilist and combines pleasure with business in the expert use of a touring car. His social instincts are very marked and he is a universal favorite with business men of all classes of Louisville. His host of friends all know him as "Berry."

Mr. Norman's business affairs are conducted on a high plane and his achievements in the hardwood trade, while already considerable, only augur for his future success and a development in excess of even his present high standing in the trade.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries from HARDWOOD RECORD readers as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department freely, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Wants Apple Wood.

CINCINNATI, O., August 24.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Can you give us the names of any sources of supply of apple wood boards? We have an inquiry for some of this stock but do not know of anyone who furnishes it.

——— & Co.

The correspondent has been given one or two addresses, but anyone else who has some of this stock to dispose of will be put in communication with him on request.—EDITOR.

Wants Gum Flooring.

The RECORD is in receipt of the following letter from a well-known lumber house and has supplied the inquirers with the names of several manufacturers of gum flooring. Should other readers of the RECORD desire the address of this concern they can have it on application.—EDITOR.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Aug. 29, 1908.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago: We would appreciate it if you could put us in touch with some good concerns who manufacture gum flooring. We want to buy 1¼"x4" square edge, ends matched, all redwood. One face to be clear of all defects and to be thoroughly dry. We would want a sample car and if satisfactory could use 650,000 feet in the next twelve months. This is for floors that are very damp and we could not accept any sap or other defects in the lumber. We would want same delivered on a Boston rate of freight. We have no connections that can get this out and if you can refer us to any good reliable concern that could manufacture it we will greatly appreciate it.———.

Trouble of the Sawmill Man.

The RECORD is in receipt of a note from a well-known Kentucky hardwood manufacturing house which operates several sawmills throughout the state, in which the writer says: "Talking about troubles of the sawmill man, what do you think of the attached? This is a sample of labor conditions in Kentucky."

Enclosed with the letter were daily report sheets of one of his sawmills which read as follows:

August 17—Could not get hands. gumming saw. Fair begins.

August 18—Could not get hands. Fair at Columbia.

August 19—Gone to fair. can't get hands.

August 20—Gone to fair. everybody myself loses one day.

August 21—Gone to fair.

August 22—Can't saw. everybody trying to sober up. we will get to work the 24th all O. K.

Seek Source of Lumber Supply.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD.—The Pan-American Commercial Company, S. A. No. 1 Esclavo street, City of Mexico, Mexico, are desirous of reaching direct a reliable firm exporting flooring and siding lumber with a view of placing some orders. L. M RODRIGUEZ & Co.

Combined Subscription Offer.

On page 13 of this issue of the RECORD will be found a subscription offer covering several leading trade newspapers that can be secured in connection with the RECORD at a combined price that makes a subscription for any two of the publications very cheap.

The RECORD has many subscribers who are directly interested in the furniture trade, and therefore it offers in connection with the RECORD a subscription to the Furniture Journal, a very handsome, well-edited semi-monthly publication, which is the leading magazine in the country devoted to that branch of the industry.

Other clients of this paper are also interested in the cooperage or box industry, and therefore it offers a combined price with that standard exponent of the box and cooperage industry the Barrel and Box.

Other clients are interested either in manufactured stone building material or in stone, marble and granite, and it therefore offers in conjunction with the RECORD either the Concrete or Stone issues of Rock Products at a low price.

To such subscribers of the RECORD who are interested in machine woodworking it commends the combined offer of the Wood-Worker of Indianapolis, which is a foremost journal for this class of trade.

For the benefit of the women of the household it distinctly commends the Woman Beautiful Magazine, the handsome new household publication which is of interest to every beautiful woman and every woman who seeks to be beautiful. The wives and daughters of lumbermen will all be interested in this publication which, in the nine months of its existence, has reached a remarkable circulation.

Specimen copies of any of these publications may be had on request.

Semi-Annual Meeting Wisconsin Hardwood Manufacturers.

The semi-annual meeting of the Hardwood Manufacturers of Wisconsin was held at Wausau, Wis., on Wednesday, September 9.

The meeting was held in the pavilion of the street railway park in the suburbs of Wausau. C. A. Goodman, president of the association, was in the chair, and George H. Chapman, secretary, presided.

Mr. Chapman read the minutes of the annual meeting that was held in Eau Claire in January, and his report was approved. On behalf of himself and treasurer, B. W. Davis, Mr. Chapman reported that the association had $808.52 on hand, with $552 accounts receivable, a total of $1,360.52. He estimated the normal expenses of the association for the remainder of the year at $1,500. He reported that three assessments had been made on the members during the year, and he



C. A. GOODMAN, PRESIDENT.

thought that the revenue from this source would cover the expenses for the year. He stated that the present membership was sixty-two and that every effort was being made to induce every hardwood manufacturer of the state to join the association.

He further stated that, based on the figures at hand, the hardwood output represented by the present association members was 150,000,000 feet. However, he thought that this estimate was under rather than over, and that the total output of the members during the year was approximately 150,000,000 feet.

Agreeable to previous notice and on resolution, article 13 of the constitution of the association, providing that assessment be levied upon the quantity of lumber manufactured, was changed to read "on the quantity of lumber sold and shipped." Paragraph was made to include shipments of all character, including [illegible] sales.

C. F. Lusk, chief inspector and assistant secretary, made a report on the work of the inspection bureau of the association. He stated that the Bureau of Grades had made 258 inspections during the year, of which 148 were mill inspections and 110 covering actual shipments. The quantity of lumber involved in the shipments was 630,000 feet.

The matter of the policy of taking out a membership in the National Association of Lumber Manufacturers was discussed, but was put over until the next annual meeting.

A brief discussion prevailed over current rate of wages to be paid woodsmen during the coming season, but no definite agreement was made. It was brought out in the discussion that labor was reasonably plentiful.

The matter of the defeat of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association and allied association in the car-stake controversy with the railroads was discussed at some length.

W. A. Holt gave the present status of the suit, and an attempt was made to get an expression of the members present whether it was to the best interests of the lumber trade to carry the fight against the railroads in this particular to the supreme court. From the fact that the hardwood trade was comparatively little interested in flat car shipments, it was deemed wise that the association should not take any part of this expense on its own hands, but that individuals interested in the case should contribute whatever they thought best to the cause.

On motion of A. R. Owen the rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association as amended at the Milwaukee meeting in June were adopted as the official rules of the Wisconsin Hardwood Manufacturers.

J. C. Knox, secretary of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturer's Association, on invitation of the chair made a brief address covering the work of the neighboring association. Mr. Knox stated that his association was paying particular attention to the matter of freights and was watching with considerable concern the prospect of the insistence of the railroads on higher freight charges.

George H. Chapman, secretary of the association, addressed the members on the subject of increased membership and invited their earnest coöperation to the securing of every available hardwood manufacturer in the state as a member of the organization. He also urged upon the members the immense desirability of prompt response to the secretary when information was asked for, especially covering stocks on hand. He explained in detail that this was one of the most valuable features of the association work and that it depended on its individuals whether they would have the benefit of this information.

President Goodman spoke earnestly on the subject of conservatism in hardwood production for the next year. He stated that the revival in demand should not make members too optimistic and think that there was going to be a very large volume of trade for the next six months; that a conservative policy should still be pursued and that the output be held down to 50 to 60 per cent of normal.

Chief Inspector Lusk announced that trade and shipments were reasonably active, and particularly so in birch.

On motion of George A. Holt a vote of thanks was given to the Wausau hosts for their

DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

A committee of Wausau lumbermen consisting of W. C. Landon, chairman, F. H. Pardoe and J. S. Alexander provided a very elaborate entertainment for the visitors. The



GEO. H. CHAPMAN, SECRETARY.

meeting, as before stated, was held at the pavilion of the street railway park, and at one o'clock a delightful luncheon was served in the same building. The guests were taken from the hotel to the park in a dozen automobiles owned by Wausau lumbermen, and after the meeting adjourned they were conveyed to the baseball park, where a game was played between the Wausau and Eau Claire teams. It was a lively game and every one thoroughly enjoyed it. After the ball game the party was taken in automobiles all about the beautiful city of Wausau, and the many fine public and private buildings, homes, etc., were pointed out to the visitors.

There were present:

C. F. Lusk, chief inspector, Owen.
Harry N. Carter, Daniel Shaw Lumber Co., Eau Claire.
R. B. Goodman, Goodman Lbr. Co., Menominee.
Geo. H. Chapman, North Western Lumber Co., Eau Claire.

E. J. Wellmuth, American Lumberman, Chicago.
H. H. Stolle, Stolle-Barndt Lbr. Co., Tripoli.
A. D. Bird, inspector, Owen.
Art. A. Curtis, Brooks-Ross Lbr. Co., Schofield
J. F. Hayden, Mississippi Valley Lumberman Minneapolis.
Henry H. Gibson, HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago.
Chas. E. Martin, Dells Lumber & Shingle Co. Eau Claire.
J. E. Gillett, Dells Lumber & Shingle Co., Eau Claire.
C. J. Winton, Thief River Falls Lumber Co., Thief River Falls.
W. A. Holt, Holt Lumber Co., Oconto.
Chas. A. Goodman, Sawyer-Goodman Lumber Co., Marinette.
J. H. Johannes, Jacob Mortinson Lumber Co., Wausau.
E. M. Morrill, Bundy Lumber Co., Bundy.
J. S. Alexander, Alexander-Stewart Lumber Co., Wausau.
F. D. Timlin, Wheeler-Timlin Lumber Co., Wausau.
G. W. Sexsmith, L. Sexsmith, Wausau.
C. C. Yawkey, Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Co. Arbor Vitae.
W. W. Gamble, Wausau Lumber Co., Rib Falls
G. B. Heinemann, B. Heinemann Lumber Co Wausau.
E. A. Gooding, Gooding-Mylrea Lumber Co. Wittenberg.
W. G. Norton, Norton Lumber Co., Ritchie Miss.
Frank Fountain, Fountain-Campbell Lumber Co., Donald.
John R. Davis, John R. Davis Lumber Co., Phillips.
D. J. Arpin, Arpin Hardwood Lumber Co. Grand Rapids
A. E. Beebe, B. F. McMillan & Bros. Co., McMillan.
B. W. Davis, John R. Davis Lbr. Co., Phillips.
J. C. Knox, secretary Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, Cadillac, Mich.
B. F. Wilson, Star Lake Lbr. Co., Star Lake.
Andrew Oelhafen, John Oelhafen, Tomahawk
E. C. Dawley, Wheeler-Timlin Lumber Co., Wausau.
A. M. Pavanto, G. W. Jones Lumber Co., Appleton.
F. K. Bissell, Rib Falls Lumber Co., Rib Falls.
W. J. Campbell, Fountain-Campbell Lumber Co., Donald.
F. H. Pardoe, Fenwood Lumber Co., Wausau.
A. R. Owen, Owen Lumber Co., Owen.

Semi-Annual Meeting Arkansas Hardwood Manufacturers.

The association idea among Arkansas hardwood men was given considerable stimulus, as the result of the semi-annual meeting of the Arkansas Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, which convened for an all-day session at the Hotel Marion in this city, Wednesday, September 2.

The meeting was the result of a call issued by the veteran hardwood manufacturer, Judge L. Lippman of Newport, who has been president of the association since its first attempt at organization a year ago. A call had been issued for a meeting in the early part of August, but for some reason the proposed convention failed to materialize, and in his opening remarks before the convention Wednesday, Judge Lippman frankly admitted that he had issued the second call with much misgiving, fearing a repetition of the result in August.

But he as frankly admitted that he was gratified at the response which followed the second call; for, although the attendance was not, perhaps, what it should have been out of a possible 500 members, still it is known that most associations in states where the manufacturers are now thoroughly organized, have had a hard pull for the first few years, and this fact was not overlooked by the chairman in his address.

"I feel that we are now well on the way to a thorough organization," said President Lippman, "and as a member and officer of the association I desire to emphasize the fact that we manufacturers of Arkansas are going to become a compact working body, whose efforts at solving some of the present day problems in the hardwood industry in Arkansas will be effectively felt. I am willing to go anywhere, do anything, or give sanction to any movement that will hasten and perfect our organization.

"The need of organization impresses itself more emphatically every day, in almost every channel of the industry we are developing. We can achieve together that which we will never be able to accomplish working in a haphazard, disintegrated fashion."

The morning session was taken up chiefly with an able address by Lewis Doster, of Nashville, Tenn., secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the U. S. Mr. Doster is dean of the dispensers of information on "association work," and the address he delivered to the Arkansas hardwood men on this subject was an evident stimulus. He deals with facts in a very telling way, and believes in "system" above all else. He knows the hardwood industry like a book, and his running story of how the manufacturers' association is working out some of the really big problems in association work was both timely and refreshing:

Secretary Doster's Address.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of Arkansas: It is my desire at this time to thank the manufacturers of Arkansas for the honor and privilege of addressing this meeting, in this important section of production in the hardwood industry.

In the United States government report for the year 1907, Arkansas ranks sixth in the production of all woods, which are shown in detail as follows:

	1907.	1906.
Poplar	2,700,000	5,234,000
Red Gum	238,921,000	148,019,000
Basswood	60,000	550,000
Elm	11,925,000	11,532,000
Hickory	30,446,000	23,364,000
Oak	394,311,000	218,896,000
Sycamore	5,750,000	.....
Cypress	38,086,000	38,780,000
Beech	10,000	500,000
Cottonwood	76,872,000	92,610,000
Ash	23,801,000	20,571,000
Tupelo	3,042,000	3,306,000
Maple	1,632,000	2,067,000
Walnut	58,000	4,505,000

Arkansas ranks in production in 1907 by different woods as follows: It leads in red gum; it ranks second in cottonwood and ash; it ranks first in hickory, fifth in oak. Therefore you can see that Arkansas ranks high in well-known dependable woods.

My attitude in discussing organization work and the methods to pursue in the same, may be broader than is necessary, but fearing to leave out some points which may assist you I will cover in detail all of the features and the conditions which we have worked out up to the present time.

ASSOCIATION HARDWOOD GRADING.

Beginning with the association work, I will take up the most important subject first, and that is the grading of lumber.

Was there ever a time in the history of the hardwood business when the manufacturer of lumber needed protection more than at present? This association has made a great study of grades, and has at last formulated a set of grading rules which can be thoroughly and correctly interpreted for the benefit of the consumer as well as the manufacturer, whereby the question of disputes has been reduced to a minimum. At no time can this question of disputes be absolutely eliminated, but we have never been in better shape to keep down complaints than at present. There will always be differences of opinion between two lumber graders, but we find that this is being reduced more and more owing to the inspectors, who are studying in a more systematic manner this important subject.

I might state that all complaints pass through my office, and we find the largest majority of these complaints are caused by the mixing of grades. Time and time again we have found where manufacturers will ship on an order for part of a car of 1 and 2 and the balance of No. 1 Common, or No. 1 Common with a percentage of No. 2 Common "thoroughly mixed." This is all sold at the highest grade on such shipment. As was stated before, the inspection of lumber is becoming more of a study and the consumer is studying the question carefully. Trouble is caused when these mixed grades arrive at a higher valuation than should be placed upon them.

This association takes a vigorous stand against such policy for two reasons: (1) It is a very pronounced cause for complaints; results in delay in shipment settlement, and causes a lot of ill-feeling between the customer and the shipper. (2) It is not fair and square to the consumer to be put to such annoyance. The grades of lumber should stand as they are in the book. One and 2 should be all 1 and 2. No. 1 Common should be all No. 1 Common, and so on down, and when the manufacturers insist on placing their shipments on that basis they reduce the opportunity of delay in settlement for a car, and create a pleasant feeling between themselves and the consumers, which is what we are all looking for to maintain proper business relations with the trade, and which is of value to the producer when such can be maintained.

MILL INSPECTION.

To illustrate how our association handles cars in dispute and the grading subject, we have an inspection corps kept under salary at all times, paid out of the dues of the members. The first question arises as to how the manufacturer can ship in accordance with the grades and how the inspectors can be taught their lesson in interpretation. Our corps of inspectors is placed at the disposal of the members at any time they desire them to visit the mills and to explain the methods of grading; we watch the manufacturer; we watch the trimming and edging of lumber; we watch the manner in which it is stacked, cured and then loaded out into cars properly graded. All of this instruction is free to those who subscribe to our membership dues, and at various times visits are made and reports issued regarding the condition of the members' mills, and at all times when our visiting inspectors are at their plants they are under the call of the management.

RE-INSPECTION.

After the lumber is shipped, if a question of dispute arises, we have inspectors located at various points all over the consuming markets for the purpose of representing the interests of the manufacturer; but the inspector is only placed there when the request comes in from the member, and if the lumber is shipped in accordance with our official rules, and any disputes are to be finally settled according to such inspection, I can quote you more fully from a clause which is used in the selling of hardwood lumber which makes this plan of action a legal and commercial success and which is as follows:

"Our lumber is inspected according to the rules of the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of the United States, and all quotations are based thereon. A copy of the rules will be cheerfully furnished on application. In case of dispute on grade or measurement, it is to be re-inspected by the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, which shall be final."

By this method the consumers find that we have men who are absolutely impartial in their findings and represent the interests of the manu-

facturer, and at the same time give the purchaser all he purchased, and is able to explain to the purchaser when on such visits the methods of grading, and that he at all times follows out the dictations laid down in our official grading rule books. I have copies of these grading rule books which I would be glad to distribute to those present, and to answer any questions which may arise as to the details of grading.

Now, to make this a success, every manufacturer of hardwood lumber should join this association and become a beneficiary, having his interest protected in the future. As this is the day of organizations, and industries organize to compete in a commercial way the interests they represent, our part of the industry—the timber end of the business—must organize and stand always for the support of the same. We want and should have every sawmill man who is ready to ship lumber to the market, in our association for the benefits of this one bureau. However, there are other benefits which I will take up, subject to which those who become a member of this association becomes privileged to receive.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

In line with the method of grading, I will take up the subject of our Commercial Report Department.

We know too well, from our last year's experience, that the manufacturers of lumber have not been educated to the methods used by some of the trade in the details of negotiations, and so many unfair methods have arisen, that the sawmill man thinks that about the only thing he can sell lumber when the opportunity did present itself, he was almost afraid to allow his lumber to go into the market for fear of the many deductions which have taken the legitimate profits and more besides, owing to the small margins on which lumber was handled.

We are in order to advance a system by which all of our members can obtain the information regarding the treatment accorded by the purchaser of lumber. That is, how much moral import and treats largely of the methods of settlement. When a member asks for a report on a certain purchaser, or prospective purchaser, we send that inquiry out to all members of the association with a list of questions asked, as to their manner of settlement, whether their complaints have been given due consideration and whether settlement have been in accordance with the contract, whether orders are canceled or not, and various other inquiries, all of which being answered and returned to this office, are compiled and sent to the members of the association. This plan is one of the features of the association's work following in line with the first subject discussed, and allows the members to obtain information from among the largest operators in a legitimate and legal manner.

BOOK OF RULES.

Last year we compiled after considerable expense and put into book form, a copy of which I have with me for your perusal, which shows divided in alphabetical sections of the trade the purchasers of lumber subdividing into the kinds of wood, states and cities, showing the class of lumber handled, and the various grades of lumber being used by them, and the number of cars purchased per month. This book is printed from direct information received from the consumer himself and signed by him. *The book is for sale only to the members of the association at a set price*, and has been of great help to those who desire to get in touch with buyers from their office. It is a help to salesmen who travel on the road when visiting the cities, being made for convenient shipping size.

BOOK OF MANUFACTURING MEMBERS.

We are endeavoring this year to compile a book of manufacturers, members of the association, showing the kind of lumber they manufacture, their capacity, and location of selling office, with the various kinds of hardwoods produced and amount of production of each, and to place this book before every consuming trade giving it a guide to all possible purchasers of hardwood lumber in the various markets of consumption. Only the manufacturing members of the association will be published in this book.

RAILROADS.

This association has been asked regarding it policy towards railroad legislation in the different sections of the country. It is a large subject and one of very much importance to the shipper of lumber who produces his tonnage with no further knowledge of more resources when once what is shipped there is no means of replacing the trees in the forests and which before mes necessary to handle the same in a legitimate manner. The lumber business, advantage. The association which I represent is a National one and stands in its membership at least seventeen states, taking in the Central States as a common point, the Trunk lines north of the Ohio, referring to the Central Traffic Association, the trunk lines east of the Allegheny and in the section south of the Ohio river to the east and North and South Carolina territory. The policy, therefore, has been and handle questions for the benefit of members, which in a National way, will assist them in our general position.

Railroad rates are entirely too excessive and if possible, the various sections of the country should take action for the benefit of the various resources represented in the line of timber, to have rates lowered.

Coal, iron and food products are not as high as lumber products. I believe that the railroad companies, who are controlled by men of sound commercial instincts, would listen to sectional ideas as to lower rates if taken up in a business-like manner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are different departments in our association which are used by the members in different localities, such as the lists sent out to all members semi-monthly, showing stocks being offered for sale, and stocks needed to be purchased. Our consuming membership is very much helped by this action, the manufacturers are also helped. They can learn by studying this list the class of material which is in excess and moving lower, both in the thicknesses, grades and kinds of wood. They learn the kind of material which is in advance and in demand, and gage their operations in accordance.

MARKET CONDITION REPORTS OR PRICE LISTS.

In the past I personally have given a great deal of attention to grading. My latter work, with all of its details, has been the subject of market conditions, as to various conditions governing the classes of product, and have published now a list that we consider of beneficial importance and interest to the producing trade. I quote which was issued by me:

"This list is published for the purpose of showing to the members of this association, as well as to the trade at large, the prices that are being obtained from the manufacturing consuming trade, being an average of the reports submitted to us, but is not intended as an absolute and positive list, nor is it officially adopted by this association, but is merely a publication of the values that are now being quoted thereon.

"This list is issued for selling the rough product, as well as giving an opportunity to the consumer to figure his future contracts accordingly."

"This list supersedes all former issues."

I quote this to show that the intention and desire in issuing this list is to compare various difficulties which we have met in the past. I want to state right now that this list has been criticized to some extent as to prices that should be published, but why certain prices would be published which could be obtained in one section, but not in another. You will find in going over past lists that the prices quoted are always before the trade and never before brought out as plainly until this publication was started and promulgated.

This list has been published monthly until midsummer, when conditions did not justify, nor was the business volume such as to change any marked differences in values which have been published before, but changes are now made in this list from time to time and are immediately sent to all members of the association. They are sent broadcast to all outside of the membership who desire them, and many of whom have standing orders to receive a specified number with a certain number of copies whenever new editions are published. They are used by purchasers of lumber to figure values, and quotations before they are used by salesmen as a guide in selling material. Freight rates are based according to the center of production, and in various ways, enable the buyer to know the manufacturer in such position that he may always know exactly what is doing in the market. For the causes and ways and means above outlined, it is owing to certain reasons that are beyond the control of our office, but at no time are these values placed in this publication which are not verified by producers in the markets and being paid for by the consumers.

To produce this list it is necessary for me to travel through a great many sections of the country, and when the list justifies a change, it is sometimes impossible for me to get the entire territory covered by the association, and in the second month I cover sections not covered in the preceding month. I am always in need of valuable information from all members regarding the conditions and am pleased to have them write freely on this subject to me, in fact, every member of our organization, through the secretary's office asks for open and frank correspondence so that we can keep in closest touch with our members to advise them on the spots and to become familiar with subjects which may not have been presented to us before and which when acted upon would be for the benefit of the industry.

You may desire to hear of conditions existing in the hardwood markets and which have already been given to you by our market condition reports and what is now coming true at the present time, when referring to the published reports sent out in July. I am now on the road visiting this same and will be glad to answer any questions I possibly can before leaving you. Also, if any other subject has arisen since you read that I have not touched upon, I will be glad to have you mention it at a convenient time.

I will take up the subject of oak first, and will say that at no time in the history of the oak business has it been found where plain, both red and white, were as scarce as at the present time. And I am pleased to say that although conditions were only covering a small point wherein the list prices were not obtained in any volume, every section I have visited lately is now receiving prices in this high grade of timber, higher than ever before. It is not only scarce but very much in demand by the consumer. Furniture factories are reported as making some excellent purchases, but oak being a standard wood, it will always be in demand. Another reason why plain oak, white and red, has been so good lately, which is hardly necessary for me to refer to, is the situation in quartered oak. In the face of the darkest part of our financial situation the past year, this material advanced in value. As I was a very active article and being standard in demand, the result was that it advanced $5 to $4 per M. Other classes of lumber not in demand, operators were quartering their oak and plain stock was neglected until it became very scarce. Of course, this condition has always existed in the past in regard to plain and quartered oak—when one is sought for, the other is neglected, and the values of this material vary up and down, but plain never gets back to its old basis, but keeps gradually gaining a higher general average.

Gum: A wood coming into close competition with the pine industry, but gaining in strength in the last month to a degree of dollars per M. I have had reports from the Mississippi valley lately showing a gain of $2 per M over prices prices obtainable the past thirty days. Firsts and seconds sap gum has been a standard used in this country to such a degree that purchasers have lately come to look upon it as plain; offers being made for sale are subject to delivery and not bankable sales.

Cottonwood: Firsts and seconds has had some excellent sales lately, and while heretofore it has been a slow sale, is now being sought after by the trade in this country, and which will no doubt show up to better advantage as the fall trade increases.

Other woods, such as hickory, ash and elm, which are produced in this section, are gradually strengthening, and this applies to other woods of the hardwood section.

Poplar is a leader in other sections, and will get very strong next spring.

Going into the details of production, we find that it has decreased. Many mills have shut up, mills have been shut down, and quoting from figures that we have been able to obtain:

First canvass:

MONTHLY BASIS OF MANUFACTURE.

	No. of Mills.	Production, Feet.
output reported	142	60,440,000
Reduction reported	1052	40,705,000
Percentage of mills shut down—76%.		
Percentage of output curtailed—66%.		
Average length of time, 60 days; including those who reported indefinitely, 50%.		
Second canvass		

MONTHLY BASIS OF MANUFACTURE.

Number of mills, 343; normal production, 159,290,000 feet; reduction, 107,832,000 feet; new product, 52,458,000 feet.

Percentage of mills shut down, 66%.

Percentage of curtailment of output, 67.

Average length of time, including those reporting indefinitely, 75%; 75% of the mills reporting closed down will not begin operations before March 1, or later.

Favorable conditions had last fall for log getting conditions this spring were unfavorable and only a small volume of logs was obtained to manufacture. The financial stringency and the inability of green many firms to finance possible operations—floods and incessant high water at river points—kept a great deal of manufacture down while there was a good demand for such purpose. The grades have been running to a low per cent, owing to the determination caused by the financial stringency of July. There are smaller amounts of 1 and 2 being produced from the logs than ever before in the business, and which is the grade of the forests and seconds very scarce. What will be the result? The common grades will be a little higher in quality, and the consumers of lumber who realize their inability to purchase the higher grades, will rush for the common grades of lumber, which will become more in demand, therefore, than it has in sales owing to the fact competition with the soft woods as they have stiffened up prices very much the latter part of the year.

CONCLUSION.

Even now at this time, it is becoming apparent that the sellers of lumber are not so anxious to sell as they have been in the past and at such low prices, and a strengthening all along the line is shown on all classes of hardwood.

The month of August is naturally a dull month in the most advantageous years, but I am pleased to say that business has shown some little increase even this month just past, with so many business men on their vacations. I believe that still better returns will be obtained as the fall advances. There is a feeling existing among many and which I believe is a sound one, that business will not begin until after election during a presidential year.

Quoting from conservative and correct business journals regarding the times we have in view, all issues are proclaiming the renewal of blast furnaces, rail making, structural iron work and all mining interests to be better; also the renewal of business in the East where trade has been more slow to recover from the financial strain of the past ten months.

The lumber business has witnessed very excellent returns from the East the past month, and this is the most encouraging, as that section of the country is always more conservative than the West. You can certainly prepare to see a better feeling and increase in value in the hardwood situation here, soon, providing the production does not become too great in volume.

You must work together to bring best results, both in sectional as well as the combined interests of the country at large. Close communications must be maintained with your fellow competitors who operate in the same line in other sections and states, and to the end that such mutual negotiations will become apparent immediately and bring you successful returns.

Following the address an informal discussion showed that the hardwood men are getting pretty well inoculated with the association spirit. Cass M. Shaw, of Dardanelle, a veteran in the manufacturing business in the state, led in a kind of "experience meeting" with the following résumé of his case: "I have been in the hardwood business for many years, but never gave much attention to association work. Didn't see any particular necessity for it. However, it's different now, and I am an association man from this time on."

F. A. Garrett, representing the HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, stated that his paper was in sympathy with the association work, and would extend to the columns of said paper information which could be submitted from the Arkansas manufacturers, for publication.

Secretary George R. Hayes of Newport reported the progress of his work. He said that he had sent out several thousand communications and had received many responses. "I have continually revised my list," said he, "until I have now pretty well arrived at the number of hardwood concerns in the state, and the list will reach about 500. When a man says he is not interested in the hardwood industry, or if the letter is returned unclaimed, I strike the name off the list. The last batch of correspondence, however, didn't result in any elimination."

He advocated much local work, a kind of missionary movement among the smaller manufacturers especially, to arouse sufficient organized interests to enable the organization to put a man on the road and keep him there in the interests of the association.

J. L. Jones of Little Rock, who was for a number of years connected with the traffic department of one of the Trunk lines of railway in the state, but who is now a valuable exponent of organized effort among the manufacturing hardwood men of the state, gave some interesting instances showing that the railroads sometimes get the best of the shipper unless he is acquainted with their tariffs and knows how to figure combinations of locals, understands "grouping," etc. "My knowledge of rates and how these rates may be manipulated has saved our house more during the year than my salary amounts to," said he, in discussing the question of overcharges. "There are many instances in which the shipper will have to pay a burdensome overcharge, unless he is able to do his own figuring on rates, and is familiar with tariff sheets." He suggested the study of schedules and systems of rate-making, so that the shipper could protect himself.

E. C. Lippmann of Tupelo emphasized the value of lumber publications as accessories to the up-to-date lumber office, and the idea was freely expressed that the man without a lumber journal, or a number of them, if they related to his business, was leaving out one of his best aids to success.

The afternoon session was taken up mainly with an address by Samuel J. Record of Mena, Ark., supervisor of the Arkansas Forest Reserve, the largest in the state. Mr. Record spoke on "The Hardwood Shortage—How to Prevent It," as follows:

Forest Supervisor Samuel J. Record's Address.

My presence at this meeting is but another evidence that the foresters and lumbermen are getting closer and working in harmony to one end—the preservation of our forests. It is not long since the foresters' ideas, coming to the sawmill men, were looked upon as "theory" and filed away, or consigned to the waste basket. On the other hand the manufacturer has been too often pictured as a rapacious monster of greed whose one ambition was to devastate the land.

Today the Forest Service stands for practicality. Its successful management of some 165,000,000 acres of land calls for hardheaded business methods. Doubtless some pet theories have been eliminated along the way, but in the main the original ideas have been vindicated, though often modified and revised to fit the occasion. The Forest Service has won the friendship of the lumbermen and many are practicing its methods with success.

On the manufacturers' side has also come a change. They are less destructive, less wasteful; more conservative, more careful of the future, because they find it pays—because of the depletion of the virgin forests with their stores of centuries; because an actual timber shortage is apparent. They are changing through necessity from mere exploiters to foresters.

It would require no argument from me to convince you that the timber supply of the country is very limited and cannot long withstand the enormous drain upon it, and that these past days since I talked with a veteran Arkansas lumberman who asserted that there is a thousand years' supply in sight, and that these wild stories of a timber famine were but the wily prevarications of the lumber trust to cover a boost in prices. No silence such doubting Thomases (if there exist any here) I wish to call attention to a little history.

Look to the north woods of Maine and New York. Once they were pouring in the main activity of the nation, but long ago dropped from sight as lumber producing regions, although the bulk of the pulp wood used in the manufacture of paper is still supplied by them. The region of the Lake States then became the undisputed center of the lumber industry, and boasted the "inexhaustible" supplies of white pine and hemlock. Today Michigan is importing white pine for her own consumption and many thousands of acres of cut-over forest are nothing but barren wastes of drifting sand.

Nothing could more clearly illustrate the differences between forestry or conservative management and reckless exploitation. This land in question is suited to forest growth and of little or no value for other purposes. If properly handled a portion of such land could have been kept in forest continually, thus providing a perpetual supply of timber, a constant revenue to the county, citizens to have a fertile prosperity which eats up its own capital and leaves the country impoverished.

But gradually the timber business shifted to the South. As early as 1890 lumber companies which had cut over their holdings in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, were compelled either to go out of business or seek elsewhere for timber. Then began a general trek to the pineries of the South and the immense forests of the far West. Even now the bulk of the business is shifting to the Pacific coast. Nothing but the distance from market prevents even greater exploitation of these vast fields which even now are feeling the drain. This fact is lamentable for it means that only the best is marketable and that enormous waste is resulting. Stumpage prices have risen rapidly. In 1904, I remember, pine of the best quality and in abundance could be purchased in Montana for from 50 cents to $1 per thousand feet. Last season I found that the same timber commanded a stumpage price of from $5 to $6 per thousand feet. Two other fact is needed to prove what seems self-evident—that the end is in sight.

But you are most interested in the hardwood situation. The outlook is even less bright for a continual and abundant supply. In 1906 the hardwood lumber cut of the United States had fallen over 15 per cent from what it was in 1899. This decrease took place at a time when unparalleled development was being made in all other lines and when the demand for every class of structural material was the strongest ever known. It means but one thing—the decrease is the result of diminished supply, not of a lessened demand.

The wholesale prices of various classes of hardwood lumber have advanced from 25 to 65 per cent in this time, a fact not true at a time of lessened demand. Another significant point is the large number of new woods which have been placed on the market, which formerly were not considered at all. A variety of timber is being eagerly sought which a few years ago was considered worthless. Every locality where hardwoods exist in sufficient quantity is being drained of its timber.

How long will the present supply hold out? Our estimates of the amount of standing hardwood timber are little better than guesses, but even presented most optimistically, there is less than 500,000,000,000 feet in the United States. Our annual cut is 25,000,000,000 to 30,000,000,000 feet. By a simple process of mathematics we find that we have at best a scant twenty years' supply of hardwood timber. A distinct difference exists between the softwood and the hardwood situation. As the eastern softwoods give out, the demand can be supplied from the West. When the hardwoods of the East are gone, all are gone, for the far West produces no hardwoods.

We must have hardwoods. Think of the industries affected. Aside from the hardwood lumber manufacturer there are the industries of cooperage, furniture making, musical instruments, vehicle manufacture, agricultural implements, car building, railroad ties, telephone and other poles, and house finishing. An actual shortage of timber will mean the paralysis of the great industries of the country. A failure of the hardwood supply would be a blight upon our industries through more than one channel.

What can be done to remedy the situation? What steps are necessary to reduce to a minimum the injurious consequences of such a shortage? This question is paramount and demands serious contemplation. The off-hand answer is that substitutes will be found to take the place of wood. Indeed great progress in this lines has been made and is worthy of all encouragement. Wood has been largely displaced in manifold instances by concrete, steel, and metal, and yet the demand for timber seems to be stimulated rather than lessened. Besides being retained for the greater number of its original uses, hardwood has also found many new ones. For many purposes no satisfactory substitutes have ever been found, and, in my opinion, never will be. The major portion of the problem yet awaits solution.

The old process of exhausting the supply of timber in a region and then seeking new fields is at an end. There are no new fields of any magnitude remaining. We cannot look to foreign countries to any material extent for there is an approaching shortage of timber in other countries as well as this and each nation must cultivate and protect its own forests. South America may play a small part but her share will not materially affect the situation. We must effect our own solution of the difficult problem.

There seems but one practical solution: the maintenance under proper forestry methods of a sufficient area of hardwoods to produce a continual supply of hardwood timber demanded by our industries.

There are two ways of doing this; one involves government preservation of forested land, the other, proper management of privately owned forest land. Repeated attempts have been made to have Congress appropriate money for the purchase of a vast forest in the White Mountains and the Appalachians. There is strong evidence that such action would be a gigantic stride in the right direction, but so far such legislation has been frustrated.

The creation of two National Forests in this state will help materially in preventing local shortage. The Arkansas, containing over 1,000,000 acres, was proclaimed by the President December 18, 1907. Since that time, with a corps of assistants, I have attempted to protect and properly manage these lands for the benefit of the public. On March 6, 1908, was created the Ozark National Forest, lying north of the Arkansas river in the Boston Mountains. Its area is about 920,000 acres, covered mostly with hardwood. These are the only two national forests containing a large proportion of hardwood timber. The unfortunate thing is that such action was not taken years ago, thus preventing the slaughter and waste of untold millions of feet of the best oak, walnut, ash and other valuable species.

The timber in these forests is not locked up. Such of it as may be removed without injury to the continuity of the forest is for sale. But no sales of thrifty timber are now being encour-

aged. In the meantime we are busy with the protection of the lands from theft and fire, trying to increase their productiveness and enhance their value to the nation.

Since practically all of the hardwood timber of the United States is in the hands of individuals and corporations, the actual solution of the problem must come from them. Such solution to be widely accepted must be financially sound.

A prime essential is economy. This implies complete utilization, intensive methods, prevention of waste. It means making the timberlands an actual part of the plant and giving them the care and consideration due such an all-important factor. It means greater care in logging to protect the young trees, the future of the lumber industry. It means providing for second and subsequent cuts. It may mean an expenditure to cull out inferior species and stimulate the best. It means, most emphatically, protection of timberlands from fire and other destructive agencies to follow or accompany the lumbering operations of today. It may involve planting, artificial re-stocking. There is plenty of land to grow all the timber needed, and unfit for other purposes. Why not convert it from waste to timber producing? Why not have thousands of timber growing instead of weeds and culls? Why not timberland instead of woodland? Here is your solution, and the history of other nations shows it to be the only solution.

To this end there is need for organization and extensive co-operation.

The problem, gentlemen, is yours. You must work together to effect a solution. Knowing the resourcefulness of the American people in times of emergency, there is probably no need of the fear for the result.

There was some disposition to take issue with Mr. Record by members of the association, as to this last view but he explained his position by saying that his suggestion did not exclude the small manufacturer, where he was working with others, but only where he undertook to stem the tide by himself, often finding that he would have to unload his product on a market already glutted or depressed in price for some other reason.

The general discussion following indicated that the hardwood men desired to assimilate as much as possible of the valuable matter in Mr. Record's suggestions in order that the methods of conservation might be put into practice by private owners.

Before adjournment the following resolutions were passed:

"Whereas, The manufacturers of hardwood in Arkansas today find that their interests can be further protected by mutual organization, and that added interest is shown by many hardwood manufacturers becoming members of the association,

"Therefore, Be it resolved, that future work to be outlined for our state development should be taken up in sections, and that meetings be held in these various sections at stated intervals, attended by our state officers; that railroad subjects and tariffs be discussed, in their relation to the hardwood industry.

"Be it further resolved, that statistics be gathered and disseminated among the manufacturing interests, relative to stocks on hand, those wanted and the values of same.

"And, further, that it is the endeavor of the association to call all hardwood manufacturers in the state join us, and that every member assist in the efforts above mentioned.

"L. LIPPMAN, President.
"Geo. R. HAYES, Secretary.

Thanks were extended the Board of Trade and the Hotel Marion for courtesies extended, and a vote of thanks was extended Secretary Doster and Supervisor Record. Both of these gentlemen were made honorary members of the association, as were also representatives of the Hardwood Record and the Southern Lumberman.

Great interest was shown in the exhibit of Mr. Doster of the lumber gauge that was named after him.

E. C. Lippman proposed a resolution inviting the Hoo-Hoo to hold their next annual meeting at Hot Springs, Ark.; the resolution was passed with enthusiasm, and is as follows:

"To the Honorable Order of Hoo-Hoo, assembled at Chicago, September 9, 1908: Be it

"Resolved, That as this state, so dear to lumbermen and so important a factor to the producer on account of its volume of lumber products, both in hard and soft woods, and is, more so, the humble birthplace of your order, which has grown to international greatness; and also, never having been honored with an annual meeting; and, furthermore, geographically representing the direct heart of Hoo-Hoo-Dom. Be it

"Resolved in session today that we respectfully invite your consideration for the annual meeting to be held in 1909 at Hot Springs, Ark. This dear old state will welcome you with open arms in its entirety, and will offer you a meeting place, one of the most remarkable, as well as the best adapted for a convention of this size and importance. Furthermore,

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be submitted to the snark of the universe and to each member of the supreme nine."

After adjournment a group picture of a part of the association was made and the convention closed with a decided advance having been made in the cementing of hardwood interests for mutual benefit in Arkansas.

Among those attending were: E. C. Lippman, Tupelo, Ark.; L. Lippman, Newport; J. W. Ginger, Little Rock; Cass M. Shaw, Dardanelle; F. D. McCallen, Weldon; E. D. Byrne, Junction City; A. H. Coueh, Traskwood; J. A. Bowman, Little Rock; G. M. Thomas, Little Rock; Samuel J. Record, Mena; T. J. Emmerson Eldorado; Lewis Doster, Nashville, Tenn.; John Cooper, Indianapolis; J. L. Jones, Little Rock; Fred Van Wagener, Kerr; W. C. Birkmire, Erie, Pa.; George R. Hayes, Newport; J. H. Fry, Atkins, Ark.; Forrest A. Garrett, Chicago, and others.

Seventeenth Annual of Hoo-Hoo.

As the RECORD goes to press the big annual convention of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo is in session in this city. The program is being carried out in accordance with the scheme outlined in the last issue of the RECORD.

The attendance at this convention is probably the largest gathering that Hoo-Hoo ever had. The weather is faultless and everyone is having the best sort of a time.

The printing of the details of the proceedings of necessity is deferred until next issue of the RECORD.

The following is the annual address of Snark Bonner:

Address by Snark Bonner.

As I stand before you today, with the record of the year's work finished and the books closed, several incidents of that record come to mind as sources of special pride and gratification. In some respects, the past year has been the most trying and the most unusual of any similar period since time was first measured off from Annual and segregated into dates, epochs and ages. We have all passed through a time of tribulation. We have endured the strain of commercial stress and have undergone the hardships of a financial situation as puzzling as it was painful.

When we went home from the last annual meeting, prospects were bright for an unusually good year in the business world and along the line of industrial development. Everybody was busy and nearly everybody was prosperous. Many plans for commercial expansion were under

[illegible] Hoo-Hoo year well started. [illegible] before the most extraordinary conditions came about in the financial world that has ever been recorded in the history of mankind. With the passing [illegible] material wealth as [illegible] and hope with prices high and with the people busy and cheerful, disturbed by prospects of war, change in politics, debased currency or other terrors—all of a sudden, out of a clear and smiling sky, burst a financial cyclone which carried destruction to many prominent business institutions, drove a number of eminent financiers to suicide, crippled numerous substantial concerns and even investors into a swift paralysis. Out of this condition of "chaos and old night," the Great Sacred Black Cat emerged, not a hair turned, not a whisker singed. He came with every claw in all of his nine lives intact, his brow "bludgeoned but unbowed," his tail curled in defiance of fate. He sat himself on the back fence today, and his blessing rests upon this meeting. He has come for consultation. His services has extended, and no longer we has he an interest. Few business enterprises are able to show at the end of so strenuous a period, a bank account as little impaired as is that of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo.

The lumbermen of this country have weathered the storm bravely and well. They are a sensible, level-headed class—not anywise in fact due to several causes, no doubt. They catch the inspiration of the trees and of the great outof-doors. They are not heartened by the realization that their actual industry rests upon real value, actual worth. Many people have but a vague idea of what constitutes "intrinsic" value. Intrinsic value existed on the back fence today, and his blessing rests upon this meeting. He has come for consultation. His services has extended, and no longer we has he an interest. Few business enterprises are able to show at the end of so strenuous a period, a bank account as little impaired as is that of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo.

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for a broadening of views. It is better, in my judgment, that a few concentrations of this character be held during the year, than for numerous ill-prepared and hurriedly arranged concentrations to take place, where the initiation is but poorly administered and the eligibility clause not rightly interpreted. First, last and always, we want quality in work and in the character of the concatenations, as well as quality in the matter of membership. One careless or slipshod concatenation is a potent factor for ill; the memory of it lingers long in the minds of those who attend, and the news of its bad features spreads as on the wings of the wireless. The initiation of an unworthy candidate or concatenation is likewise widely disseminated—the members go home and tell of the good time they had, the excellence of the work and the general superiority of the arrangements. A "good" concatenation does not necessarily mean an expensive affair—it does not imply an elaborate feast nor an effort on part of the Vicegerent to permanently eliminate the sense of thirst by administering a "cure" in allopathic quantities. It does mean that work should be conducted on a high plane and the entertainment be kept free from objectionable features.

Some of the concatenations held during the year were notable for their novel methods and the introduction of new ideas. One of these meetings resulted in the formation of a state organization of Texas, with a permanent institution, and which, it is hoped, will prove a power for good. The concatenation referred to occurred at Waco, and from it the organization which grew out of it is the Texas Hoo Hoo and Lumbermen's Club. This organization is by no means to take the place nor usurp the powers of the parent order—its object is to cooperate with Hoo-Hoo and to further the latters interests by bringing the membership of Texas into a closer affiliation. Texas has a membership of more than fifteen hundred. It is the aim of the state organization to make of them a more effective organization for the good of the Texas Hoo Hoo and Lumbermen's Club consists of every member of Hoo-Hoo in good standing in the state, and they will hold meetings semi-annually, probably in connection with the lumber association meeting, or coincident with some other feature which brings together the lumbermen of the Southwest.

One of the features of this year's record is the return to the old form of handbook. The getting out of this book is the biggest single item of expense in connection with the conduct of the order. For the sake of reducing the cost to the order, the experiment was made of printing the names in the back part of the handbook. The experiment was a success so far as the decreased cost was concerned, but the members did not seem to like the handbook in that form. They claimed that it was not so convenient for reference purposes, and at the annual meeting last year the old form of handbook was again adopted. It is a very handy and practicable directory of the membership, and it is one of the biggest little books in the world. The work of compiling and getting the addresses accurately listed is a tedious and complicated task. As soon as the handbook is published we are making corrections for the next handbook begins. Many of the members change their addresses several times a year. And consequently it is necessary for the supreme scrivenoter of these changes. It is very important that each member should keep the scrivenoter advised of changes in business or address, to the end that the handbook may constitute a reliable directory. In this day of cheap postage there is small excuse for neglect in this connection. It should be a matter of pride to the membership to have the handbook accurate. It cannot be accurate unless every member is faithful in the matter of notifying the scrivenoter concerning changes of business or location. This is a duty which you owe to the entire order, as well as to yourself and to the scrivenoter. That officer is supposed to be a man of at least average intelligence, but he is not endowed with supernatural qualities—he is not a mind reader, and he fails to register thought waves and "telepathic" communications. His work requires definite written instructions in regard to changes, both of residence and business connections. It is the duty of the members to see that he receives such information.

My recommendations are very few—in fact, few recommendations are necessary, because of the fact that former snarks have so closely watched the interests of the order, and Hoo-Hoo has considered their recommendations so thoroughly that, as an organization, it is almost perfect. But I feel it my duty to refer to the suggestion emanating in Arkansas for a memorial building at Gurdon, to mark the birthplace of Hoo-Hoo. The order should take much time for consideration before acting on a matter of such magnitude, and consider it from every viewpoint. The cost of the building, and the expense of keeping it up would require more money than we could easily raise, and after a while it would become practically valueless. However, I would recommend that an appropriate monument, or memorial tablet, be inserted in the walls of the new building that is going up on the site of the old hotel. I think what money we have can be more advantageously spent by helping out such enterprises as our brothers of Indianapolis, lone-handed, have undertaken in the erection of a little "house on Hoo-Hoo," out at the fresh air camp for sick babies. This "House of Hoo-Hoo" proposes to be only a little frame cottage, costing a few hundred dollars, but having back of it a small fund necessary to keep it supplied with beds, cots, and a nurse to look after the little inmates. It seems to me that Hoo-Hoo in this way would do more to perpetuate a worthy memory of its existence than by the erection of any stone or metal monument.

I feel that I cannot well close this address without expressing my appreciation for the uniform courtesies shown me by the members of Hoo-Hoo, and also the members of the Supreme Nine. I refer particularly to our Supreme Scrivenoter, Mr. James H. Baird. My duties as snark have been made comparatively easy from the fact that I have had the benefit of his hard experience, and many a question, perplexing to me, was made simple by a suggestion from him; and the cheerful manner in which he lent his assistance has made our relations most pleasant. I am sure, also, if you conclude that my administration has been a success, give a large portion of the credit to the loyal support and aid the Supreme Nine for their hearty co-operation.

In conclusion, I must express my pleasure in being honored with the seventeenth Hoo-Hoo annual, and in this great city whose splendid hospitality we are to enjoy and whose cordial reception we most heartily appreciate. Chicago is the foremost giant of the western world—a city of dominating strength and power, a city of wonderful vitality and force. Chicago is almost the youngest of cities as Hoo-Hoo is unique among fraternal orders. One city differeth from another city in glory, and each possesses some characteristics peculiarly its own. The members of Hoo-Hoo have traveled enough to have acquired a nice discrimination in cities the fact that Chicago is situated on a lake appeals to us with special force, and that this in itself, is an unusual feature of cities. But we have somehow taken into the habit of holding our meetings in cities where the weather is largely enough, as cuts are not supposed to enjoy getting wet. In Norfolk, in 1901, we were but a short distance from the sea; in Portland, in 1905, we were amid, with Lake Erie in front, and not far from the mighty Columbia and the broad Pacific. Still further back, in 1898, we were in Savannah, with Lake Erie in the background. And yet longer ago, we held an annual in Detroit. At Atlantic City last September, we had an invitation to go to Atlanta, but declined because there is no water there. Also because the matchless eloquence of the Chicago delegation thrilled us with tales of Chicago's glory and fame, and awakened a longing to become your guests, to behold the wonders of your superb city, to enjoy with you the special entertainment and peculiar delights which Chicago can alone provide.

Below will be found an abstract of the report of Scrivenoter Baird:

Scrivenoter's Report.

Our receipts and disbursement for the Hoo-Hoo year ending September 1, 1908, have been as follows, my books closing with the close of business September 1:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1907	$13,127.06
Dues	10,110.59
Imminent distress fund	599.39
Merchandise (pins, buttons, etc., sold)	1,027.51
Concatenations	8,405.27
Grip tags sold	15.75
Office fixtures	10.00
Life membership fees	10.00
Reinstatement fees	11.76
Honorary membership fees	180.00
Interest on deposit	122.51
Total	$42,811.78

DISBURSEMENTS.

Imminent distress fund	$ 964.52
Mdse. (pins, buttons, etc., bought)	4,403.05
Concatenation (refund)	26.58
Petty expense	221.04
Postage and registered mail	2,696.61
Printing	1,978.30
Trunk equipment and supplies	918.15
Scrivenoter's clerical help	3,665.76
Express	643.51
Grip tags bought	32.85
Cuts and electros	411.84
Good of order	267.78
Annual meeting, 1907	194.38
Scrivenoter's salary	2,499.96
Traveling expense	505.40
Telegraph account	166.92
Rent account	638.00
House of Ancients	826.09
Insurance account	27.00
Printing "The Bulletin"	6,437.23
Office fixtures	15.00
Storage	4.85
Premium on Scrivenoter's bond	50.00
Handbook and Supplement	1,560.00
Snark's office, 1906	75.00
Printing equipment and supplies	463.51
Balance on hand	10,240.29
Total	$42,811.78

Attention is called to the fact that in this balance is embraced balance to the credit of the imminent distress fund amounting to $4,589.17, leaving as an actual free balance to the general fund $5,651.12.

The vouchers covering all the above disbursements including my records are always here for the examination of any one interested.

THE EFFECTS OF THE PANIC.

The above figures give an idea of the extent to which the panic and resulting depression in all branches of the lumber business and its allied lines have affected Hoo-Hoo. Our receipts from all sources for the year, as compared with last year, show a falling off of $3,000.81. A considerable part of this, however, is in the decrease of receipts to the imminent distress fund. This fund having still, as will be seen, a comfortable balance to its credit, no calls for contributions have been made during the past year, and the only receipts have been occasional purely voluntary contributions. As a matter of fact most of the receipts to this fund shown for this year are loans repaid, and which have been credited back to the fund. A material falling off in receipts is shown in proceeds from concatenations. The figures begin $8,405.27 for the past year as compared with $11,285.15 for the year preceding, a falling off of $2,879.88. Later along in this report figures will appear showing a corresponding decrease in the number of concatenations held and number of men initiated. For the first time since 1902 have we failed to reach our previous records for the order's activity in number of men initiated, and for the first time since 1896 have we failed each succeeding year to show a net gain, with the exception of the years 1894 and 1895.

I take it that this retardation of our progress, and this falling off in our receipts, is no more than we could reasonably expect under the conditions that have prevailed, and are not to be taken as indicative of any decrease in Hoo-Hoo interest or activity. The fact that the time we were getting started on work for the year the panic came like a thunderclap out of a clear sky affected the volume of business, in my judgment, more than the lumber business. Our Hoo-Hoo work met with an almost total cessation for a period of about two months. It would have been wellnigh impossible to hold a satisfactory concatenation in any part of the country during the midst of the unsettlement and depression, and no great effort was made to urge our vicegerents to activity until the first of the calendar year. I am glad to say I feel gratified at the work we have been able to accomplish, and particularly gratified at the way dues receipts have held up. Our first call for dues came out in the midst of the panic, was very unproductive of results as compared with previous years, but subsequent calls the money has come more promptly delayed until a long time after the advent of the new year brought in good results, and the collections during the last three or four months, under the third call sent out, have not shown so far as I can detect, any material falling off from prior years, relative numerical membership considered.

I think on the whole we have ample grounds for all the snark has said, in congratulating ourselves on the fact that Hoo-Hoo passed the hard times. We emerge from the period of stress with the largest cash balance ever reported except last year. We have not decreased any of our activities in the least, and in the face of legislation at our Atlantic City meeting which caused some considerable trouble we have not only made a great number of letters speaking favorably of the change made, and my judgment is that despite its cost it has given general satisfaction. Supplement No. 1 to this book has just been mailed, bringing the membership list fairly up to date.

OUR DISTRESS FUND.

It will be observed also that our disbursements from this fund are materially later than those of last year, while our receipts to this fund, as already noticed, have been very light. As was to have been expected, we were besieged during the worst of the panic with requests for assistance from the distress fund. Many of these were quite outside the intent and purposes of the fund, being required to assistance in the nature of ordinary commercial loans for the relief of business embarrassment. Of course all such loans were declined and while I am pretty

sure that we have not escaped being imposed upon in the matter of a small disbursement made to one brother. I feel sure that the disbursements have been held down to genuine cases of abject distress where but for our assistance actual suffering for the necessaries of life would have followed. I call to mind the case of a Louisiana brother whose wife and baby girl were horribly burned and whose hospital and doctor bills were paid, to his very great comfort and assistance. The man is now at work and in a position to soon liquidate his loan. Two other loans of small amounts, made during the midst of the strike, have been paid in full. Another striking case of distress coming before us during the year was that of a Michigan brother who lost both his lower limbs in a railroad accident, being thereby hopelessly incapacitated to earn a living for himself and family unless artificial limbs could be secured. This largest disbursement during the year was a loan to this man on the investigation and report of Brother E. A. Johnson. The injured man has secured the limbs and writes enthusiastically of the effective use a very little practice has already enabled him to make of them.

Property of the Order.

Two years ago at Oklahoma City, acting under instructions of the preceding meeting at Portland, I submitted a closely detailed report of the property of the order in my hands, a copy of which report I have before me, and to which I alluded at some length in my report read at Huntsville City one year ago. As this document is tediously long, I will not read it new unless requested, deeming it sufficient to say that nothing of a permanent commercial value in the way of assets has been added to the possessions of the order other than as indicated in the four items of the above annual stricken blank ceiling, equipment and supplies, suits and electros, office fixtures, and printing material and supplies. The disbursements under these headings have not been large except in trunk equipment and supplies. The expenditures under this head for the year cover eight new trunks which I have purchased at Atlantic City to increase our put in commission. We have hardly needed the additional trunks during the course of the year in handling the decreased number of initiations, but they are in good order and will come in handy by the future. Cuts and electros secured consisting of permanent use of the order. Expenditures under this head are for half-tone portrait cuts and other cuts used in the Bulletin, with an occasional cut to be used on printed matter sent out by vicegerents. Office fixtures do constitute an asset of value, all the property we have purchased since the office has been in Nashville being of a durable and handsome character. The expenditure made under this head for the year past went for a check protector. It will be noticed that we received $40 this year on this account. This came from the sale of one of the old filing cases discarded when we adopted our vertical system of filing. Expenditures made under the head of printing material and equipment are for type and other printing material used in getting out the handbook. We continue to accumulate this material, and on account of the special purpose for which it is purchased I fear it is of no great commercial value.

Concatenations.

I append below a statement of the number of concatenations held and number of men initiated since the beginning, to the end that the comparative figures may be before all members:

1892	1 concatenations	156 men
1893	28 concatenations	458 men
1894	87 concatenations	1,350 men
1895	131 concatenations	1,352 men
1896	62 concatenations	825 men
1897	68 concatenations	887 men
1898	71 concatenations	756 men
1899	No concatenations	
1900	83 concatenations	993 men
1901	30 concatenations	315 men
1902	57 concatenations	711 men
1903	109 concatenations	1,145 men
1904	119 concatenations	1,309 men
1905	125 concatenations	1,381 men
1906	157 concatenations	1,570 men
1907	160 concatenations	1,766 men
1908	93 concatenations	1,300 men

Record of Vicegerents' Work.

Credit for the largest number of concatenations during the year goes to Vicegerent C. C. Bradenbaugh of the northern district of Texas, who has held four concatenations and initiated 130 regular and one honorary members; second, Vicegerent Beall Foster of the western district of Washington, three concatenations and ninety-three initiates; third, Vicegerent W. M. Baugh of the southern district of Texas, two concatenations and eighty-three initiates; fifth, Vicegerent J. F. Gresley of the state of Nevada, one concatenation and seventy-six initiates; closely followed by Vicegerent W. E. Wheless of the northern district of Louisiana, who has three concatenations and seventy-two initiates.

Vicegerent Gresley is due credit for very active and efficient effort put forth in raising within his district a generous sum for the relief of sufferers from a disastrous cyclone.

Two honorary members have been taken in during the year by Vicegerent Bradenbaugh of the northern district of Texas, as mentioned above, and the other by Vicegerent J. F. Davis of the eastern district of Louisiana. Six life members have been initiated, four by Vicegerent H. C. Dinkins of the Republic of Mexico and two by Vicegerent S. N. Acree of the southern district of Mississippi.

Deceased.

The list of members whose death was reported to me during the year numbers 116. I do not imagine that it is at all complete, as I feel sure that many deaths occur which are not reported to me. As it is, however, the list is a sorrowfully long one and includes the names of members who have been with us at almost every annual meeting since I have been scrivenoter, and whose presence have never failed to add wisdom to our councils and weight to our gathering. I have been peculiarly pained to record the name of Col. A. D. McLeod, whose death I am sure brings a sense of personal loss to all who have been present at our annual meetings.

Resignations.

Another evidence of the hard times is no doubt shown in the unusual number of resignations recorded. The figures for the year under review are 116 as compared with sixty-two for last year. While many of these resignations have come to me with the frank statement that the member by reason of serious business losses does not feel himself able to pay even the small sum that Hoo Hoo imposes, a larger number of the resignations are from men who have grown old and who are permanently out of all business pursuits. I seldom find in the list of resignations the name of any of those familiar as attendants at our annual meetings.

In Conclusion.

Snark Bonner has so admirably covered all matters likely to come before us for discussion as to leave me little to say in the way of recommendations on the routine work of the order. Our system of card admission, adopted at Oklahoma City two years ago, has worked, in my judgment, one of the very best steps we have ever taken, and has been an effective means of collecting from two years' delinquents long in arrears. In checking up the reports of members present at concatenations, however, I have found quite a number from whom no collection of dues was expected in consideration of which our vicegerents have not been as firm as they should be in excluding members who, without having special exemption, have neglected or declined to pay the acting scrivenoter of the concatenation the one years' dues demanded. The rule is that the member without the card must pay one year's dues. He may owe more than this, and if so he is billed for the balance when the report of the concatenation comes to the scrivenoter's office. No man, therefore, is denied admission merely because he has not a card. He is given an easy alternative, and if he has neglected to "send on for home" his card, the amount he is required to pay is no burden and is credited on his account for a subsequent year. The plan is working well, but I am inclined to so little that is drastic it should be entered to the letter on every occasion. Let it be understood that no "dead" or "sick" money is requisite to admission, and few members will have any protest to offer or will fail to discharge the implied obligation assumed of promptly paying whatever balance may be due.

I have, as so many times before, to thank my fellow officers for the heartiest and most unstinting cooperation in carrying on the business of the order, and our many vicegerents for their loyal and hearty which alone makes success possible. Respectfully submitted,

J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter.

Woods Radial Knife Setting Gauge.

It goes without saying that good work on a planer depends first last, and all the time, on the cutter-head for it's the cutter-head that does the actual work, the rest of the machine merely feeds the stock to it and takes it away. An undersized head, poor knives, improper grinding, incorrect setting and imperfect truing or jointing all have a share in turning out poor work. Any one of these bad features in the cutter-head may offset all the good points in the best machine.

The idea of the S. A. Woods Machine Company has been to make the best machine that constant study and constant improvement, the best tools, the best materials, and the best workmen, could produce. But more than this, they have centered attention on the cutter-head, have devised methods for giving it perfect running balance, have always selected the finest steel for the knives, and are now making possible the use of the high-speed steels; have for years built special knife grinders that insure perfect accuracy in the knives themselves, and last of all, have devised a Radial Knife Setting Gauge that insures equal accuracy in their setting, preparatory to the final process of truing by means of the Woods Truing Devices while the head is running at full speed.

Correctly set knives must of necessity have all corresponding points of the cutting edges at exactly the same distance from the center of the head. This is true, no matter what the form of the knives or the accuracy of the cutter-head. To secure such exactness, measurement must be made from the center of the head, but not from the lip of the knife or from some other part of the machine. By its ingenious design, absolutely accurate setting is insured by the Radial Gauge which may be rotated about the head.

Realizing that touch is far more sensitive than sight—that you can feel a difference of a thousandth of an inch while you can scarcely see a difference ten or twenty times as great—this gauge utilizes the former of the human faculties in its use. In effect, it is a specially designed form of calipers. The construction and use of this gauge are clearly shown in the accompanying illustrations. It consists essentially of two curved arms connected by a shaft. The arms hook over the journals at each end of the head. Springs, easily manipulated by the thumbs, provide quick and secure means of locking the gauge in position. Upon the shaft are two setting rollers which have a close sliding fit thereon. The large circular portions of the rollers are for setting straight knives; the smaller for hollow backing cutters and to give proper projection beyond the surfacing knives; the rounded edge is for beading bits. Adjusting screws are provided at the ends of the arms to maintain the accuracy of the gauge or to change the size of the cutting circle. Evidently, as the gauge is revolved about the head, the gauge shaft always remains parallel to and at the same distance from the center of the cutting shaft.

When applied these springs are released, the arms are hooked over the shaft between the cutter-head and the journal boxes and clamped by snapping the springs back into their catches. A knife is lightly clamped upon the cutter-head, and the gauge having been properly adjusted the rollers are passed by the knife edge, which is then gently pushed back to an exact distance from the center of the head. Here it is more tightly clamped while the other knives are similarly set. When all are thus adjusted so as to revolve in exactly the same cutting circle, all holding bolts are firmly set.

Heading and hollow backing knives are set in a similar manner.

The proper use of this Radial Gauge will be found to give a setting that is more accurate than any previously devised method, and will produce equally good results on knives with an under-bevel as on those without, regardless of the extent of the bevel, or even whether all are beveled alike. This is a result impossible to obtain by any method of measuring from the lip of the head or from any fixed gauges attached to the head.

This type of gauge is furnished with all of the machines manufactured by the S. A. Woods Machine Company of Boston. In connection with the truing devices extensively applied to their machines by the same company, the radial gauge makes possible such accuracy of setting and the maintenance of such sharp cutting edges as to absolutely insure equal cutting by all of the knives. This in turn insures finer finish and faster feed.

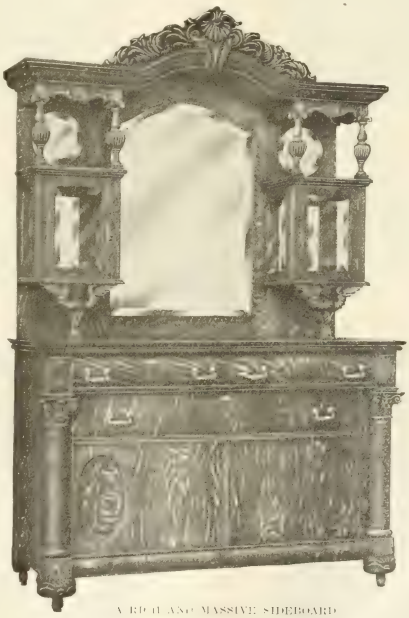
UTILIZATION OF HARDWOODS.

ARTICLE XII.

Sideboards and Buffets.

A hand-carved solid mahogany table is without doubt a decided adornment to any dining-room or banquet hall, but upon entering such a room one is apt to be even more impressed by the magnificent sideboard or buffet which is invariably its companion piece. Some of these are of massive design and command interest chiefly by their appearance of great stability. Others of more exquisite workmanship are beautiful because of apparent fragility and their delicacy of design. Of course this preference is principally a matter of personal taste, but there are so many different types of both sideboards and buffets upon the market today that even the most exacting taste can be readily satisfied.

This large variety of types is naturally found in any piece of furniture where individuality of construction is not only more essential than in a table, for instance, but is also more easily obtained. This is explained by the fact that a sideboard is larger than a table, thus giving more room for variation and also because more decorative materials, such as mirrors and glass panels, may be employed in its construction. Thus a sideboard occupies a prominent position in the house.



A RICH AND MASSIVE SIDEBOARD.

The wood used in the manufacture of sideboards, buffets, china closets and serving tables—for these all belong in the same class—is usually of the very best grades that can be obtained. Selected quarter-sawed white oak is employed more extensively than all other kinds put together for, although many mahogany sideboards are made, the principal call for them is from customers who wish to match other furniture in the dining-room; and as mahogany furniture is used by comparatively few people it would not pay a large manufacturer to cater to this trade alone. On the other hand, a well-finished piece of quarter-sawed oak, which plainly shows the handsome grain, is, in many respects, as attractive as the more somber-colored mahogany and is so much less expensive that it is within the reach of all. Of course birch is used more or less as an imitation of mahogany, and in some cases the cheaper woods, such as gum, are made use of for unexposed backs; but frequently oak is employed throughout the entire piece.

As in the manufacture of all other kinds of furniture, the dry-kiln plays an important part in the making of a first-class sideboard. Kiln-drying is the first of the many processes through which the lumber must pass before the finished article is turned out. The dry-kilns are usually fitted out with large sliding doors which separate them from the factory at one end and the lumber yard at the other. A wide track runs from the yard through the kiln to the factory and the trucks which run on this track are loaded in the yard, pushed into the kiln, where the lumber is thoroughly dried, and then pushed into the factory and unloaded for future use. A number of weeks or even months elapse before a load which entered at one end emerges at the other, so that there is no question about the boards being thoroughly dried. This same principle with slightly varying characteristics is employed almost exclusively by all manufacturers.

The next step is a comparatively simple one, for the boards are cut into the desired lengths, breadths and thicknesses by means of the various saws. This work is particularly heavy in making sideboards or buffets, for, unlike desks or chairs, very little dimension stock is used, so that all of this work has to be done at the factory itself.

Next comes the scroll and millwork. This includes the making of all those "fancy" pieces of wood which are used with such pleasing effect in decorating the different parts of the sideboards. These pieces are shaped by means of sharp-toothed cutters, and innumerable designs, some of which are very pretty, may be made, depending chiefly upon the ability of the operator to follow a given pattern. Along this same line, though of vastly more intricate workmanship, is the hand carving. This work is done by skilled laborers and has a certain individuality about it which stamps it at once as different from the machine-made product. All of the better class sideboards have more or less hand-carved decorations upon them, and in fact, this is one feature that distinguishes the numerous grades.

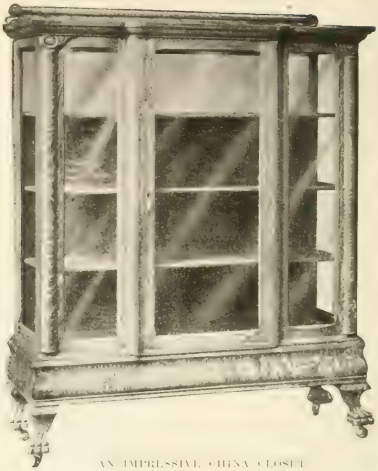
Veneering is also of considerable importance in sideboard manufacturing, for nearly all the more beautiful wood effects are obtained by means of it. Some of the laity have the idea that wood which is veneered is but a cheap imitation; but all lumbermen know that this is far from being the case. In fact, the ordinary piece of veneering, considering the additional labor pertaining to it and the stability it gives, is worth more and often costs the manufacturer more than would a solid piece of lumber. The "swell" and other curved effects seen on many sideboards are obtained by sawing and bending the lumber into these shapes, and then gluing on veneer.

The next step is the assembling of the parts in a rough form, preparatory to sandpapering. The different pieces are fastened together with wooden joints or large screws, and soon the sideboard begins to assume a more workmanlike aspect. The bottoms and tops are made separately and are not put together until later. The sides, tops and other portions are next thoroughly sandpapered, though, of course, some of this work has previously been accomplished. The drawers are fitted together and put in their proper positions, as are the doors if this particular type happens to have them. In short, all of the many little things which must be accomplished before the sideboard is ready for final treatment are attended to at this stage of the operation.

After all the parts have been fitted together and placed in their proper places, the entire article is again gone over with sandpaper and thoroughly rubbed down. It is taken to the varnishing room to receive its [illegible]



EXQUISITELY FINISHED BUFFET



AN IMPRESSIVE CHINA CLOSET

...ers much as receives several others, the ...ber depending upon the grade of goods be...ng turned out. Most of the cheaper pat...terns have a gloss finish, while the more ex...pensive pieces are usually polished, the ... ... ergy.

Staining does not play as important a part ... the manufacture of sideboards and buf...fets as in other furniture in which cheaper ... are made to imitate the better ones, but often cherry and birch are stained in imitation of mahogany and if the "artist" is particularly clever the resemblance is so marked that even an expert is often deceived



AN ELABORATE BUFFET



A HANDSOME SIDEBOARD

by it, especially if the operation has been recently completed. All of this kind of work is, of course, done by hand, and as it is the last operation before storage or shipment, a great deal of care is exercised in these finishing touches.

The cuts shown in connection with this article illustrate admirably several of the types described. The massive sideboard, weighing nearly 500 pounds, has some beautiful hand-carved decorations upon it, and also utilizes five mirrors and six clear beveled plate glasses in the cabinets. The other sideboard shows what beautiful effects may be obtained with quarter-sawed veneered oak. The two buffets also bring out the beauty of the wood as well as the various uses to which plate glass may be put; while the china closet illustrates how elegance goes hand in hand with simplicity. All of these cuts show in a small way the kind of work done by the well-known Olbrich & Golbeck Company of this city, to whom the RECORD is indebted for illustrations shown.

CLARENCE HOWELL JR.

Preserve the Forests.

It was a faint and far-off cry at first, but now the shout of "Preserve the forests" can be distinctly heard throughout the land. This is well, for there was, and now is, great danger of their complete destruction. But may we not ask if that cry of alarm covers all that is required? Preserve the forests! Yes; that means to save them and keep them intact. But is that enough? Is it sufficient? We must realize that the cry has a different signification in the minds of some of those who join in it. One interprets it to mean, "Stop cutting down the trees, leave them alone, they are too sacred to have the profane hands of the lumberman laid upon them." Another deems it to mean "Cut and use them conservatively; cut only the mature trees, and do it in such a manner that the natural growth shall maintain the needed supply of forest products in perpetuity."

Here, then, are two plans, two widely separated schemes of forest treatment before the people of this country for consideration. Both cannot be right. Is either of them so? If not what is best?

If the supply of forest products is the paramount aim and purpose of forest maintenance —and it certainly should be—there is no call to now discuss the first proposition. We cannot do without forest products. Such a course would at once precipitate a timber famine which, in any event, will come all too soon. It would simply be an exhibition of sentiment gone mad.

But the other view may well be discussed—for it is largely entertained—to see whether it covers all that is needed, to see if our present area of virgin and second-growth forests can, by the method suggested, be made to produce what the people need; and, further, to see what more should be done if they cannot. That all this should be known every practical business instinct and conception testify and demand. It is an important question and, unfortunately, one little understood, for it is new, and there has been slight effort to determine it. The recent announcement of a possible exhaustion of our timber supply in the near future has dazed and bewildered our people. With the great mass of people forest reproduction and maintenance are profound and deep mysteries, and they have accepted the theories named without much examination, and largely as their fancy dictated. As Nature has thus far provided the forests so she will do for the future, is their thought —feeling all the while that there is no need for any action. To them it is hardly conceivable that our forests will not last forever. Have we not always declared that they were inexhaustible?

Facing this condition of the public mind will it not be well to consider the case without wild, unreasonable denunciation of those who are accused of having been largely responsible for the destruction of our forests when the poor fellows cut everything they could sell—or, on the other hand, to hug the delusive phantom of their continued use, with restoration by unaided natural processes alone?

Efforts have been made by the Forest Service and the Census Bureau at Washington to secure data covering the amount of standing timber yet remaining in our country, together with the annual consumption. Could this information be accurately obtained it would give an approximate idea of how long our supply will last. But there has been, from the very nature of the case, only partial success in this matter, and much uncertainty is freely admitted. Except the amount of sawed lumber reported as turned out by the mills in 1906—which was 37,550,736,000 board feet—the information and estimates secured can be considered as approximate only. Still, enough has been learned to show that we are consuming our forests faster than their natural growth can replace. It is estimated that we are consuming in one year as much as grows in three, thus each year accelerating the speed of their destruction. It is further deemed probable that our present forests will not, at the present rate of consumption, last more than twenty-five or thirty years, and that the end of the hardwood supply will be reached inside of twenty years. That is certainly discouraging; but we must recognize it and also recognize the further fact that our population is rapidly increasing and that there are new uses and new demands for wood, never before known, coming to the front.

Now, in the light of all this, approximate only as it partially is, is it not safe, is it not fair to conclude that our present forests, no matter how well cared for, cannot be deemed secure from exhaustion in the near future? Can any treatment increase their yield threefold?—and it should be more to provide for increase of population and new uses of wood. Is it not plain that there should be not only an increase of production of present forests, but a large increase of area that shall be productive in the not far distant future? Can any other conclusion be reasonably arrived at?

But offhand conclusions should not satisfy; there should be something specific, something of known facts—and these are not wanting. In considering the case it will not be necessary to roam over the whole domain of forestry. The hardwood side will suffice; but it may be added that what is true of that is true of the remainder.

It should be remembered that the most valuable and most used species of hardwoods in our country grow almost exclusively within our borders. So far as a commercial supply is concerned we can depend on no other country for hickory, oak, ash, poplar, black walnut, chestnut, elm and the gums. To these we could very well add maple; but, leaving that out, the species named produced in 1906, 6,867,861,000 board feet, or 79 per cent of the total cut of hardwood from the saw, to say nothing of the oak and chestnut used for railroad ties, telegraph, telephone, electric light and trolley line poles and cooperage. Can our hardwood forests sustain this drain upon them without we greatly increase their area? How long will the supply of mature trees, trees large enough for the saw, last? That is an important question, for, be it known, not one of the species named, except chestnut and, in certain locations, ash, can be expected to grow trees large enough for the saw from seed under 80 to 100 years, and the chestnut will not do it under 75 years. This is not guesswork; it is from actual and long continued counting of annual rings and the averages taken. The average of chestnut large enough for a standard forty-foot telegraph pole is from 50 to 55 years, according to soil in which it may grow, and but few white oaks will make a standard tie under that age.

Nor can any of these, except chestnut and, slightly, oak be depended upon to send up sprouts from cut or decaying stumps. After a few years our supply of hardwood must come from young and immature trees now standing in our forests or from seeds sown. From a long and careful observation of forest conditions in our country, observations made, in part, to confirm an early belief that natural reforestation could be depended upon, I am forced to say, and say it with all the emphasis possible, that to depend upon the young growth which may be found standing on 95 per cent of our forests is to lean upon a broken reed. And, furthermore, there must be seed sown in some other way than by natural process to provide for the future. Nature cannot satisfactorily accomplish seed sowing under the changed conditions which inevitably must result from cutting the mature trees.

Observing ones know that to grow a tree tall, straight and clean of limbs—which must be the case if good lumber is to be produced—it must be crowded, and thus deprived of light, in its early life, so as to compel it to reach upward to obtain that light and, hence, drop its lower limbs from practical starvation and decay. But few trees grown in the open from early life are suitable for saw logs, and what must be the condition of young trees in a virgin forest when the mature ones are removed, providing any such may exist there, which is by no means certain? If any one will devote the time and labor that should be given such an important matter, and go over the cut-over lands of the country and ascertain by careful observation the actual number of trees of valuable species that can be found, and note their condition, and chances for ever making good lumber, I venture to say there will be a great surprise. How many will he find? Do they stand close enough to their own or any other kind to be compelled to grow tall, straight and free from limbs? Will there be from 175 to 200 to the acre, as there should be at maturity? Will there result a satisfactory yield for the area occupied by these naturally sown trees? Will they be of satisfactory species? All this should be considered.

But supposing that this young growth shall be good. What then? Of course it will be cut when it matures, but what provisions are made for a succeeding one? Let us face the facts and see what the chances for satisfactory natural seeding may be. Nature has wisely provided the seeds of certain species of trees with a thin film or wing so that when ripe and released the winds will convey them away from the parent tree and sow them where they may chance to fall. They may go in the right direction or they may not, and they may fall where they can germinate and not be suppressed and they may not. It is all a matter of chance.

The species of hardwood trees whose seeds have wings are the ashes, birches, elms, maples, poplars, gums, cottonwoods and some others of less note. All these are sown by the winds and probably not one seed in 50,000 ever grows into a tree.

Another class is that of the acorn and nut-bearing trees. These are the oaks, hickories, chestnut, walnut and beeches—some of the most important of our hardwood trees. Winds cannot distribute the seeds of these and Nature has left it for the squirrels and mice to do that work. Unless on a steep hillside none of these can be expected to spread their seeds, without the aid of animals, beyond the tips of their limbs, where, if they germinate at all they will likely be suppressed by the shade of the parent tree.

Are we, then, ready to depend upon the winds and little rodents to sow the seeds of our trees? Will they select such species as we need? Must the future supply of hardwood be subject to the whims or caprices of any of these? And yet we must depend on these if man shall not take it in hand and do with the trees as he does with his agricultural crops, gather and sow the seed.

I am well aware that, in the minds of some, this is rank heresy. I cannot help it. I am willing to abide "the logic of events" for my vindication. The future will witness the practical extinction of our timber-producing forests unless tree-planting shall be resorted to. We have come to the "parting of the ways." We stand now practically where European countries which engaged in forest growing did 200 years ago. They chose to plant trees, and results have justified their choice.

S. B. Elliott,
Commissioner Pennsylvania State Forestry Reservation.

Necessity of a Basis Upon Which to Quote Prices.

A prominent manufacturer and member of the handle association, who is a close observer of market conditions, expresses his view of the price situation as follows:

"I have been very much impressed with the damage that is being done to the handle trade at large, on account of a lack of a uniform price list, and I wish to strongly urge upon the handle manufacturers, at their next association meeting, to adopt one, for the following reasons:

'A uniform standard price list will tend towards the maintenance of prices, and aid all manufacturers in the business materially to get more for their handles. At present nearly every manufacturer has a different price list, and when a salesman calls on the buyer to [illegible] the idea that as his price list is different from all his competitors he can bamboozle the buyer, and thereby secure a better price for his goods—his idea being that, having a different price list from all his competitors this makes it difficult for the buyer to compare his prices with others, and therefore helps him to secure better prices.

"In this respect, however, the seller is grievously mistaken. The buyer has each seller's price list before him, figured out on a net basis. He knows all the manufacturers have different price lists, and therefore he is strongly fortified against the seller. He can represent to the seller that the seller's competitors are offering prices much below the seller's prices, and consequently he bears the seller down in his prices. On account of the [illegible] the seller is [illegible] ignorance, where the buyer is well posted, consequently, under the circumstances, due to his ignorance of the real situation, the seller cuts to a lower basis than is necessary, and so it goes from one seller to another seller, until the market price sinks below the level of the cost of manufacture.

"On the other hand, with a uniform price list, the seller has a plain course before him. He has his discount to offer, and if he is a manufacturer of high standard, making high-grade goods, he can name a discount that will give him better prices than the average manufacturer, and knowing the quality of his goods, their reputation, etc., he does not hesitate to quote a discount that will net him higher prices than the average manufacturer, and the buyer will give him his price to get the better goods.

"If the seller is a manufacturer without reputation, and making a grade of goods that he himself knows does not compare with others, he realizes to get an order he must cut the price, and if all price lists are uniform, it will then be quite an easy matter to find out or know just what discount the high-grade manufacturers are giving.

"He knows just how much of a cut it will take to secure business, and therefore he cuts the price only slightly to secure the order—whereas, if he was mixed on the question as to what his competitors were doing, in ignorance to [illegible] *absolutely necessary to act the order;* therefore I contend that it is better to have a uniform price list, as it is impossible for manufacturers to keep their prices secret, and when they are known, the high-grade manufacturers will keep their prices as high as they can obtain, and the low grade manufacturers will not cut more than is absolutely necessary to secure their share of the business—the tendency being constantly to obtain better prices, because of intelligent co-operation between selling agents—whereas, to go it blind, means lower prices all the time.

"I hope the handle men will see this matter in its true light. I deem it of the utmost importance that a uniform price list be adopted, and I believe it will result in better prices for handles.

"We have recently built a large factory at this place and one in Arkansas, and are now extensively engaged in the manufacture of handles, and of course desire to do all in our power to better the condition of the handle business."

Indiana Hardwood Specialists.

The Smith & Butler Lumber Company at Fort Wayne, Ind., are specialists in the cutting of large oak, ash and elm timbers and other unusual dimensions in their line of work. The output is also [illegible] of short dimension stock as well as [illegible] timber. They also manufacture white oak and hickory plank as well as a considerable quantity of black walnut.

The Smith & Butler Lumber Company has supplied some of the largest oak timbers that have ever been shipped out of Indiana and are still able to supply high quality timber even if [illegible] extraordinary.

News Miscellany.

Death of M. B. Farrin.

On September 7 M. Matthew Brown Farrin the well-known Cincinnati hardwood lumberman, died very suddenly.

Mr Farrin was born in Cincinnati, July 14, 1851, and until twelve years old he attended the public schools of that city, later going to Chickering Institute and a military academy.

He entered into the employ of John K. Green & Co. at the age of nineteen, and three years afterward went into Michigan with the expectation of learning the manufacturing end of the business. The firm to whom he applied, however, insisted that he should work with them without pay for three years, and as he was required to board himself, he set about learning the inspection of white pine and in a very few weeks had mastered it sufficiently to obtain and hold a position as an expert inspector. He remained in Michigan three years and purchased and operated mills, but on returning to Cincinnati he engaged in the lumber brokerage business and finally became an extensive producer of oak flooring.

Mr Farrin was the first president of the Oak Flooring Manufacturers' Association, and it was due to his business acumen and tenacity, as well



M. B. FARRIN, CINCINNATI.

as time and thought, that this association was started and put on a successful running basis.

In Cincinnati he was known as one of the city's solid business men, and the words "Matt Farrin is dead" will come as a distinct shock to his many associates and friends, to whom his rugged character and business ability appealed.

At the time of his death Mr Farrin was president of the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company and the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company, a concern of which his son-in-law, Chester A. Korn, is active manager; a director of the Merchants' National Bank of Cincinnati, and a director of the Ohio Cement Company.

Although he was a man of affairs, still he found time to mix with his friends as well as spend a great many days in the open. He was the first president of the Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati, president of the Manufacturers' Club and a member of the Queen City Club, the Buckeye Club of New York and the Detroit Boat Club. There was no more ardent lover of outdoor life than Matt Farrin. Just to be in the open behind a pair of horses that could "step along some" or walking through the stubble with a gun that could "shoot some" was a joy to this hard-headed business man. The trees, the sunshine playing through their leaves, a whisp of gray clouds across the blue were a delight to him— but most of all he enjoyed the water, and every moment he could spare from his business in summer found him in his launch speeding about the Great Lakes from his summer home at Grande Point, Mich. A devoted husband and father, Mr. Farrin left a sorrowing wife and six daughters—Mrs. Chester F. Korn, Mrs. H. J. Priester, Mrs. Dr. Ralph Reno, Mrs. Paul Richardson and the Misses Harriet and Medora Farrin—to mourn the loss of the man who not only gave them every possible indulgence and luxury, but spent much of his time with them and personally made them understand his thoughts were always with them and for them.

It is said that nothing is lost in this world, and even when the form of Matthew Brown Farrin has been interred his kindly presence and staunch friendship for those he loved will still live in the hearts of his friends.

E. C. Atkins & Co. Suffer Fire Loss.

On August 22 the large stock of all kinds of saws and mill supplies which E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., of Indianapolis carry at their Memphis branch, was practically destroyed by fire. However, an additional stock of supplies stored in a nearby warehouse, as well as the saw shop, was saved intact, so that the company was not forced to discontinue business for more than a few hours. Rush orders for goods were sent to the branches at New Orleans and Atlanta, and with the prompt action of the factory at Indianapolis, arrangements were quickly made so that the store is now as well stocked as ever, and everything in connection with the branch is running smoothly.

The company has leased the entire building at 115 Union avenue, Memphis, which will hereafter be occupied as a store room, instead of the former location. Everything connected with the new site is more favorable than heretofore, so that the readjustment promises to be eminently satisfactory.

New Texas Manufacturing Institution.

Among the Chicago visitors during the week was T. F. Cooley, vice-president and general manager of the Beaumont Spoke & Handle Company of Beaumont, Texas. Mr. Cooley has recently organized this institution and succeeds the Nacogdoches Spoke & Handle Company of Nacogdoches, Texas, with which he has long been associated.

Mr. Cooley is just completing the building and equipment of his new factory at Beaumont, which will have a daily output of 15,000 spokes and handles, and he expects to have it in operation about October 15. He has purchased a complete equipment of machinery from the J. A. Fay & Egan Company of Cincinnati and from the Ober Manufacturing Company, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

The company has large timber interests in the vicinity of Beaumont and will very soon build a saw mill to be operated in connection with its handle and spoke business, and will engage largely in the production of oak, gum and hickory dimension stock.

Mr. Cooley is very enthusiastic over the superior qualities of hickory, oak and gum of the Natchez river section and says that Beaumont offers exceptional opportunities for woodworking institutions utilizing the hardwoods of that region.

Beautiful Booklet Just Out.

C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company have just issued a little book which is not only interesting to all those connected with the hardwood industry, but as a literary production. It is "The Story of a Mahogany Tree As Told by Itself," and is the work of Verder H. Paine. It was written by Mr. Paine while he was a member of an exploring party sent out by the Mengel company to the west coast of Africa, where they opened up several large mahogany tracts for the Louisville company.

The story tells of the beginning of the mahogany as a nut which dropped from the mother tree, and recounts the many difficulties which had to be overcome by the young shoot and the tender sapling in order to survive in the tangled jungle. Finally the tree grew to immense height and at a great conclave of all the trees was elected king of the mahoganies and emperor of the forest. Here the author, speaking through another tree, pays his tribute to the mahogany:

"Mahogany is of royal blood, born to the purple, an aristocrat by birth and breeding, a prince by association; and a king by divine right."

The rest of the story tells of the coming of the white man, the felling of the tree, sawing it into logs and shipping it across the oceans to America. In the epilogue, the author says:

"In days of old, Kings David and Solomon sent their ships and their people to the east coast of Africa for gold, precious stones and fine wood. Modern wisdom prompted a mahogany manufacturing company of Louisville to fit out an expedition, made up of timber and logging experts, to explore the forests along the coasts of tropical West Africa, with instructions to locate and secure from the native kings choice tracts of mahogany timber trees.

"When this work had been successfully accomplished, extensive logging operations were begun, and full steamer cargoes of the finest wood are now coming regularly to ports of the United States, being thence transported by rail to the mills of the company at Louisville, Ky.

"In the African jungles, where now the Mengel logging camps are located, are found the ruins of many a native village, whose entire population was seized upon, killed or captured, the survivors being driven in chains to the sea beach, stowed away in the holds of the slave trading ships and brought, many of them, to the United States and sold on the market.

"It is a noteworthy fact that no full cargo of any native product of West Africa, other than human chattels, had been shipped direct to a United States port, until in 1906 Messrs. C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company sent its first full cargo of 1900 mahogany logs to Louisville via New Orleans on its chartered steamer "Corinth."

The book is handsomely printed, is illustrated by several halftones from photographs made in Africa, and contains forty pages.

Acacia as Mining Timber.

Vice-Consul Bollmer of Tsingtau, China, furnishes the following information concerning the growing of acacia trees on barren land and the use of the timber for mining purposes. Acacia seems to be regarded as valuable as pine and cedar for these purposes in China:

"During the ten years of German occupation of the Kiaochow colony one of the most active branches of the government has been the forestry department. After experiments with a large variety of trees, to determine what would grow best and quickest here, the acacia was chosen as the tree to be used most in the afforestation of the bare hills surrounding Tsingtau. The reasons for this selection were twofold: A tree was wanted to make shade and cover the hills as soon as possible, regardless of its value, and the poor soil precluded the use of a variety which would not grow in almost any sort of earth. While these acacias (*robinia pseudo-acacia*) have been growing, more valuable woods

of all sorts, adaptable to the climate were being constantly planted.

"In the winter of 1906-07 acacias planted in 1902 and 1903 were cut for the first time. All timber up to 5 centimeters (1.97 inches) diameter was sold to the Shantung Mining Company for mining timber. This company has made extensive experiments with the wood, and now reports that for mining purposes the acacia is as good as or better than the pine and cedar varieties now being imported from Japan. The demands of the company are growing from year to year, and are now at 20,000 cubic meters (706,280 cubic feet) per annum. With the satisfactory results of these tests the German government has decided to go heavily into the acacia raising business here, as there are large tracts of land apparently worthless for anything else. The acacias also have many other good points. Unlike the pines, they are not subject to disease or ravages by insects, furthermore, the entire cost of production is covered by the sale of refuse twigs, etc., to the natives for firewood, while the mining company has agreed to take all timber offered at about $5 per cubic meter (35.314 cubic feet)."

A Filing Cabinet for "Record" Information.

The HARDWOOD RECORD has had so many requests for a suitable filing cabinet in which to handle its card index of lumber buyers that it has contracted for a supply of handsome four-drawer oak cabinets which will hold nearly 5,000 cards. This cabinet is splendidly built of oak and very handsomely finished.

The RECORD can supply not only the cabinet but also the index cards covering over 12,000 hardwood requirements pasted up with the information, the surplus numbers removed and al-



CABINET FOR FILING HARDWOOD RECORDS HARDWOOD BUYERS' CARDS

phabetically arranged between state guide cards at practically cost.

Upon application prices will be quoted to those advertisers who are interested in the elimination of the inevitable buyers' guide and details given regarding its handling on this logical way.

Building Operations for August.

There is a loss of 10 per cent in the aggregate building operations of forty-two leading cities throughout the country, as reported by the American Contractor, Chicago, compared with August, 1906, the previous months of the year all presented a loss except July, as follows: January 11 per cent, February 33 per cent, March 9 per cent, April 33 per cent, May 15 per cent, June 36 per cent. July showed an increase of 3½ per cent. In the report for August thirteen cities scored a gain from 1 to [illegible] per cent, however, [illegible] show a loss from 2 to 89 per cent. The principal gains are: Chicago 9 per cent, Denver 41, Indianapolis 32 per cent, Minneapolis 32, Syracuse [illegible], Salt Lake City [illegible], Seattle [illegible].

City	August, 1908. cost	August, 1907. cost	Per cent. gain or loss
Baltimore	$ 711,932	$ 824,235	13
Bridgeport	141,817	200,257	28
Bridgeport	141,820	197,702	17
Buffalo	724,000	661,000	10
Chicago	1,641,950	1,492,277	25
Cincinnati	457,240	849,258	51
Columbus	148,880		
Dayton	164,240	332,200	24
Detroit	884,950	1,065,040	18
Grand Rapids	222,041	262,011	10
Hartford	15,257	141,097	89
Indianapolis	748,034	462,206	32
Kansas City	911,475	971,575	1
Louisville	329,81	206,744	37
Los Angeles	961,273	742,000	28
Milwaukee	961,200	962,455	
Minneapolis	1,282,550	1,251,845	2
Memphis	20,350	225,522	91
Newark	87,200	88,455	1
New Haven	201,910	292,842	31
Newton	668,252	1,000,000	33
New Orleans	200,784	311,992	36
Philadelphia	1,448,145	1,750,150	17
Rochester	1,145,780	1,852,000	38
Reading	1,183,471	1,744,475	1
San Francisco	2,018,150	14,294,750	86
Omaha	187,425	568,200	34
Pittsburgh	2,021,750	3,298,741	39
Providence	177,200	202,180	11
Rochester	1,728,828	2,070,428	17
Portland, Ore.	752,200	881,300	15
Toledo	55,975	82,850	32
Scranton	140,084	1,535,855	91
Salt Lake City	668,880	200,220	241
San Francisco	2,240,420	3,080,650	27
Syracuse	282,440	400,500	12
Seattle	160,623	110,546	45
Somerville	46,500	120,000	
Springfield	247,340	72,875	2
Salt Lake City	88,500	154,150	128
Seattle	164,258	222,750	26
Wheeling	22,998	380,758	12
Wilkes Barre	154,720	638,132	75
Totals	$30,450,862	$35,208,870	10

The Cedar Business of Tennessee.

Shelbyville, the county seat of Bedford county, in the great cedar belt of middle Tennessee, already has two cedar mills. Now it is to have a third one. Nashon & Co. of New Orleans are already engaged in establishing a large pencil factory. The business is heavily capitalized and those back of it have plenty of money with which to buy be rapidly advancing cedar of good quality. The plant will work about 500 men. Ben Culbertson will be general manager of the new industry.

There are many cedar and pencil factories in middle Tennessee. Davidson county, in which Nashville is located; also at Rutherford, Marshall and Wilson, Lodisad, Smith, Williamson, Sumner and two or three other counties in middle Tennessee comprised practically the biggest red cedar section in the country. Most of the best timber has been marketed save a few choice tracts still held by farmers and land owners with means enough to live without selling them and who therefore are waiting for the further advance sure to come in price on this already valuable timber.

Red cedar has become so valuable that railroad, telegraph and telephone companies are substituting locust and other cheaper and smaller poles. No longer is cedar flooring made. Cedar chests are so very expensive that they are practically luxuries. Cedar shingles are a thing of the past except on houses where they were put many years ago. In fact, most all the cedar now cut is being used for pencil wood. It is not even measured, bought and sold as other woods, but is being taken by the pencil factories and paid for by the pound. Not only this, but the factories are sending representatives through all the rural communities of middle Tennessee, scouring the country in the effort to buy the celebrated old rail fences that have long been in use in the Tennessee mountains. Some of them were before the civil war. The representative of the Lumberman has made a trip through the cedar belt this week and found that farmers were farming rail fence to the pencil factories, receiving in return a new wire fence and some money to boot. Not only do the pencil factories give the new fence, together with the necessary posts, but they actually put it up and stretch the wire on it, paying the farmer some money besides.

This shows how much cedar is worth. Some of the farmers are refusing to sell their fences just yet, and are either holding them for still better prices or else do not choose to sell at all. Most of the poorer class, however, have already parted with their rails. In many places along the turnpikes one can see the rails piled up and stacked ready to be hauled to town to the pencil factory, and at the same time the new substitute —wire fence—is on the ground in the course of erection. The factories cut the timber to proper pencil lengths and turn the two halves of the pencil; do everything, in fact, save insert the graphite or lead, which is done in the East and in Germany.

New Treatment of Lumber.

A novel method for increasing the usefulness of lumber has been perfected in England. The method consists, in brief, in replacing the air in wood with a solution of beet sugar and removing the excess of water by a subsequent drying. The inventor of the process, Mr. Powell, attains his object by using a large boiler in which the timber to be treated is placed and the beet-sugar solution pumped in. After the air has all been replaced by the solution the wood is kiln-dried. Examination of the wood seems to show that the sugar is absorbed into the fiber of the woody tissue and is not simply held in the intercellular spaces.

It is claimed that timber treated in this way is no longer porous, will not shrink or warp, and is stronger, heavier and more durable. Moreover, it is said that this wood is not liable to dry rot. It is hoped that by mixing the proper poisons with the sugar bath the wood will be made resistant to the attacks of fungi and insects.

World's Lumber Trade.

The following notes were taken by Vice-Consul James L. A. Burrell of Magdeburg, from a brochure by Dr. Ernst Freidrich of the German Commercial High School at Leipzig:

The world's lumber trade amounts to $285,600,000 annually, of which the United States furnishes about 20 per cent, Austria-Hungary 19 per cent, Russia 16 per cent, Canada 12 per cent, Sweden 18 per cent, Finland 10 per cent, Norway 4 per cent, and Roumania in a small quantity.

The countries importing wood are those on the highest economical plane, which were themselves in earlier times densely wooded but whose forests have been denuded to a greater or less extent to make room for agriculture, industry, etc. Only 4 per cent of the territory of Great Britain is covered with forests, and during the year 1906 that country imported lumber to the value of $135,504,750. Germany has still 26 per cent of its territory covered by forests, but imported in 1906 lumber valued at $81,284,000, Belgium and the Netherlands, that have but 8 per cent forest lands, Denmark, that has 7 per cent, France and Switzerland, with a small percentage of forest land, are compelled to import lumber.

Besides these countries, those lands lying on the dry western side of the subtropical zone lacking forests are forced to import wood. Egypt imports wood and coal to the value of about $16,660,000 annually; Algeria, Tunis, Spain, Portugal (3 per cent forest land), Italy, Greece (with 9 per cent forest land), the eastern part of Asia, British South Africa, the western parts of Chile and Peru, the Argentine Republic and Australia all need wood but are dependent upon import.

Getting Ready.

Detroit is already taking steps to arrange for the entertainment of the National Hardwood Lumber Association next year. In July a number of the city's hardwood lumbermen met to organize as a reception committee for the receiving and entertaining of visitors. They were as follows: E. W. Leech, J. A. Matheson, J. P. Scranton, W. W. Armstrong, A. S. Dennis, J. R. Sickleston, C. W. Leech.

E. W. Leech was appointed president, J. P. Scranton, vice president; J. A. Matheson, secretary and J. R. Sickleston, treasurer. A committee of three was appointed to decide on hotel headquarters and report at a later date. Landlords Hayes of the Wayne, and Woodey of the Pontchartrain, have kindly offered the convention hall free, in case headquarters of the convention were maintained at their hotel.

Detroit will certainly be ready for the convention in ample time.

New Rating Book.

The 1911 edition of Chaney's Red Book published by the Lumbermen's Credit Association, has just been issued and shipped to all subscribers. Every possible effort has been put forth to make it as complete and reliable as money and brains can produce.

It will be recalled that the association is the originator of special agency work, and that President Chaney from the inception of the business thirty-two years ago, has been general manager and active head. The work of the collection department is based on an experience in handling lumber claims not born of a day, but of years of practical work, and its efficiency and reliability have been demonstrated to the trade by collecting and remitting money to clients amounting to $5,000,000.

Responsibility and good service are what all patrons of an organization of this kind are seeking and in the Lumbermen's Credit Association, they are found exemplified.

Miscellaneous News.

Four dry kilns of the Fradley Lumber Company at Warren, Ark., were totally destroyed by a fire which broke out July 11, together with half a million feet of high-grade lumber valued at $50,000. About seventy-five per cent of the loss was covered by insurance.

The Mosley Lumber Mill and the Paul Heinman plant at Boone, W. Va., were destroyed by fire recently, causing a loss of about $30,000.

The Globe Column Factory at Somerset, Pa., one of the town's principal industries, was completely destroyed by fire the first of the month, together with a quantity of dry lumber stored in the warehouses. The loss was about $25,000.

R. L. Frome of Sheboygan Falls, Wis., whose veneer plant at Cottage Grove was recently burned, is going to rebuild it at Cleveland, about twelve miles from Sheboygan Falls.

The F. J. Shields Lumber Company has been incorporated at St. Louis, with a capital of $10,000.

The Pauli Cabinet Company of Pauli, Ind., has completed its new building and began operations in it last week.

The parquetry flooring factory of G. H. Pennant of Minneapolis was destroyed by fire recently, causing a loss of $60,000.

The Southern Hardwood Manufacturing Company of Warren, Ark., has sold out to the Warren Vehicle Stock Company. A large tract of hardwood timber is part of the transaction.

James A. Martin recently lost $25,000 worth of hardwood lumber in his yards at Johnson City, Tenn., by a fire which is believed to be the work of incendiaries.

The G. E. Sattler Moulding & Frame Company has been incorporated at Camden, N. J., with a capital of $75,000.

In a recent interview E. H. Mertes of Spokane, Wash., told of the forest wealth of Alaska. Said Mr. Mertes: "The world has no idea of the resources from a lumberman's viewpoint of the great untouched Alaskan forests. Up from Valdez and stretching up above the Tanana river, the forests, mainly spruce it is true, but the biggest, finest in the land, are prodigious. The interior of Alaska is given over to much stunted growth, owing to the severe winters, but along the sunny climated coast the forests are indescribable in their great luxuriance. It will be many years before the woodsman's axe is heard over the thousands of square miles included in this domain."

D. W. Williamson of the Williamson Veneer Company, Baltimore, Md., was recently elected president of the board of managers of the Maryland Homeopathic Hospital. Mr. Williamson has been vice-president of the board for some years.

The Variety Works, operated at Dawson, Ga., by Baldwin & Co., burned recently, together with thousands of feet of rough and dressed lumber, causing a loss of $75,000.

The Rice Lake Lumber Company's hardwood mill at Rice Lake, Wis., has resumed operations after a month's shutdown.

The Soo Lumber Company, Fargo, N. D., has increased its capital from $25,000 to $75,000.

The Riverside Planing Mill at Columbia, Tenn., was damaged by fire on August 19 to the extent of $20,000. $7,500 insurance was carried.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the A. C. Anderson Lumber Company, Cadillac, Mich., with a capital of $750,000.

The American Hardwood Company of Sedgwick, Ark., was chartered August 27 with a capital of $750,000, of which $350,000 has been subscribed.

The Anderson Furniture Factory at New Castle, N. B., worth $100,000, was entirely destroyed by fire August 25. Four carloads of furniture and a large quantity of lumber were burned. The loss is said to have been fully covered by insurance.

The Buckeye Lumber Company will erect a hardwood sawmill near Ogden, Ark.

The New State Lumber Company, capitalized at $200,000, will establish a woodworking plant at Oklahoma City, Okla., to cost $75,000. Seventy-five men will be employed.

Fire in the yards of the Great Northern railroad at Barnesville, Minn., on August 20 destroyed 8,600 new railroad ties. The loss is estimated at nearly $8,000.

George Brown of Norfolk, Va., announces that he will establish a barrel, crate and veneer factory at Foulevard, New Kent county, Va. Boulevard is located on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad at the head of navigation of the Chickahominy river. Boulevard is seeking new industrial plants, which are being exploited and backed by the Virginia Land & Improvement Company.

The Foster-Latimer Lumber Company, Mellen, Wis., is building a large addition to its plant for the production of finished hardwood and maple flooring. Fifty thousand dollars is being expended in the improvements.

The Harry G. Smart Wood Works of St. Cloud, Minn., a new industry, has thus far manufactured 6,000,000 tie plugs. A large portion of this output was sold to the Great Northern railroad.

The Layman Manufacturing Company has moved its pail making plant from Chardin to Warren, Ohio. The new plant will be ready for operation in a few days. The concern is producing oyster and candy tubs and pails.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Cleveland Woodenware Company of Cleveland, Wis., with a capital of $25,000. The company will manufacture cheese boxes and veneers and succeeds the Fromme Manufacturing Company, formerly located at Howards Grove, Sheboygan county, Wis., which was recently destroyed by fire.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

CHICAGO

There has just been issued from the executive office of the National Hardwood Lumber Association a handsome pamphlet covering the official report of the eleventh annual meeting of this organization, which was held in Milwaukee, June 13 and 14 last. The book is illustrated with portraits of the officers, directors and committeemen, and appended to it is a list of members.

Secretary A. E. Roehr of the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association announces that the next annual meeting of that organization will be held at Marshfield, Wis., on Tuesday, September 15, at 2 p. m.

J. Gibson McIlvain Jr., of J. Gibson McIlvain & Co., Philadelphia, accompanied by his western representative, Frank Wurtzburg, spent several days in Chicago during the last of August. Mr. McIlvain captured some very good business on the Chicago market and reports that generally throughout the country trade is materially improved.

J. C. Knox, secretary of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, was in town several days this week. On the ninth he attended the semi-annual meeting of the Wisconsin Hardwood Manufacturers' Association at Wausau.

E. F. Miller of the Engel Lumber Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., was a caller on Chicago trade this week.

Sam E. Burkholder of Crawfordsville, Ind., was a welcome visitor during the week. Mr. Burkholder is well pleased with the hardwood outlook and says trade is coming back close to normal conditions.

A. J. Wagstaff, hardwood veneer of Ossian, Ind., dropped in on the 1st and reports that Baptist Church affairs are coming on swimmingly at his home city and that incidentally the hardwood trade shows marked improvement.

I. V. Hill, until recently chief of the inspection department of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, has resigned his position to accept charge of the inspection department of the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company at its big new Charleston, Miss., mill. Mr. Hill has made an enviable reputation in the work that he has carried on during the past few years for the Manufacturers' Association and the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company is to be congratulated in securing his valuable services.

D. J. Peterson, the well-known Toledo lumberman, spent a day in Chicago the last of last month.

E. Bartholomew, general rate representative for John B. Ransom & Co., has spent considerable time in Chicago markets during the last few days and has bagged himself a good business.

Walter S. Isbell of the Isbell-Carey Lumber Company, Memphis, has returned home from his summer outing at Muskegon Beach, Mich., where he was accompanied by his family. He spent a few days in Chicago on his return trip, and reports that the situation in the Memphis market decidedly improved.

Mr. Howlett, general representative of the Fitchburg (Mass.) Textile Machinery Company, dropped into the Record office a few days ago reporting several new sales for the woodworkers manufactured by his company.

W. E. Evans, editor of the Southern Lumberman, Nashville, Tenn., and Mrs. Evans, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] motored [illegible] on

port, Mich.

Veneer Company, Munising, Mich., was a welcome [illegible] Mr. Anderson states that his plant is running full force, with advance orders on hand for some time to come.

George H. Lusk and Melvin Nye of Nye, Lusk & Hudson, Thorpe, Wis., hardwood operators, were recent visitors to the Chicago market.

George W. Stoneman of the Stoneman-Zearing Lumber Company of Devalls Bluff, Ark., was a Chicago visitor in the latter part of August.

F. I. Nichols, accompanied by Philip Travis of [illegible], Mich., reached Chicago the latter part of August on an automobile trip. These gentlemen spent several days in town they returned home in their machine.

C. Fred Yegge, manager of the Chicago Mill & Lumber Company, one of the allied interests of the Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company of Chicago, [illegible] trip to Green Bay, Wis.

W. L. Mc[illegible] of Detroit, Mich., was among his friends in the trade. He says he sees a manifest improvement for the demand of Mississippi [illegible].

George H. Foster of the Foster-Latimer Lumber Company, Mellen, Wis., was a Chicago visitor [illegible] producer of hemlock, hardwoods and maple flooring. Mr. Foster is now engaged in the material enlargement of his plant, and the additions when completed will make it one of the foremost lumber and flooring manufacturing houses of northern Wisconsin.

George E. W. Luehrmann, president of the Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company of St. Louis, was in Chicago a few days ago on his way home from Oconomowoc, Wis., where he has been spending a vacation period accompanied by his wife. He reports improved hardwood conditions in his home market and anticipates an excellent fall and [illegible]

NEW YORK

[illegible] and door manufacturers of Brooklyn.

The Coopers Creek Lumber Company has been incorporated in New York with a capital of $25,000. The directors are Frederick A. Camp, Amzi L. Camp, and Fritz Zaengerle.

A change of much interest in local trade circles occurred during the past week when Eben J. Marsh sold his interest in the Sea Coast Lumber Company, the large cypress house of 1 Madison avenue, and resigned as its secretary to engage in the wholesale and manufacturing cypress business on his own [illegible] nue, New York. Mr. Marsh has completed [illegible] and in addition has an option on a prominent manufacturing plant on the Gulf with ample timber behind it, which option he will exercise between now and January 1, and organize a stock company to operate the property and sell the product. Mr. Marsh has been for twenty-two years actively identified with all [illegible] widely and favorably known therein.

Following the resignation of Mr. Marsh, as [illegible] above, it is announced that the selling [illegible] riment of the company will be managed [illegible] by P. J. Fietner and that the resignation of Mr. Marsh will involve no other changes in the business of the company, which will continue along the same lines as heretofore. President Hofstra has just returned from an automobile trip up through the state.

D. B. Collins, Collins, Lavery & Company, Jersey City, N. J., is rusticating with his [illegible]

W. W. Schupner, able assistant of Secretary E. F. Ferry, National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, left last week with his family for a vacation at Stamford, N. Y.

The George Alexander Company has been incorporated in Brooklyn to conduct a general lumber business with a capital of $20,000. The incorporators are George Alexander, Geo. Alexander Jr., and Frank Lester Alexander.

The East New York Trim & Lumber Company has been incorporated in Brooklyn to [illegible] Hymn Olansky, Geo. W. Hoskwith and Sarah Olansky.

A record cargo of Oregon pine timber and clear planking arrived in this city this week on the bark Acme, consigned to Ernest M. Kenna, the prominent wholesaler of Pacific coast stock, 66 Broadway. The cargo comprised 2,410,905 feet. The Acme was only 111 days out of Portland, Ore., making a remarkable run. This is the greatest cargo of fir timber ever shipped under the American flag. As was recently announced, Mr. Kenna, in addition to his large wholesale Pacific coast lumber business, is erecting a fine concrete warehouse in South Brooklyn, in which he is going to make a specialty of carrying all classes of Pacific coast lumber products in stock here for quick shipments in small lots to the eastern retail trade. A large part of the Acme's cargo will be utilized in stocking up the warehouse, and with other shipments in transit Mr. Kenna will have in the near future a most complete stock of lumber.

Following the judgment recorded in our last correspondence against the America-West Africa Mahogany Trading Company of 66 Broad street, a libel against the company was filed by British and American Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., in the court at Norfolk, Va., last week, covering 2,102 mahogany logs just [illegible] The libeled material was placed in the Norfolk Veneer Company's warehouse.

B. P. Sabine, local manager of the Iroquois Door Company, 18 Broadway, has been spending some time at the summer home of A. J. Phinney, general manager of the company at [illegible]

BUFFALO

[illegible] social side in lumber circles, was the meeting and picnic of the Hoo-Hoos, the concatenation being held on August 26, and the trip down the river next day. The evening meeting was especially well attended, and the new members received were James M. Fennell, Charles E. Cole and Philip J. Ferkel of Buffalo; Charles Allen of Williamsport, Pa.; John F. Davis of Jamestown, N. Y., and John Monroe of Geneva, N. Y., all lumbermen.

The picnic brought out about 100 people, the members as usual taking their wives with them. The day was perfect, and when the expedition was not afloat on the round of Grand Island, it was in the baseball field at some well-known resort. Two games were played, the nines being headed by J. B. Wall and M. M. Wall. Somehow the make-up was [illegible] looking about as the tail-enders will in the presidential election; but as each side won a game there was no heart breaking. The [illegible] A. E. Davenport, each of whom made three runs in one game.

The activities of Frank A. Beyer, as Hoo-[illegible] Lumber Company, president of the Manufac[illegible] Club, and a few other things, besides selling his share of lumber, are rather large just now, one would say.

O. E. Yeager has been to Atlantic City lately, and reports on his return that the yard has made a pretty good record of sales lately, though he does not yet see much to indicate that there is a real fall trade in prospect.

Hugh McLean spent part of last month at his Canadian pleasure resort, but is back again and off on the road, selling oak. Angus McLean remains at the St. Lawrence mills of the McLean companies, which is to be his chief business hereafter.

The Standard Hardwood Lumber Company is [illegible] up quite an amount of stock, chiefly [illegible] to be ready for stocking up the yard extension as soon as it is fully ballasted and ready. The [illegible] always need piled high with lumber.

The [illegible] deal in the yard of the Buffalo [illegible] Company this summer is [illegible] good thing the fact that the big shipment of mostly oak from the South in the [illegible] was one of eight along, but kept [illegible] the good [illegible]

The specialty of S. [illegible] & Son at Memphis [illegible] is the one during the summer, but [illegible] at the end of the season again. They [illegible] a good one as oak seems to be reported about all sold, with demand for more.

The yard of I. N. Stewart & Bro. has been active through the summer, with cherry moving [illegible] as other woods, according to the supply of it, sales of late being reported in good quantity, with oak and chestnut in the list also.

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] has not been [illegible] since the [illegible] warranties that that he is sometimes inclined to find trade very slow, but his neighbors always say that he is doing quite [illegible]

The yard of [illegible] & Bro. has taken on a good number of lake cargoes this season, though they have been mostly white pine and hemlock, the South being depended on for hardwoods and [illegible] specialty.

The system established by F. W. Vetter when he struck out for himself, to keep an all-around assortment of hardwoods and not try to bunch anything, seems to be working well, as the yard is generally able to report good average sales.

F. M. Sullivan is back to business again as good as new and finds plenty to do in the handling of his lake cargoes of elm and black ash, with prospect of a stir in Pacific coast lumber [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA

The [illegible] Exchange held its first [illegible] meeting for the season since election on September 3. President Frederick S. Underhill in the chair. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Underhill for the presentation to the National Hardwood Lumber Association, of a petition signed by all of the members of the exchange, expressing their position on the hardwood inspection rules. It was decided also at this meeting to send a delegate to the conference of the executive committee on car stake and equipment complaints, which will be held at St. Louis, Mo., on September 18.

A resolution was then offered as follows: We, the Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia, believe that the National Hardwood Lumber Association, meeting in convention at Milwaukee, in June, 1908, has made a great effort to harmonize the views of the many interests represented, and that we approve of the effort [illegible] will be adopted.

A [illegible]

as adopted by the Milwaukee convention of 1908, but at the suggestion of the president, the matter was deferred in deference to a communication received from Hugh McIlvain, who is acting for some of the representatives, who attended the former conference held here, until after the conference to be held in Philadelphia on September 24, at the Bellevue-Stratford hotel.

George M. Spiegle of George M. Spiegle & Co., in an attempt to save his brother, Henry Spiegle, who was bent on committing a terrible crime, accidently shot him while trying to take a pistol from his hand; he died a few hours afterwards. The lumbermen of Philadelphia to a man tender their deepest sympathy to Mr. Spiegle, who they implicitly believe will be entirely exonerated from all blame when the whole facts of the case are placed before the authorities.

J. Randall Williams & Co.' speak cautiously of business conditions. There is a slight progression, but prices are variable. They are changing their quarters to 514 and 515 Arcade building. J. Randall Williams Sr., is summering at Buzzard's bay, Mass.

John W. Coles has recently added two efficient men to his selling staff, E. Tate, who has had considerable experience in the lumber business in Williamsport, Pa., and West Virginia, to look after Philadelphia and nearby territory, and R. W. Smenner, a former commission lumber dealer, who will cover eastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Coles has recently made a trip through the lumber fields of Florida, where he was able to make some desirable connections; he reports a growing optimism as to outlook.

G.W. Wright, who is trying his luck in New Jersey, speaks encouragingly for southern sections.

Brawley & Smith Company report a better show in the East and an increase of orders over some time back. They think by the first of the year, a further advance may be looked for.

Justice P. Taylor & Co. see signs from afar of approaching good times. They have booked some fair orders of late and have no fault to find with the inquiries coming in. H. S. Field of this house has been probing the Michigan lumber districts with satisfactory results.

Wistar, Underhill & Co. express themselves as fairly content with the business coming in of late. Their orders are of respectable size and their men in the field report a better attitude in regard to trade, with prospect of rise in prices.

Sheip & Vandegrift, Inc., are resting on their oars until the opening of the fall trade. Asa W. Vandegrift is spending the summer at Eaglesmere, Pa., and Jerome H. Sheip, after a short sojourn at Ocean City, N. J., will try his hand at moose hunting in the wilds of Maine.

R. B. Wheeler & Co. state that they are not troubling over the various reports concerning the speedy or tardy return of prosperity; they have breasted more than one panic and have learned that time alone can settle the ills and difficulties resulting from such chaos.

Eli B. Hallowell & Co. confess they would like it better if prices were firmer, but the volume of sales has compensated somewhat for this shortcoming. They consider outlook promising.

W. M. Ritter Lumber Company has engaged H. C. Magruder, formerly a commission lumber dealer of New York, to take charge of the Philadelphia office. He reports the mills working fairly well and that business has improved considerably during the last few weeks.

Philadelphia Veneer & Lumber Company, Inc., has thought best to reduce the output of its mills in Knoxville, Tenn., and is not disposed to force the market at prevailing prices for veneer. It is rebuilding as fast as possible the portions of its property destroyed by fire several months ago. Francis Goodhue Jr., secretary, has just returned from a visit to his old home in Vermont, where he has spent a month's vacation.

Emil Guenther takes a logical view of existing conditions and works out for himself the vexing problem of the speedy return or delay of prosperity. He argues that stocks are not too heavy in the storage yards of the manufacturers, that crops are enormous and soon to be moved, and that the railroad companies have not thought best to repair rolling stock, which will necessitate the taking of cars from other industries, thereby creating a shortage. These conditions he believes will have their effect on the lumber market and send prices up in the near future.

O. M. Bruner Company has presented to the trade a telephone directory on a large square of cardboard in very readable type, and on which may be found the phone numbers of all the lumbermen in Philadelphia and the neighboring towns. As may be imagined it is greatly appreciated by the recipients.

J. E. Kent Company testifies to an encouraging activity during the last two weeks. J. E. Troth of this house is at Buck Hill Falls, Pa., for a summer sojourn, and A. W. Kent has just returned from Buffalo, N. Y., where he has been rusticating for a few weeks.

Halfpenny & Hamilton predict a more satisfactory trading for fall. John Halfpenny and Benjamin C. Currie Jr., of this house are on a visit to the firm's mills informing themselves as to situation in that section.

Samuel H. Shearer is at Asbury Park, N. J., for a two weeks' outing.

On August 17, Judge McPherson appointed Edward Reukauf receiver of the estate of the Kendall Carriage Company, alleged bankrupt; security $5,000.

The toy factory of the American Novelty Company at Bethlehem, Pa., was visited by fire on July 22, which destroyed the machine shop, toy room, boiler house, office and several smaller buildings, and several thousand dollars' worth of Christmas toys; partial insurance.

It is announced that the Burlington Railroad Company, after thorough trial, has rejected the concrete ties inferior, as to durability, to those made of wood properly treated with creosote to withstand the action of the elements. It is said the company will erect an extensive plant for the treating of ties, bridge timbers, etc., with creosote, which will be the largest and most up to date of its kind in the world, and will cost $270,000.

The Interstate Lumber Company, Pittsburg, Pa., obtained a charter under Pennsylvania state laws, on August 27; capital $50,000.

A charter was granted under Delaware state laws on August 26 to the Union Casket and Manufacturing Company; no capital given.

Nathan Crossman, 83 years old, a pioneer lumberman, who cleared the land where Punxsutawney now stands, died recently at his home in Valier.

Johnstown Vehicle Works, Hollsopple, Pa., was destroyed by fire on September 1; loss $15,000, insurance about $5,000.

Forest fires are said to be raging in the western portion of Schuylkill, and a report from Pottsville states that much damage has been done to timber groves.

The assignment of Andrew F. Leatherbee of Boston, Mass., was recorded on August 28, with liabilities at $100,000.

Among the recent visitors to the local trade were: O. J. Mann of Mann-Caven Lumber Company, New York; R. A. Shaffer of Slaymaker & Co., New York; John B. Case, Flemington, N. J.; G. G. Barr of Beecher & Barr, Pottsville, Pa. William Bowers of Stevens-Eaton Company, New York; D. S. Cunningham, manager Hendricks Lumber Company, Hendricks, W. Va.; C. L. S. Sheldrake of Butters Lumber Company, Boardman, N. C.; Joseph C. Jones, Conshohocken, Pa.; J. Jarrett of Jarrett Bros., Savannah, Ga.; J. W. Foreman of Foreman-Blake Lumber Company, Elizabeth City, N. C.; W. S. Hollister of Pine Plume Lumber Company, Montgomery, Ala.; Morris Wilson of Wilson & Mendenhall, Toughkenamon, Pa.; E. B. Sheriff of Breon Lumber Company, Williamsport, Pa.; G. W. Chambers of Kendall Lumber Company, Pittsburg, Pa.; Lindley C. Kent, Wilmington, Del.; M. N. Wilson of Wilson Lumber Company, Elkins, W. Va.; George Rodgmen Jr., Chester Pa., and H. W. Alexander of Mershon, Schuette, Parker & Co., Saginaw, Mich.

PITTSBURG

The J. L. Lytle Lumber Company is having good success in marketing poplar and hemlock in the towns outside of Pittsburg. The August sales of this company were much the best that it has had any month since it started, and President Lytle feels sure that much better times are at hand for wholesale lumber dealers.

H. T. Lincoln of Bemis & Vosburg has returned from his trip through Canada which was almost a honeymoon, inasmuch as he has been married but a few weeks. Mr. Lincoln is handling the affairs of the Cheat River Lumber Company and is doing his best to get some dividends for the creditors.

J. H. Henderson, secretary of the Kendall Lumber Company, has been looking after the work at the Crullin plant, where a large cut of lumber is being made. The Kendalls are pushing hard for trade and their hardwood sales are very encouraging.

L. H. Allen, of the Byers-Allen Lumber Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., spent a few days in Pittsburg last week. His concern has a good mill at Ligonier, Pa., and is turning out some fine lumber.

The Linehan Lumber Company feels encouraged over the hardwood outlook and reports a better call for oak and a slight advance in the demand for maple flooring. The factory trade, according to this concern, is bracing up right along.

R. A. McDonald, president of the McDonald Lumber Company, is spending his vacation at Cambridge Springs, Pa. His concern has been doing some good hardwood business all summer and expects to run its West Virginia plant in full this winter.

The Webster-Keasey Lumber Company is doing business in the good old fashioned way at its mills in Indiana, Butler and Venango counties. Its sales have been very encouraging, and Mr. Keasey is inclined to think that the worst times for lumbermen are about over.

D. L. Gillespie of D. L. Gillespie & Co. is one of the republican politicians who is frequently mentioned as a candidate for mayor of Greater Pittsburg. Mr. Gillespie was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago in June and takes a very active interest in local republican politics.

A. A. Germain of the Germain Company has gone to the wilds of Canada for his vacation.

Thomas Raine of Evanswood, W. Va., called on the Pittsburg trade this week. He has a good hardwood mill at Gladwin, W. Va., on the Dry Fork railroad and is cutting all hardwood now.

The Pittsburg Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association resumed its meetings last Tuesday after a vacation of four weeks. The association is taking a firm stand for higher prices and its members are gaining much benefit from the weekly meetings.

J. G. Criste, secretary of the Interior Lumber Company, spent ten days recently in northern Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. His trip was very profitable and he came back full of the notion that the man with good business sense and a little money will buy his lumber this month.

The J. M. Hastings Lumber Company is working its mill at Jacksonville, W. Va., in full and

is cutting out a fine lot of oak for the eastern trade. Mr. Hastings is spending a few days in New York.

H. J. Wilmarth, who has three mills near Boyer, W. Va., spent a few days in the city last week. His mills have been down for some time, but he expects to resume operations in the oak mill very shortly.

The Lackawanna Lumber Company is preparing to sell to the state of Pennsylvania a large portion of its land in the Cross Fork section, east of Pittsburg. The land is well timbered and admirably suited for forest reserve.

The Inter-State Lumber Company is the name of a new concern with offices in the Ferguson block which may be said to be the outgrowth of the old Pittsburg Lumber Company. This latter concern, it will be remembered, was formed with the purpose of giving retailers a chance to buy lumber direct from the manufacturers, but has been out of business for some eighteen months.

W. E. McMillan and A. F. Johnson have formed partnership as McMillan & Johnson, and will have offices in the Schmidt building in Pittsburg. Mr. McMillan was at the head of the W. E. McMillan Company, Inc., which recently went into the hands of a receiver, and Mr. Johnson has been in the export business in Baltimore for fifteen years. The firm will have a capital of $50,000, and expects to devote most of its attention for the present to the wholesale business.

C. D. Haywood of the Georgian Bay Lumber Company of Cleveland, Ohio, took some nice Pittsburg orders last week. He is feeling "strong" on the fall market and looks for higher prices soon.

The Reliance Lumber Company notes that mills are short on many sizes and stock, and also that the call for house building lumber in the small towns is increasing steadily. Its men are all out on the road and notice a gradual gain in business.

The Railroad & Car Material Company has been doing a good business in the East lately, but finds local demand very slow. Its chief complaint is that railroads hesitate to close for orders after requisitions have been put out.

When you talk about office hangers and calendars you want to include the Brackman Lumber Company. This company's latest gift to its patrons was a very novel and extremely comical calendar showing Mr. Pickering at his best.

William T. Monroe of the Diamond National Bank building, says that trade in mill work was not as good in August as in June and July. "The New York Central Railroad Company is doing most work along this line of any railroad," he says. He is figuring some good jobs for steel plants.

W. E. Powell, president of the Colonial Lumber Company, spent his vacation in Long Island, Atlantic City and New York. "Trade is picking up a little and prices are noticeably stiffer," he says.

W. A. Clay of the Clay-Schoppe Lumber Company is down at the company's plants near Cumberland, Md., trying to repair the damage which was done by the cloudburst flood that overtook that section a few weeks ago. It will be a week or ten days before his mills can be operated as usual.

Manager Wickersham of the Buckeye Lumber Company reports that some bill oak and a few oak timbers are moving, but that prices are still being cut hard. His trade at Buffalo in poplar has been very good, but he reports little inquiry from the Pittsburg district. His chief business at present is in hickory wagon stock, which goes chiefly to Ohio and Indiana.

W. M. Kirkland and W. H. Witherspoon of Beaver, Pa., and W. H. Coaver of Connellsville, Pa., are largely interested in a company which has cut over 3,000 acres of timber in Preston county, near Kingwood, W. Va. The timber is [illegible] with considerable

linn and chestnut and is one of the finest tracts in the Little Mountain state. It is estimated that the tract will cut 25,000,000 feet of hardwood and 200,000 ties. The company now has three mills going and employs nearly 100 men.

A. J. Diebold of the Forest Lumber Company spent his vacation in Atlantic City. The company's mills at Carnarock are doing well and all indications point to higher prices for lumber this fall.

J. B. Flint of the Flint, Erving & Stoner Lumber Company has returned from his summer outing at Lake Simcoe, Canada, and managed to get some good orders while away for pleasure. He reports the general situation as slightly better, but admits that there is still room for improvement. This is especially true of the river trade, which in ordinary years is one of the most important branches of this company's business.

J. N. Woollett, general manager of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, has been working the Cincinnati trade lately and his efforts contributed largely to a total of over 200 cars of lumber which the American has sold since August 15.

BOSTON

Harrison Parker of the Palmer & Parker Company, hardwood dealers and manufacturers of Veneers, Charlestown, Mass., is expected to return to Boston from a European trip about September 20. Mr. Parker has been abroad with his family for the past three months.

Charles H. Hawley died at his home in Bridgeport, Conn., August 27. As a young man he entered the lumber business with his father under the firm name of C. H. Hawley Lumber Company. This name was later changed to the Hawley & Beecher Lumber Company, and still later to the Bridgeport Lumber Company. The business was discontinued about fifteen years ago.

W. R. Chester of W. R. Chester & Co., who has been abroad for the past two months, is expected home shortly. While in Europe, Mr. Chester attended the peace conference.

Richard J. O'Riley of the O'Riley Lumber Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been spending a few weeks at Gloucester, Mass.

J. H. P. Smith of the Hardwood Lumber Company, Ashland, Ky., has returned home from a trip through the East.

Lumber dealers have not as yet made any serious complaints relative to shortage of cars and few look for any serious trouble this season. Some shipping is now writing to their representatives that it would be a good idea to place orders as early as possible, in this way avoiding any delay due to car shortage. Reports this week show that more cars are in use than for several months, and a heavy crop movement might result in a shortage.

George W. Fooshe of the Robertson Fooshe Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn., has been a visitor in the eastern markets.

A. T. Fuller of the George D. Emery Company, large importers and dealers in mahogany and Spanish cedar, has been making a business trip South.

Gardner I. Jones of the Jones Hardwood Company, Boston, was a recent visitor in the New York market.

Fred W. Mowbray of Mowbray & Robinson, Cincinnati, Ohio, was a recent visitor in the eastern markets.

Andrew F. Leatherbee, well-known retail lumber dealer, Boston, made an assignment about two weeks ago. His liabilities were placed at about $100,000. The assignee states that under normal conditions the assets of the company would about offset the liabilities. An early set-

[illegible] Mr. Leatherbee

[illegible] W. R. Chester & Co. has been spending a few days at Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.

The many friends of George Van Dyke of the Connecticut River Lumber Company will be glad to learn that he has so far recovered from his long and severe illness as to be able to give a part of his time to his business at his Boston office.

Marcus L. Foster of the Stone & Foster Lumber Company, Worcester, Mass., returned a few weeks ago from a business trip to British Columbia.

A. C. Dutton of the A. C. Dutton Lumber Company, Springfield, Mass., has spent a large part of the past summer visiting his numerous lumber interests in Quebec and New Brunswick.

BALTIMORE

The attention of the local hardwood trade is centered largely upon the affairs of the two lumber concerns that have gotten into difficulties during the past few weeks. One of these, the National Lumber Company, of which E. M. Peregoy is the chief stockholder and virtual proprietor, called a meeting of its creditors two weeks ago, at which Mr. Peregoy made a statement and proposed acceptance of 30 cents on the dollar. The creditors resolved to take no action on this proposition for the present, but they named a committee which is directed to make an investigation of the National Company's condition and report what action should be taken.

At a meeting of the creditors of James H. Cranwell, called for August 28 by Henry Duffy, the referee in bankruptcy, the affairs of Mr. Cranwell were extensively discussed, but comparatively little additional light was thrown upon them. Mr. Cranwell, it transpired, did not keep any books, except a kind of rough book, in which he made some entries of transactions, and he also kept a memorandum of notes due. He could give very little further information about his business dealings, and seems to have carried most of the details of sales in his head. Charles E. Cockey, Charles Merriken and United States Assistant District Attorney Morris Soper were named as a board of trustees, to delve further into Mr. Cranwell's affairs and make a report.

Much interest was manifested here in the annual concatenation of the Hoo-Hoo held at Chicago during the present week. The Baltimoreans read glowing reports about the elaborate preparations made for the event, and they should all have enjoyed attending, but among those reported to have gone we note John L. Alcock, a former vicegerent snark for this jurisdiction; also George Waters and Maurice W. Wiley.

Geo. W. Eisenhauer, of the Eisenhauer-MacLea Company, hardwoods, on Central avenue, has just returned from a trip of about ten days or two weeks in the lumbering regions of North Carolina and other southern states. He made his headquarters at Asheville, and visited a number of the mills, taking account of the conditions there.

Secretary E. M. Terry of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, has returned from a stay of several weeks, where he went to confer with various members of the association relative to business matters, and also put in some time sight-seeing. He was much benefited by the change from the ordinary routine of his duties.

The managing committee of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange was called together in spe- [illegible] Tuesday of last week to con-

sider several matters that had come up unexpectedly and called for immediate action, though they were not of special moment. The regular meeting of the board is slated for next Monday afternoon, which is also the date for the quarterly meeting of the exchange, when a luncheon is usually served.

A. C. Hanscom, the manager of the local office of the Morgan Company, manufacturers of doors and other mill work in all kinds of woods, with factory at Oshkosh, Wis., has been in Maine for nearly a month, spending his vacation, and he is once more ready to plunge into business.

Much regret is expressed among hardwood men here over the tragic outcome of the difference between Mr. George M. Spiegle of George M. Spiegle & Co. of Philadelphia, and his brother Harry, in which the latter lost his life last Thursday. Mr. Spiegle is one of the most prominent members of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, and has a wide acquaintance in this city, where he has been a frequent visitor.

CHARLOTTE

Asheville, N. C., is the home of a large new lumber concern by name the Asheville Mill & Building Company. The capital stock of the company is $100,000, and C. T. Rawls, former mayor of Asheville, Dr. P. R. Moale, W. F. Cellar, L. M. Bourne and S. M. Smith are the incorporators. The company will do a general mill business and will also build houses, etc. It is understood negotiations are under way with Dr. Schenck, G. W. Vanderbilt's agent, to take over the Biltmore, N. C., yard and planing mill. It is likely the plant will be located at Biltmore, near Asheville. It is stated that a stock of about 350,000 feet of lumber, laths and shingles will be secured at once from the Sprucemont Lumber Company of Waynesville, N. C., and shipped to the company at Asheville.

It is stated that the National Casket Company, sometimes termed the "coffin trust," is considering the proposition of locating a large plant in the vicinity of Asheville, N. C. A tract of twelve acres of land near Asheville will probably be chosen as the site for the plant. The present plans contemplate the dressing and shaping of caskets at Asheville, to be shipped knocked down to finishing plants at Pittsburg, Pa., and Nashville, Tenn.

A large woodworking and agricultural implement factory to manufacture all kinds of agricultural implements will be established near Washington, N. C., at an early date.

Preliminary work for the erection of the large cooperage plant at Washington Park, Washington, N. C., by the Atlantic & Stave Manufacturing Company, is progressing at a rapid rate, and it is hoped to have the plant well under way within the next few weeks.

Messrs. Salvo and Harvey of Charleston, S. C., are said to be planning the establishment of a large woodworking and builders' hardware plant in Union, S. C. It is hoped to have the plant ready for work by January 1.

In the big land suit of the Table Rock Lumber Company, of Morganton, N. C., vs. A. J. Branch, tried a few days ago before Judge Ferguson in Morganton, N. C., the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant, adjudging him to be the owner of over 300 acres of fine timber land near Morganton which was in dispute. The plantiff gave notice of appeal to the supreme court.

H. C. Heitman of Lexington, N. C., inventor of the "joltless buggy," was arrested at Barber Junction, N. C., a few days ago on a warrant charging the young inventor with obtaining money under false pretenses. Heitman recently went to Statesville, N. C., and called on the wholesale house of J. K. Morrison & Sons and asked the firm to cash draft for $30 on the Commercial Savings Bank of Lexington, N. C. He represented himself as inventor of a mail pouch for which the United States and German governments had given him $83,000; of an arc light which he had sold to the General Electric Company for $10,000, and a joltless buggy which he had sold to the Rock Hill (S. C.) Buggy Company for $6,000. He said he was on his way to Columbus, Ohio, to sell the buggy model to the Columbus Buggy Company and needed the money to defray expenses. He had bank books to indicate that he had thousands of dollars in the Lexington bank, and on the strength of these representations he secured the $30. Later an official of the wholesale house became suspicious and telephoned the bank, only to learn that Heitman had nothing there. The warrant and arrest followed, the prisoner being carried to Lexington, where he will be tried later.

The Giant Lumber Company of North Wilkesboro, N. C., has resumed work on its twelve-mile flume near that city. Delay was caused in reaching an agreement with certain parties through whose property the flume passed. Work will be pushed to completion now, and the work of hauling the company's timber from the forests to the mill will be greatly simplified.

The unprecedented rains of last week throughout North and South Carolina and parts of Georgia did immense damage to lumbermen. It is impossible yet to estimate the loss, but all along the large and small streams in these states manufactories were seriously damaged, while woods work received a serious setback. Loss to crops amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars; cotton mills suffered severely; power plants report thousands of dollars' damage.

CLEVELAND

Bar fixture manufacturers and users of hardwood who cater to the hotel trade are complaining bitterly of the prohibition wave which has struck this state during the past year. They say that it is ruining their business and that their consumption of hardwoods has dropped to almost zero. Joseph Irr of the National Fixture Company threatens to pull up stakes and move to some eastern city. He says that where a year ago he was buying $2,500 worth of hardwoods, now he is expending scarcely $60 a month. He uses mahogany and oak in bar fixtures of all kinds, and since the present unsettled condition began has not been able to sell stock, as the saloon men do not know how long they are going to continue in business. Irr says that he is now employing only ten men, as against sixty a year ago. He points to the failure of the Swessinger Fixture Company at Sandusky a short time ago as an example of the way business conditions now exist. It is said that some of the breweries have large numbers of fixtures on hand which they have no use for. Hardwood dealers admit that so far as the fixture trade is concerned they are having a difficult time selling stock of any kind. This fall's election is being based on the liquor issue, and the liquor men hope to win.

Carolina poplars, pest breeders, are being cut down by the score every week in Cleveland and are being replaced with sycamores, catalpa-speciosas, Norway maples and Scotch elms, all hardy trees. Eighty of the poplars are being sacrificed daily and new trees set out in the fight on insect pests being conducted by the city forester's department.

Nicola, Stone & Myers, big hardwood dealers, with offices in the Hickox building, are expecting a carload of Philippine mahogany soon from the Philippine plant of the Insular Lumber Company, with which they are connected. The plant is operating in some of the virgin forests in the islands, where a bandmill cuts the mahogany into plank for shipment, instead of stock being received in the square, as it is from the African market. The shipment will comprise 300,000 feet, which is to be used for interior finish. It is coming via the Suez canal. While not as valuable as the San Domingo or African mahogany, the Philippine product is becoming very popular for interior finish in all classes of buildings. Cleveland capitalists are behind the company producing the lumber.

Fire ravaged the lumber yard of the Saginaw Bay Company on the afternoon and evening of September 3, doing damage to the extent of $30,000. Stacks of white pine were mostly burned. Several adjoining lumber companies, all big dealers in hardwoods, were endangered, notably the plant of the Martin Barris Company. For a time it seemed as if the flames would sweep the entire flats district and do great damage, but good work on the part of the firemen stopped it. An agitation has resulted which will affect all the Cleveland lumber companies. It is for a new set of regulations for the piling of lumber. The fire chief complains that space is not left behind the lumber for the firemen to get in and fight a blaze. It is likely that a new set of rules will be laid down for the building of lumber piles hereafter.

At the plant of the Advance Lumber Company it was stated that business was materially improving and that the export trade was especially good. During the week an order for 500,000 feet of oak plank for export abroad was received and promptly filled, the first installment being sent on at once, with others to follow at regular intervals. The company is rapidly developing some of its big tracts in the South in anticipation of a big business next spring and summer.

R. H. Jenks of the Jenks Lumber Company has returned from a brief visit to Montreal and Quebec, where he inspected several large lumber properties and consulted with some of his customers there.

F. R. Gilchrist of Laurel, Miss., who has been spending the summer in Cleveland, has returned to his home, accompanied by his family. Mr. Gilchrist is manager of the Gilchrist-Fordney Lumber Company of Laurel, Miss.

W. L. Martin, a prominent hardwood manufacturer of Cheboygan, Mich., was in the city several days during the past week. He is visiting a son here and reports that the lumber business is picking up all over the country.

Daniel Wells of Detroit and David Gelcher of Fulton, O., were other visitors last week.

The A. Teschout Company, manufacturers of hardwood doors and finish, has opened up an east end depot on Euclid avenue adjoining the Nickel Plate tracks.

In addition to the Banner Box Company Cleveland has had launched another box company during the past month. The new concern is known as the Acme Box & Lumber Company and is backed by Joseph Miller, for several years manager of the Forest City Box Company. A plant at East Forty-ninth street and the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad is being equipped. A new two-story factory 100x60 feet in size and of brick is being built and will be in operation November 1.

Stephen Hendrickson has become manager of the new Banner Box Company, which has completed its factory in the flats district. He reports a good line of business.

EVANSVILLE

The Milwaukee Falls-Evansville Chair Company, this city's newest furniture factory, will start its plant in a short time, having about completed the installation of its machinery. The factory will employ a large force of men.

Construction work on the new Furniture Exchange building at Fourth and Vine streets

is being rushed by the contractor in charge. Several men have been engaged to do special work at night on the building.

John Graham of the Edinburg Cabinet Company, Edinburg, Ind., is in the city this week visiting friends and relatives and incidentally attending to some business in the interest of his firm.

Charles Artman of Leib & Artman, the well-known lumber and box manufacturers of Rockport, Ind., was in the city this week.

Evansville manufacturers who attended a conference with Southwestern railroad people at St. Louis last week to discuss the proposed higher minimum weights for all articles of light and bulky character returned with the impression that eventually they would get a reduction of the weights. In an interview with J. C. Keller of the traffic bureau of the Evansville Manufacturers' Association it was stated that they felt confident of gaining the concessions they ask for. The Southwestern Tariff Committee representing the railroads have asked the manufacturers to prepare a new schedule of what they would consider reasonable minimums for light and bulky articles, and this will be done, and on September 18 another meeting will be held at St. Louis, when the whole matter will be gone over and concluded.

C. A. Linton of Grand Rapids, Mich., a furniture manufacturer's representative, was in the city last week to get facts about local shipments to the Southwest, which he will use in a conference of furniture men to be held in Chicago shortly.

George Meyers, a well-known lumberman, formerly with the Henry Maley Lumber Company and later with the Fort Smith branch of Thompson, Thayer & McCowen of this city, has embarked in business for himself at Fort Smith, Ark. The style of the new firm is the George W. Myers Lumber Company. Mr. Meyers' many friends here wish him success in his new venture.

F. M. Clutter, of the Hardwood Record, Chicago, was in the city this week visiting his friends among the trade.

Delph Demmitt, with Maley & Wertz, has gone to Yazoo City, Miss., in the interest of his firm and will be gone several weeks.

Edward Maley of the Henry Maley Company, Edinburg, Ind., was in Evansville last week on business.

J. W. Taylor of Columbus, Ohio, representing the Domestic Lumber Company, was here visiting the trade recently.

Miss Fay Frost, the popular and efficient stenographer in the office of Maley & Wertz, has just returned from a vacation trip to the northern lake country.

INDIANAPOLIS

About forty-five local lumbermen attended the Hoo-Hoo convention at Chicago.

W. H. Sumpleton, manager of the Robinson Lumber Company, has returned after a visit to the southern mills.

Building operations here during the month of August amounted to $ [illegible] as compared to $567,326 in August, 1907, the largest gain in the month's history.

A thirty-foot band saw was ruined at the plant of the Montgomery Lumber Company, Crawfordsville, a few days ago by coming in contact with a nonadjustable dog in a large walnut log.

Eldon L. Dynes has disposed of his interests in the Dynes Lumber Company to a Mr. Moore of Lima, O., and has bought an interest in the [illegible] Lumber Company, being elected secretary and treasurer.

[illegible] of Terre Haute, of the Ruddlesbaum [illegible] has returned home after a [illegible] and will be [illegible] Manufacturers.

The house of Hoo-Hoo being built at the Summer Mission for sick children by local Hoo-Hoo is nearing completion and will represent a value of $4,000. Elaborate dedicatory ceremonies are being arranged.

A new office building is being built by the National Veneer and Lumber Company at 1633 West Washington street. It is a frame structure and will cost about $1,000.

A vacation of some weeks was spent at Charlevoix, Mich., by W. H. Coburn, president of the W. H. Coburn Lumber Company.

The Central Casket Company has been organized here with $25,000 capital by Frank L. Daugherty, C. D. Johns, J. W. Boyd, Stephen W. Frazer and C. W. Lackey. A factory will be established immediately.

During his recent visit here William Jennings Bryan was presented with a pair of mahogany oars manufactured by J. H. Montgomery from lumber obtained in Central America.

After a short illness Charles G. Louett, for some years lumber inspector for the Indianapolis Chair Company, died at his home, 846 North Temple avenue, a few days ago. A widow and nine children survive.

The real estate of the G. B. Lesh Manufacturing Company of Warsaw, Ind., and Memphis, Tenn., will be sold September 12 by County Clerk Edwin Stout, the receiver.

Earl Tabor, a banker of Argos, has purchased a timber tract of 100 acres near Plymouth from Fred Elder of Warsaw, the purchase price being $55,000.

It is reported that C. H. Lambert, formerly with the Star Carriage Company, Huntingburg, is organizing a company to be known as the Independent Pole and Shaft Company, and will establish a factory at Louisville, Ky.

Frederick M. Bachman, president of the F. M. Bachman Company, veneer manufacturers and lumber dealers, will return from a three months' tour of Europe some time next week.

Manufacturers of South Bend, including all lines, held an industrial exposition in that city September 8-15, the lumber manufacturers and dealers being well represented in the exhibits.

The Indiana Manufacturing Company, Peru, has received an order for 216 refrigerators, to be shipped to Panama to be used in the canal zone. The order is from the United States government.

W. W. Hansen has returned home after a few days' business trip to Chicago.

A special session of the Indiana legislature will convene in this city September 18, and shippers and manufacturers will probably make an effort to have the shippers' law amended to include reciprocal demurrage. The Indiana Railroad Commission contends it has no power to establish reciprocal demurrage under the existing law.

B. D. Brooks, secretary of the Indianapolis Lumbermen's Club, has organized a political club with several hundred members in West Indianapolis and has given it the use of one of the buildings in his lumber yard for a club house.

COLUMBUS

Some very encouraging statements have been given out this week by a number of the Columbus lumber companies. The W. M. Ritter Lumber Company says that a good volume of business was transacted during the month of August and that the trade was much better than it has been in many months.

The General Lumber Company reports that September has started off in fine style and that a number of good orders have already been taken. The company's men, on the road, are doing a good business and say that the trade manifests much greater interest than it has for several months.

Mr. S. S. Morgan of the Kile & Morgan Company returned several days ago from a month's vacation spent on the lakes, and before leaving Wednesday evening for a business trip to Cleveland, said that there is considerable improvement in the lumber business and that new orders are coming in with greater regularity than they have in many months.

The Powell Lumber Company is now enjoying a good trade and the outlook for new business shows considerable improvement. This company reports prices for certain grades of lumber as being on the upgrade and expects to see a stiffer market from this on.

H. C. Kreith & Co. report business as moving along very satisfactory and say that signs of decided improvement are visible in many lines.

Nearly all lumber companies in Columbus report business as decidedly on the mend and it seems to be the general opinion that the turn for decided improvement in the trade has taken place. Business men are now back from their annual vacations and have settled down to business in earnest.

CINCINNATI

Matthew B. Farrin, one of the best-known lumber dealers of the Queen City, died after a short illness at his home on 3666 Reading Road, Monday, September 7. Mr. Farrin was president of the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company, Farrin & Korn Lumber Company, Central Box & Shook Company, the latter concern being just organized by Mr. Farrin and his son-in-law, Chester F. Korn. Mr. Farrin had been ill but a few days and the news of his death came as a great surprise to his many friends. He had been identified in the lumber business for the past twenty years and during that time made a very wide acquaintance.

W. J. Breed of the Crane & Breed Manufacturing Company died at Los Angeles, Cal., last week after a brief illness. He went to California to bring home his wife and daughter, who were spending their vacation, when he took ill suddenly and death was the result. He will be sadly missed by many friends and loved ones. Mr. Breed was connected with the house of the Crane & Breed Mfg. Co. a number of years.

A transcript of record from the common pleas court in this city was filed last week in the circuit court in the case of the Standard Millwork Company vs. the Chicago Lumber and Coal Company. The latter contracted to deliver fifty carloads of cypress lumber at a stipulated price. About the time forty-five carloads were delivered the market rose considerably, and it is alleged that the defendant has failed and refuses to deliver the balance. Wherefore damages in the sum of $2,745.83 are sought. A plea in abatement was filed at the same time by the defendant, as there is already pending in this court a case wherein the parties reversed, and wherein the defendant there and plaintiff in the new case filed an answer and cross-petition in which the above sum is claimed to be due for breach of contract. The original action was brought in the federal court about a year ago to recover $4,373.11, claimed due under the contract.

J. E. Tuthill of the E. L. Edwards Lumber Company left last week for a business trip.

Joseph Wintzinger and Joseph Kenkel have organized the Fairmount Box Company, which began business this month. The new concern manufactures all kinds of boxes and cases, and is located at 2820 Western avenue. Both men have been connected in the box business for many years and have secured a concern of their own after much hard labor.

Frank McCracken, brother of Ralph McCracken of the Kentucky Lumber Company, arrived in the Queen City this week from Williamsburg and immediately left for Chicago, where he will attend the contatenation of the Hoo-Hoo Order at that place this

month. Ralph McCracken stated that trade with them was showing some improvement and that he looks for a continued increase to manifest itself this month.

F. G. Caliwell of Alabama, representative of the Ferd. Brenner Lumber Company, was a visitor in town this week. L. N. Taylor, Tennessee representative of the same concern, was also here for consultation with Mr. Brenner.

R. C. Whitbeck of the Ferd. Brenner Lumber Company left for Cleveland last week to visit relatives.

Max Kosse stated that trade was showing a better tone each month and that he looked for a fair fall trade. Improvements have been made at the three mills of the company and a great deal of lumber is now being turned out there. Mr. Kosse has just returned from a southern trip.

H. J. Pease was a visitor among the lumber trade here during the past fortnight.

A. S. Dennis called on many of the local lumber dealers here in an effort to secure trade for his company.

E. O. Robinson has returned from his vacation trip to Atlantic City and immediately departed for the South on a business trip. Fred Mobray of the concern stated that trade with them was fairly brisk, especially perceptible in the poplar and quartered oak line. The month of August was a very good month for the company and prices being realized are regarded as firm.

B. F. Dulweber of the John Dulweber Company said that trade with them has been fair.

The next meeting of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club will be held some time this month, but no definite date has as yet been set for that occasion. This will be the first meeting of the club for two months.

A. E. Hart said that trade with them was picking up and that the month of August proved a fairly good one for them. They find quartered oak the best selling item in the hardwood line.

J. H. Bolser notes an increase of business during the past month, and furthermore looks for an increase during the present month. Business should be very good during the remaining months of this year.

J. C. Kimball of the J. C. Kimball Lumber Company of Knoxville, Tenn., was a visitor among the lumber element during the past few weeks.

W. Perry was registered in the Queen City during the early part of this month.

Harry A. Freiberg of the Freiberg Lumber Company said that trade with them was just fair, but he looks for an increase this month. The mill of the company will be started the latter part of the month. At the present time he is buying some lumber, that is where he can pick up some choice lots at reasonable figures.

A. V. Jackson of the Ault & Jackson Company was summoned home from a business trip last week owing to the sudden illness of his wife. George Frederick of the company stated that business with them was pretty fair. During the month of August they did a better business than for any two months previous.

John Frohmiller of the Acme Veneer and Lumber Company returned last week from a business trip north and was much impressed with the outlook of trade there.

W. E. Shrimpton of the Shrimpton Lumber Company said that business was about the same as last week, but he looks for an improvement during the present month. The fall trade, he says, will exceed that of the spring by a goodly margin.

Robert Vestal of the Vestal Lumber and Manufacturing Company of Knoxville, Tenn., was here during the past week.

Harry F. Hendy of Hendy & Co., wholesale lumber dealers of the Commercial Tribune building, has just returned from the South. He reported the local trade here as growing much better.

Walter Quick of the Richey, Halstead & Quick Lumber Company has returned to active business duties after an absence of more than six weeks. S. W. Richey of the same concern stated that trade with them was getting much better.

C. M. Clarke was calling among the local lumber dealers here during the past week.

The shipments of lumber from Cincinnati during the month of August were larger than any other month, indicating that trade was gradually settling down. The increase in the month has led a number of the local lumber merchants to become very optimistic over the situation here and look for another increase during the present month. During the month of August 4,110 cars of dressed lumber were shipped from here as compared with 5,873 for the same month of the year previous. The receipts during the last month were 5,956 as compared with 8,480 for the same month of the year previous. The shipments during the last month were better than any other month of the year, as fully 100 more carloads of lumber were shipped from here.

MEMPHIS

The Sawyer & Austin Lumber Company has resumed operations at its big handmill at Pine Bluff, Ark. The box plant and planing mill have kept in steady operation, but the sawmill proper was closed down for a number of months as a result of the depression in lumber trade circles.

The Tennessee Hardwood Manufacturing Company, which is capitalized at $80,000, has filed articles of incorporation under the laws of Tennessee and will engage in the lumber and millwork business. W. C. Fenn, C. H. Lewis, A. A. Hatch and A. H. Murray are the incorporators.

Announcement is made that operations have been resumed at the plant of the Gadsden Car Works, on the Queen & Crescent system, at Gadsden, Ala., and employment has been given to about 300 persons. The plant had been closed down since early spring and there is a large accumulation of bad-order cars to be repaired. The Frisco system has taken on additional men at its yards and shops at Springfield, Mo., where its principal car plant is maintained. The statement is given out on official authority that about 2,000 more men will be given employment there in the near future. The Rock Island system is gradually increasing its force at its shops at Argenta, Ark., and the Missouri Pacific system is also becoming more active at its car plants in the Southwest. All the roads, with one or two exceptions, have allowed their equipment to get in bad shape, and it is feared that repair work has begun so late that this may prove a serious feature in handling the traffic which will be offered the railroads throughout the Central South during the next few months.

E. H. Ward, who until recently was located here as general manager of the Memphis Car Company, has become identified with the Kellogg Car Company, Kankakee, Ill., and will make his future home in that city. He will retain his interest in the Memphis company despite the fact that he will be no longer identified with the management thereof. The change is in the nature of a distinct betterment of his business position.

J. M. Barnett has recently purchased the plant of the Krebs Lumber Company at Birmingham, Ala. The plant, which includes planing mills, cabinet works and a drying kiln, is very complete. It is the intention of the purchaser to change the name of the business, but for the present it will be conducted under the name of the Krebs Lumber Company.

The enterprise of E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., is fittingly illustrated by the rapidity with which orders are being filled. The local branch of the company was burned here, with entire loss of its stock, August 22, but the company has moved into new quarters on Union avenue and is filling orders as promptly as if nothing had happened. The large facilities of the headquarters of the company at Indianapolis, Ind., are largely responsible for this condition. C. S. Gladding, general manager of the company, has been in Memphis since the fire. He has been successful in securing an adjustment of the loss and left yesterday for his home.

One of the bitterest fights in the history of commercial organizations in this city or section has been launched in the Business Men's Club by the action of the president, S. M. Williamson, in demanding the resignation of James S. Warren, secretary. Mr. Warren's resignation was handed the board at a meeting a few nights ago, but was laid on the table. President Williamson immediately resigned, but was persuaded to hold over until another meeting, when the charges of inefficiency preferred against Mr. Warren by him will be further investigated and final action taken. It is practically certain that the fight means a change in either the presidency or secretaryship of the club, as these two officials could hardly be expected to get along well together after the recent developments. A. L. Foster of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, vice-president of the organization, has been delegated to appoint a committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Warren and will act in the next few days. The nature of further developments will depend largely upon the finding of this committee. General regret is expressed that the fight has been precipitated. The club has a very large membership among the lumbermen of this city, practically all of whom belong thereto. The principal contest at the last election centered around the first vice-presidency, and the lumbermen were successful in putting their candidate, Mr. Foster, into office.

The McInnis Lumber Company of Hattiesburg, Miss., has purchased from McPherson Bros., of Michigan 2,520 acres of pine stumpage for $90,000. This is the first large deal recorded in stumpage since the financial depression came about a year ago. The average price was high, $36 per acre. The mill of the purchasing company, which is located at Petal, Miss., will run at full capacity until the timber has been cut.

Much interest is shown in the forthcoming annual convention of the Deep Waterways Association, to be held in Chicago next month. All the leading commercial organizations will appoint delegates to this meeting and some of them have already taken such action. Prominent among those already named is W. M. Busse of Busse & Burgess, who has always been deeply interested in the improvement of the Mississippi river. Lumbermen of this city are firm believers in the fact that if an adjustment is ever to be secured in freight rates, and if lumber shippers are ever to be provided with facilities for prompt handling of their traffic year in and year out, it will come as a result of the deepening of the channel of the Mississippi. Arkansas is already naming delegates to the convention, and so are Louisiana, Mississippi and Missouri.

The Memphis Industrial League has been absorbed by the Business Men's Club and will be conducted as a separate department of that institution. It will be in charge of the secretary of the club. Negotiations to this end have just been concluded after efforts covering more than a year. In ceasing to exist the Industrial League gave out a statement showing that it had located ninety-one industries during the past seven years, giving employment to 12,000 people, increasing the population of Memphis by nearly 60,000, and bringing to Memphis about $22,000,000 in capital stock.

George D. Burgess of Busse & Burgess has gone to New York, whence he will leave for Atlantic City in a few days. He goes to join his wife and family at the latter point. He will be absent between three and four weeks.

S. B. Anderson, president of the Anderson-Tully Company, and interested in a number of woodworking establishments in this city, has returned after an absence of some time.

S. C. Major of the S. C. Major Lumber Company, who recently returned from an extended western and southwestern trip, will leave in a few days for the East. He will probably go as far north as Philadelphia.

W. H. Russe of Russe & Burgess has just returned after an extended absence from the city. He reached here in time to relieve Mr. Burgess before the latter left on his eastern trip.

O. M. Krebs, manager of the McLean Hardwood Lumber Company at New South Memphis has returned from his trip to the Pacific coast. He spent practically all of the month of August there.

C. B. Dudley of the Dudley Lumber Company has returned from northwestern points.

W. H. Greble, sales manager of the Gilchrist-Fordney Company, with headquarters in this city, is back after an absence of several weeks. Mr. Greble combined business and pleasure on his trip and returns much improved in health.

R. J. Darnell, Inc., will begin the operation of the big double band mill and veneer plant at this point Monday, September 7. The entire plant was closed down some time ago on account of the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in hardwood lumber circles.

The J. W. Thompson Lumber Company has begun logging for its mill at Berclair, Miss. It does not propose, however, to put the plant in operation before the beginning of the new year. The company manufactures considerable quantities of cypress at that point.

Frank R. Gadd and H. W. Wells of Chicago, both of whom are identified with the International Harvester Company, are among the more prominent visitors to Memphis during the past few days. Mr. Gadd is sales manager for the Wisconsin Lumber Company, with headquarters in Chicago, and Mr. Wells is connected with the purchasing department of the big company.

Nothing definite has been done by the special committee of the Lumbermen's Club handling the adjustment of rate matters in hand, but the committee expects to hold a meeting in the near future at which something will be done. The rates furnished Memphis by the railroads since the reconsignment privileges were withdrawn have been very unsatisfactory and the adjustment they have made has not been favorably received by the general lumber trade and particularly by wholesale and yarding interests.

NASHVILLE

A recent visitor to the city was ex-Councilman John H. Baskette, who was back on a brief visit to see some of his old friends and acquaintances, and on every side he was given the glad hand. He is now living in Helena, Ark., where he is engaged in the lumber business and is prospering. He spends a portion of his summers in Tennessee still, however, as he has a summer cottage at White Bluff, on the N. & C. west of Nashville. Mr. Baskette was formerly city councilman of the seventeenth ward of Nashville, and chairman of the finance committee of the city fathers. His friends strongly intimate that the next mayor of Helena will be none other than John H. Baskette.

The Nashville lumbermen's baseball team has now become a regularly constituted aggregation, ready to play a game of ball any old time and place. Although the squad is playing good baseball, they are not drawing any too many victories right at this time. Following up their defeat at the hands of the lumbermen of Memphis, they played the strong team of the Knights of Columbus at Athletic park on last Saturday and came out second best in that game with a score of 3 to 2 against them.

Hamilton Love is getting rid of his rheumatism, which has troubled him for several years, by [illegible] and is rapidly recovering from the efficacy of so homely a remedy as buttermilk. He makes his own buttermilk, too, by dropping some kind of a tablet into a quart of fresh sweet milk, letting it stand for twenty-four hours, and then the buttermilk is made. Hamilton says, buttermilk that will keep indefinitely. He opines that buttermilk contains millions of lactic germs that are harmless to the body but that set up every other kind of germs with which they come in contact, and he is "sicking them" on the "rheumatic" germs with instructions to eat 'em all up.

A new furniture company which has just begun business in Nashville is that of the Bradford-McKee Furniture Company, with a capital stock of $24,000. The following are the incorporators: Carson Bradford, J. H. Bradford, A. J. McKee, A. J. Morrissey, Arthur Rogers and Jordan Stokes Jr.

A special from Athens, Ala., states that Ross Sweetland, a young man living near that place, was killed by coming in contact with a ripsaw at his father's sawmill near that place. The boy's body was cut almost in two.

Quite a fatality in the logging business is reported from Trezevant, Tenn., where Monroe [illegible] was run over and killed by a loaded wagon.

Night riders have extended their operations to Montgomery county, outside of the tobacco world, for reports from Marion, near the Montgomery-Dickson county lines, state that the boiler of the sawmill of Tom Edwards had been blown up. The mill had been operated by Harris Harper for Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Harper had recently received orders in the shape of anonymous communications, using night riders' warning, him not to employ any more "mill billies" as laborers. He complied with the order and states that he does not believe night riders blew up the mill.

James Whitacre, a Mississippi lumberman in the employ of the Troxler-Rush Lumber Company of West Point, Miss., died last week at a local infirmary. He came to Nashville about [illegible] and [illegible] to Dr. Hutchison's office. When found he was in an unconscious state. At the hospital he was unable to tell anyone about himself. His firm was apprised of his death, however, and a sister living in Spokane, Wash., who was finally located, was also notified.

Laborers running a sawmill near Clifton, Tenn., at Holder's mill on Beech creek, had a most exciting experience last week. Heavy rains up the creek caused a sudden rise and before the men could get away the water had caught them. They took refuge on top of the boiler and thus escaped, having to swim. Many fine logs were washed away.

Driftwood coming out of Stone's river twenty miles above Nashville on last Sunday gave the engineers who are building a half-million-dollar bridge over Cumberland river at Nashville a scare they will not soon forget. Cumberland river is or has been quite low for several weeks and, taking advantage of the low stage of the river, the engineers put up the big middle span on false work, waiting to swing it into position when the cast river concrete pier has dried out sufficiently. While the false or trestle work was holding all this weight a great volume of timber came out of Stone's river with a freshet and poured down against the false work, seriously threatening it. A large force of men in boats and armed with picks and axes were put on the river at once and they kept the timber from collecting and tearing the bridge away. It is believed the danger is about over.

Secretary of State John W. Morton has granted a charter to the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual, or rather has given that company a right to operate in Tennessee. The company has no capitalization, the business being done on a mutual basis. The main office is in Philadelphia.

Secretary of State Morton has also granted a charter to the Algood Cooperage Company, of Putnam county, capitalized at $5,000. The incorporators are: L. D. Holladay, J. B. Thomas, J. A. Keith, H. D. Keith and O. K. Holladay.

Morgan Perkins, a veteran lumberman of Murfreesboro but now of Memphis, experienced a rough deal on his way home on a visit last week to home folks in Murfreesboro. Someone relieved him of a valuable diamond ring and a considerable sum of money between Nashville and Murfreesboro.

The Stearns mills at Stearns, Ky., probably take the premium in having in their employ as handle-cutter a big saw the youngest of all sawyers. John McDonald, age eleven years. Young McDonald's father died and he has to be the sole support of the family. The company gave the lad his father's position, and paid him his father's salary. The youngster is said to have mastered ease and dispatch in the management. The Stearns mills are operated by electricity solely and each machine or saw has a separate and independent motor. Will Emerson, a well-known Nashville boy, now occupies an important position with the company. The company operates a double band sawmill with a daily capacity of 75,000 feet, also a planing mill with a capacity of 100,000 feet. The mills now have on hand over 10,000,000 feet ready for the market.

From present indications there will be lively doings on Cumberland river this season in the lumber world as well as other lines of traffic. It is stated that the Ryman line of boats will have opposition in the lower and upper Cumberland. Capt. John S. Tyner, the veteran steamboat man, will soon commission a boat for the lower Cumberland to ply between Nashville and Paducah, making two trips a week, and Messrs. Wiley, Parmiter and associates will soon place a boat to ply the upper Cumberland. Most of the lumber coming into Nashville comes down the river, and this competition will probably mean much to the lumber interests.

BRISTOL

Several important timber deals have been consummated in this section recently, including the sale of a 50,000-acre tract of timber in western North Carolina. Announcement of the deals is temporarily withheld, pending the organization of corporations to take over the property and develop it.

The demand for timber land about here is very strong," said W. R. White of Trigg & White. "Notwithstanding the recent flurry, it is selling higher than heretofore and in no other kind of property is values firmer. As an illustration last week there was sold a 27,000-acre tract of timber in Washington county and an adjoining tract of 8,000 acres at $15 per acre. This was purchased by well-known lumbermen and the price is regarded as only a fair one. However, a year ago this property was on the market for $7.50 per acre. The same is said of a number of other large tracts."

Haskett Wood, formerly of the Wood-Gallo-way Lumber Company, Johnson City, Tenn., has entered the wholesale business. He was in Bristol this week and left for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

R. E. Wood of Baltimore, head of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company, was a recent visitor here. Mr. Wood's company, which is one of the largest concerns operating in the South, has a band mill near Bristol. While here he was the guest of E. L. Warren, formerly of the company. Mr. Wood is quoted as saying that conditions are improving very rapidly and the outlook is bright.

Franklin I. Pishon, the absconding lumber clerk who was arrested at Toronto, Canada, has not be brought back to Virginia for the alleged theft of funds from the Ivy River Lumber Company of this city, by whom he was formerly employed as bookkeeper, and the T. T. Adams Lumber Company of Richmond, where he was last employed. It is said that the American National Bank of Richmond, which [illegible] has been exonerated by Pishon as [illegible] him

brought back, while the lumber concerns are making no efforts. He will be tried in Canada on a charge of swindling people there. Pishion is a graduate of West Point and a relative of the famous Alger family of Michigan. He was formerly employed as traveling auditor by the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company of Columbus, Ohio, and came here well recommended.

Among the recent visitors on the local market were: O. J. Mann of the Mann-Caven Lumber Company, New York; E. R. Herman, Big Stone Gap, Va.; L. H. Snodgrass, Buck & Snodgrass Lumber Company, Johnson City, Tenn.; H. R. Eisenhauer of Eisenhauer & MacLea, Baltimore, and E. R. Smith, Mead & Spear Company, Pittsburg.

C. H. Smith Jr., has resigned his position with R. A. & J. J. Williams, Philadelphia, and gone with the Tipp City Lumber Company, at Altapass, N. C.

The Whaling Lumber Company was organized here last week by Irving Whaley and incorporated with a capital stock of $15,000. The officers are: J. B. Bumgardner, cashier of the Citizens' bank of Bristol, president; C. C. English, late of Brown & English, timber dealers, vice-president; Irving Whaley, secretary and general manager. The new company has opened offices in the First National Bank building and will do a wholesale business for the time being, but expects to soon purchase timber and operate mills.

LOUISVILLE

C. C. Mengel & Bro. Co. are receiving their usual shipments of mahogany from Puerto Honduras, and the superintendent of the Louisville yards said that the temporary depression is not being allowed to affect the development of their tracts. M. de Benedetto, who is in charge of the work at Belize, has reported that extensions of the 18-mile railroad into the interior are progressing. Much of the timber land that the Mengels are now going over was cut into by the English 50 years ago, but the work then was less accurate. Reference to the maps of the Mengel concessions shows that only a small part of the available territory has been touched, and that they will be able to send their 15,000,000 feet to Louisville annually for many years to come.

C. C. Mengel has gone abroad to remain until October. He is accompanied by members of his family, and will tour England and visit a few of the continental cities. C. R. Mengel, who has been on the Pacific coast, will return to Louisville shortly.

Gamble Bros. report that business is dull, but that the outlook is somewhat more cheerful. Their sales of dimension lumber of manufacturers of furniture and similar branches have fallen off to less than 50 per cent of last year's sales, but the activity which is being renewed in building circles has resulted in considerable sales in that direction. The planing mill of this company is now being worked full time.

"Business is improving fast," was the report of W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company. Though prices are no better, they have found evidences of an increased demand. Plain oak is in greater demand, and manufacturers are buying in larger quantities, having apparently used up most of their reserve stock. Lumber, particularly white oak, is reported to be scarce. Large orders are being filled by the Browns, and large shipments received.

J. D. Brown is laboring under an attack of hay fever.

The mills of the Wood Mosaic Company are running full time, including those at Highland Park and in New Albany, Ind. They are producing about 500,000 feet a month. The trade in quartered white oak is especially brisk. Their lumber yards, situated at various points through Kentucky, offer stock for a year's production yet.

The Kentucky Veneer Works report that business is quiet. The works are not running full time, and the demand on the part of the furniture manufacturers is not strong.

Though business in Louisville has not been particularly active, the vacations of the local lumbermen have not been extended beyond their usual length, and most of those connected with the larger firms are now back at their desks. Louisville dealers suggest that this is a good stopping point for buyers, as it is so located that it can be reached by travelers passing north or south.

ASHLAND

Leon Isaacson, vice-president of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, Coalgrove, O., was a business visitor in the city this week. Mr. Isaacson reports business steadily improving and advises his company feels very much encouraged that business will continue to get better. This company has enough logs to run for several months. They are operating their plant in all departments full time.

The Wright-Saulsberry Lumber Company has not as yet definitely decided on the location of its new sawmill but will do so now in a very short time. It has been understood that the company will decide on locating in Ashland.

W. R. Vansant, the sawmill man from Rush, Ky., was a business visitor in the city this week. Mr. Vansant reports business improving and is running his mill steadily at this time.

T. N. Fannin of the Keys-Fannin Lumber Company, has returned from a few days' stay at the large timber operations in Herndon, W. Va.

L. C. Smith, a lumberman of Paris, Ky., was a business visitor in the city this week.

John M. Cramer, at one time a lumberman of this locality but who is now located at Waycross, Ga., is a business caller in the city this week.

W. H. Hopkins Lumber Company has resumed operations at its band mill in Ironton, O. The company has a supply of logs in the log harbor at the mill that will last for several weeks, and should there be a rise in the river expects to receive a good supply of logs which is now along the river banks. The company reports receiving some very desirable orders.

W. J. Watson of the Mahan Lumber Company, Mahan, W. Va., spent a few days in the city this week. After the usual two weeks' shutdown for repairs operations are again resumed and will very likely continue steadily.

T. J. Boldman of Ironton, O., passed through the city this week, en route to Pike county, having been called to that place by telegram stating that his sawmill had been entirely destroyed by fire. Mr. Boldman carried no insurance whatever on his mill and was very fortunate to save the large stock of lumber he had on hand. He expects if there is sufficient timber to justify replacing the mill at the same place, to proceed to do so at once, otherwise the mill will not be rebuilt.

The railroad proposition which has been long talked of and looked for through "The Breaks of Big Sandy, will be a sure thing at no distant date after two years' lull the South & Western, which won the right-of-way from the C. & O. from Elkhorn City, the terminus of the C. & O., and through the rich coal fields of Virginia and other southern states, now has a force of civil engineers with the head officials looking over the ground, and it is understood that some of the contracts have already been let for the construction of the road. This road will open up rich coal fields and large timber lands and will tend to make business lively in that section of Kentucky and West Virginia, and not only that, but it will be a great thing for the Big Sandy valley, and make it one of the best sections of Kentucky.

The Ashland Lumber Company resumed operations at its mill last week, but could not saw but a few days on account of the very low water. The mill is now closed indefinitely, awaiting a rise in the river. The company expects to saw a large amount of lumber for the General Lumber Company as soon as the river will permit getting logs into the mill harbor.

ST. LOUIS

The month of August was far from satisfactory as to shipments and receipts of lumber to and from this market, according to the reports compiled by the Merchants' Exchange. The report follows:

The receipts of lumber at St. Louis by rail for the month of August this year were 10,876 cars, as compared with 13,883 cars during the same month last year. This shows a falling off of 3,007 cars in receipts by rail as compared with last year. There were 1,500,000 feet of lumber received by river during August this year as compared with 944,000 feet received by river last year. This shows a falling off this year of 794,999 feet received by river. During August, 1908, there were 7,838 cars shipped by rail as against 9,721 cars shipped by rail last August. This shows a falling off this year of 1,883 cars. There were 111,000 feet of lumber shipped by river during August this year, as against 471,000 feet last August, a falling off of 360,000 feet.

Notwithstanding August is considered the dullest month by building contractors, figures compiled by the St. Louis building commissioner for the month ending August 31, show that there were about twenty more brick building permits issued during August than in August last year, and the aggregate cost of construction will be considerably more.

There were 263 permits issued in August, with an aggregate cost of $1,216,000, against 148 permits and buildings to cost $1,211,061 in August, 1907.

The total amount of construction, including all classes of buildings, whether new structures, additions or alterations, for the month just ended, was $1,415,684, against $1,543,854 for last August. The falling off on the total amount of construction is accounted for by the few additions to brick structures this season. The building commissioner predicts a general increase in the building line this fall. It will begin to revive this month, he says, but in October there will be a far better gain. Architects are working on many new structures and contractors are figuring on many others.

It is pointed out by the contractors that now is the best time to build. All classes of building material are down. "As a general proposition," one of them said, "lumber is now being sold for 10 to 15 per cent less than during last year, while other stuff is proportionately less. The home builders are discovering this and within the next month there will be a great revival of business."

According to the report furnished by A. H. Bush, secretary of the Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis, the following is the number of feet inspected and measured by the exchange for the last month:

	Feet
Plain white oak	72,540
Plain red oak	88,547
Poplar	101,982
Quartered white oak	27,180
Quartered red oak	1,350
Maple	9,260
Gum	15,170
Cottonwood	55,097
Hickory	270
Pecan	570
Cypress	125,775
Yellow pine	11,237
Locust	40
Ash	170
Elm	61
Total	

[illegible] of the oldest [illegible] lumber yards in the city, [illegible] of the John J. Ganahl Lumber Company, will retire from business. The president of the company, H. F. Reis, intends to give his attention to a mill on the Pacific coast in which he has considerable money invested. Formerly the John J. Ganahl Lumber Company carried a stock of $150,000 to $200,000 worth of lumber, but it has now been reduced to about $30,000 with the view of going out of business.

Fred L. Hofman, who was formerly connected with the Fred Heim Lumber Company, from which company he retired some weeks ago, has acquired an interest in the Cherokee Lumber Company, and will manage it.

A new wholesale lumber company, the Commerce Lumber Company, has recently entered the St. Louis field. It was started and is managed by A. E. Belt [illegible] of the Millmen's Association. In addition to handling hardwood it will handle yellow pine, cypress and sash and door lines.

George H. Barnes of the George H. Barnes Hardwood Lumber Company, who has been at Turtle lake, Wis., with his family, is expected back in a few days. Mr. Barnes has a cottage at Turtle lake and his family has been occupying it during the summer. He went up during August.

W. W. Dings, secretary of the Garetson-Greason Lumber Company, who has been down through the southern hardwood territory, has returned. He says, after a thorough canvass of the situation, that he believes the outlook is good for an increase in business this fall.

Mr. Krebe of the new Krebs-Schew Lumber Company is down among the hardwood mills in the South. The firm has enlarged its office space recently, having found that more room was needed.

A. W. Sumner, formerly with the Massengale Lumber Company, but more recently with the Ozark Cooperage & Lumber Company as traveling representative, has gone back to his old company and will look after its interests on the road.

Theodore Plummer, president of the Plummer Lumber Company, says they have been having a nice demand for ash and poplar recently. A few days ago he booked an order for 100,000 feet of ash and 50,000 feet of poplar. On account of the good demand for ash, he placed an order for 500,000 feet recently. This will have to be delivered by the first of the year.

A good business is reported during August by the Chas. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company. The company's specialty, red gum, is in good demand and E. H. Luehrmann, the vice-president of the company, says the call is going to be better in the near future.

[illegible] of the docks in the various yards recently acquired on the new St. Louis Lumber Company is being taken. The company will have offices in the Chemical building.

Robert J. O'Reilly, president of the O'Reilly Lumber Company, has returned home from his summer outing at Gloucester, Mass.

Charles E. Thomas of the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company says business is better and is [illegible] Mr. Thomas is [illegible] interested in the new baby that came to his [illegible] the hardwood business.

NEW ORLEANS

J. O. Elmer, until recently an assistant secretary of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, assumed charge of his duties as secretary of the Gulf Coast Lumber Exporters' Association, September 1.

[illegible] and [illegible] all members of the Jahncke Navigation Company, which does considerable business in lumber between New Orleans and over-the-lake points, have launched [illegible] has shipped in St. [illegible] cargo and other conveyances for handling all kinds of lumber will be built at the place.

The charter of the Great Central Company of Lake Charles, La., has been recorded with the clerk of the district court in Calcasieu parish and it is said that the concern, which has bought extensive tracts of land in British Columbia, will immediately begin developing its properties. It is capitalized at $100,000, with the following officers: D. R. Swift, president; C. A. McCoy, vice-president; William Allen, secretary, and L. H. Moss, treasurer. The company has purchased in the vicinity of Vancouver tracts estimated to contain 1,000,000,000 feet of lumber, mostly fir and cedar, and will shortly begin marketing the timber. The properties are on the upper end of the Great Central lake and the properties will be rafted through the lake to tidewater.

A contract for a big supply of lumber to be exported to Jamaica was recently signed here by Capt. Louis Paul Harty, owner of one of the largest wharves in the West Indies. C. F. Hay & Co., engineers, is local end of the deal, the contract calling for 2,500,000 feet. Capt. Harty is in the market for 30,000,000 feet more. Much of this lumber was landed on the steamship Ramsey, which took also 32,000 sixty-foot piles.

Dispatches from Alexandria, La., indicate that the Dalton-Clark Barrel & Stave Company, which now has its plant at Winnfield, will locate its factory in Alexandria. The Progressive League has offered attractive inducements to the company and it will probably go to Alexandria.

The big plant of the J. E. North Lumber Company at Bond, Miss., which has been in the hands of a receiver for some months, is reported to be preparing for a resumption of operations. T. D. Taylor, formerly connected with the Newman Lumber Company at Hattiesburg, will, it is stated, manage the plant.

Lumbermen of the gulf ports are jubilant over the prospect of heavy fall shipments to Cuba. Several large contracts have already been closed and others are being negotiated at the present time. Gulfport and Pascagoula will probably handle a large share of this business.

The Sumrall Furniture Company has been incorporated at Laurel, Miss., by J. L. Sumrall, J. E. Coates and others. It expects to operate extensively in Mississippi.

Hardwood manufacturers have been much interested in some of the handsome hardwood products displayed at the Home Manufacturers' Exhibition of the New Orleans Progressive Union which is now being conducted in this city. The exhibition began September 1 and will close September 30. Several beautiful furniture exhibits are included among the booths, the New Orleans Furniture Manufacturing Company occupying more space than any other exhibitor. Many beautiful manufactures of hardwood are on display. There are 120 exhibitors at the fair.

MILWAUKEE

Wisconsin lumbermen as well pleased that Senator Isaac Stephenson, Wisconsin's greatest lumberman, was nominated in the recent primary election to succeed himself as United States senator. Lumbermen say that the victory was a genuine one in that it came from the people direct. The "grand old man" of Wisconsin secured the nomination by a handsome plurality and secured the heaviest vote in all of the lumber counties of the state.

R. F. Hodges, Milwaukee wholesale hardwood lumber dealer, spent part of the past week in a business trip about the state.

G. M. Maxson, secretary of the Cooper & Maxson Lumber Company, is making a business trip through northern Wisconsin visiting various milling centers.

The new grain and feed elevator recently erected by the Wilbur Lumber Company at West Allis, a suburb of Milwaukee, is now completed and is doing active service. This new phase of the company's business is expected to be an important one. T. A. Bruett, buyer for the company, with headquarters at Milwaukee, made a recent trip to Wausau, Wis.

J. J. Johnson, president of the Johnson Lumber Company, with his wife, recently returned from an extensive automobile trip through various points in eastern and northern Wisconsin to Escanaba, Mich. Mr. Johnson owns a handsome Packard touring car of 60 horsepower and a Pope-Hartford runabout. Thomas and William Johnson, sons of J. J. Johnson and both members of the Johnson Lumber Company, recently returned from an automobile tour of Illinois, Indiana and Michigan points.

W. E. Allen, president of the newly organized W. E. Allen Lumber Company, recently returned from a combined pleasure and business trip to Oshkosh, Wis.

G. A. Green of the Greenwood Lumber Company was a recent Milwaukee visitor.

Suit has been brought against Frank N. Snell, a well-known Milwaukee wholesale lumberman, by a Washington firm for the recovery of a claim amounting to a little over $1,000.

Forest fires have been raging in the northern Wisconsin lumber country for the past week and extensive damage to both standing and cut timber was the result. The worst conflagrations were experienced at points near Washburn, Park Falls, Phillips and South Superior. Damaging fires have also been burning in the districts in northeastern Wisconsin along the shores of Lake Michigan.

The Bird & Wells Lumber Company's mill at Wausaukee, Wis., is again in operation after an idleness of about a month. The mill has been thoroughly overhauled and needed improvements were installed during the close down. At present the plant is operated only on the day shift, although plans are under way for both night and day operations.

The Brooks & Ross Lumber Company's sawmill at Seofield, Wis., has completed the season's cut and is closed down until early in the winter. The mill has been in continuous operation both night and day ever since last fall and an especially large cut of lumber was turned out.

Wausau and Merrill lumber companies are raising "deadheads" from different points on the Wisconsin river. The work is under the charge of J. H. Renshaw, and the crews engaged in the "submarine logging" average about 500 logs per day in the work.

The Prescott Sawmill Company of Menominee, Mich., is now working on a new sawmill to be erected at the new town of Goodman, Wis., founded by the Goodman Lumber Company, Marinette.

The sawmills of The John Week Lumber Company and the Clifford Lumber Company at Stevens Point, Wis., are being pushed at their full capacity. It is estimated that the season's cut will aggregate some 30,000,000 feet.

Fay L. Cusick, well-known wholesale lumberman at West Allis, suburb of Milwaukee, is experiencing an excellent run of business. Mr. Cusick supplies all of the great manufacturing plants located at West Allis, including the Allis-Chalmers Company and others, with most of the lumber required, and the revival in the manufacturing field has meant a greater demand for lumber. Mr. Cusick came to West Allis in 1902, when the city was in its infancy, and has seen it grow from a little hamlet of 500 to a hustling city of nearly 10,000 and with the reputation of being the richest fourth class city of its size in the United States.

The Kaukauna Lumber & Manufacturing Company at Kaukauna, Wis., are planning on a busy sawing season this coming winter. The electric driven plant is being overhauled and everything is being put in readiness.

The Foster-Latimer Lumber Company at Mellen, Wis., is erecting a new dry-kiln on large proportions.

The sawmill plant of Joseph Kedbeck at Klondike, Wis., was destroyed by fire recently; loss $2,000.

The plant of the Cheate-Hollister Furniture Company at Janesville, Wis., is operating on a full schedule and plans are under way for taking on additional forces in the near future.

An inheritance tax amounting to $14,116.23 has been paid by the trustees of the late Col. I. H. Wing, in his time one of the best known lumbermen in Washburn county, who died leaving an estate of nearly $800,000.

Complaint has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the MacGillis & Gibbs Lumber Company of Milwaukee, which alleges that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company made excessive freight charges on lumber shipments. The case will be considered with others by Commissioner Harlan, who will be present in Milwaukee on September 28.

Orders have been placed with the American Seating Company by the school board committee on building of Milwaukee for furnishing seats for the city schools. The contract, which is made under a fifteen-year guarantee, calls for 514 large seats at $2.35 each and 488 small desks at $2.25 each.

Bids for the furnishing of the chairs to the new Milwaukee auditorium, now building, were opened September 9. Specifications called for some 10,000 chairs of the opera and portable variety.

J. T. Barber and G. G. Moon, the well-known Eau Claire, Wis., lumbermen who were indicted on the charge of being implicated in the land fraud cases in Idaho and who were recently freed of the indictment by Judge Quarles in the United States court, have again been placed under arrest on the same charge. Both lumbermen are out on $5,000 bail each.

The Wheeler Lumber, Bridge & Supply Company of Des Moines, Ia., has filed articles and statements to operate in Wisconsin. The capital stock of the company is given at $500,000, $40,000 of which is represented in this state. The Wisconsin branch of the company is located at Wittenberg.

The Crescent Casket Company of Pewaukee, Wis., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000 by S. E. McDowell, W. A. Griffith and John Morrow.

The lumber yards and sheds of the E. C. and C. A. Stanley Lumber Company at Chippewa Falls, Wis., were recently destroyed by fire with a heavy loss. An automobile belonging to the company also met destruction.

A new three-story addition 80x64 feet has been completed at the plant of the Art Furniture Company, at Sheboygan, Wis.

The plant of the Portage Novelty Company at Portage, Wis., manufacturing a line of woodenware specialties, was burned recently with a loss of $6,500; no insurance.

MINNEAPOLIS

Revival of demand for hardwood stock on the part of Twin City factories, especially the sash and door people, has brought quite an influx of salesmen for wholesale concerns to these towns. Among the recent visitors who have been testing the pulse of the trade and incidentally placing a few orders are: Otto Meyer, representing the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, St. Louis; L. N. Borgess, with the Steele & Hibbard Lumber Company, St. Louis, hardwood lumber and veneers, who brought Mrs. Borgess with him and has been spending some time on a vacation at Lake Minnetonka; Alex. Bohn, with the Waldstein Lumber Company, St. Louis; Bert Trump, with the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company, St. Louis.

There was another gathering of hardwood men here the other day that caused considerable amusement. One of the local wholesale firms had placed an order in Chicago for a million feet of 2-inch oak, and the order was divided up among several concerns. It was specified that the stock was to be clear. As the cars began to come in they were turned down by the buyers' inspector, and the association inspection showed car after car to contain a percentage of common. The buyers refused to accept them, and each concern that had shipped the stock sent representatives up here to dispose of the rejected cars. There was quite a trade here in 2-inch oak for a while.

Halsted & Boorman, hardwood wholesalers here and representatives of the Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company, South Bend, Ind., have moved their offices to 308-309 Lumber Exchange.

A. S. Bliss of the Payson-Smith Lumber Company, whose marriage was told of in the last issue of the RECORD, has been spending a honeymoon vacation at Lake Minnetonka.

Samuel H. Davis of the S. H. Davis Lumber Company, this city, was married August 26 in Janesville, Wis., to Miss Minerva Fisher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Fisher of Janesville. They went East for a wedding trip.

John Hein of the John Hein Company, manufacturers of hardwood lumber and cooperage at Tony, Wis., was a business visitor in Minneapolis a few days ago.

The Standard Cedar & Lumber Company of this city has bought the cut of a Michigan sawmill, amounting to 2,000,000 feet of pine and 500,000 feet of hardwood.

The Fulton & Libbey Company, sash and door manufacturers of this city, were placed in the hands of a receiver September 3 by order of the federal court on petition of creditors. F. H. Libbey, formerly a member of the company, was made receiver. The assets are figured at about $40,000 and the liabilities are nearly $60,000.

Hamilton Broughton of the Forbes-Everts Lumber Company of this city has returned from a short business trip to Wisconsin.

L. C. Nolan of Nolan Bros., hardwood wholesale dealers at Memphis, but formerly of St. Paul, has been here on business and pleasure combined, visiting with relatives and friends.

F. W. Buswell of the Buswell Lumber & Manufacturing Company, hemlock and hardwood manufacturers, has returned from a business trip of two weeks' duration.

August Cook, in the office of the Minneapolis Lumber Company, has been taking a short vacation at Ruby, Wis., where the mill of the Ruby Lumber Company is operated.

SAGINAW VALLEY

The lumber business is getting on its feet again. This is noted everywhere. More lumber is selling and being moved. There is more inquiry for mill machinery and equipment. The cars standing by the hundred on the mill sidings are disappearing and lumbermen talked with have all put on their old time cheerfulness.

The Michigan Manufacturing Company of Bay City is equipping three new sawmill plants with band saw outfits. Last fall N. Michaelson built a sawmill at Houghton lake, and this spring the N. Michaelson Lumber Company was organized and the erection of a band sawmill is now in progress at the same place. The main office of the company will be located at Grayling. Machinery is being furnished for a mill now in process of erection at Grayling, by R. Hanson & Sons. These mills are practically duplicates of that of the Richardson Lumber Company at Bay City, built last winter, one of the handsomest and most convenient plants in the country.

Still another band mill is for the big plant at Bay City of W. D. Young & Co., being the adding of another band saw outfit to the mill built last winter, making it when complete the smartest double band mill to be found. Young & Co. will also erect a large warehouse for storage purposes. All of these firms have ample supplies of timber for same.

C. A. Bigelow reports the Kneeland-Bigelow Company and the Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow mills at Bay City will run right through the season, one ten hours a day and the other day and night. Lumber is selling and there is a good inquiry. These plants are getting two train loads of logs daily from the North.

There have been heavy fires the last ten days in northern Michigan owing to the extremely dry weather, and much damage has been done. A number of small mills have been destroyed and logs and timber either burned or injured. In Missaukee county alone the damage is estimated at $75,000. In Otsego, Crawford, Roscommon, Montmorency, Ogemaw, Gladwin and other counties, much injury and loss has resulted. Some logs have burned, but as a rule lumbermen do not keep as many logs on skids at this season in the woods as during the winter months.

Mershon-Bacon Company at Bay City is making box shooks out of hardwood and has been very busy, working a full force and in some instances running overtime. Maple, ash, beech and other woods are utilized.

The high prices at which white pine lumber has been held stimulates the manufacture of boxes from hardwood material. Some other box plants also use more or less hardwood lumber. The box business has picked up materially of late and this is giving the box plants more business.

S. F. Derry will operate two camps near Millersburg this winter and will put in 4,000,000 feet of hardwood logs.

The sawmill of the Ottawa Hardwood Lumber Company at Tawas City, has passed into the hands of John Ratzlaiutschitsch & Son of Bay City, and they are now operating the plant.

CADILLAC

The month of August has been an exceptionally dry and hot one for northern Michigan and there has been very little, if any, rain since the early part of the month. Consequently forest fires have been raging which have done considerable damage to cordwood, pulpwood, bolts, bark and small timber already cut and lying on the ground. So far we have not heard of much damage to standing timber.

Forest fires are raging fiercely in Pioneer township, Missaukee county. The old pine slashings have been swept and the fire is entering the standing timber. Unless rain in good quantities comes quickly much damage will be done to the standing timber.

Word comes from Lake City that large quantities of lumber and saw logs, Iverson's sawmill and adjacent buildings, together with the homes of farmers in that vicinity, have been burned. On one farm ten cows and other livestock were consumed. It is claimed over 800,000 feet of piled lumber were destroyed at Iverson's mill. Mitchell Bros. Company lost about 2,000 cords of 4-foot wood in Missaukee county. Cobb & Mitchell, Inc., lost 1,000 cords of wood and a few thousand railroad ties in Emmet county.

J. C. Knox, secretary of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, is attending the semi-annual meeting of the Hardwood Manufacturers of Wisconsin at Wausau, Wis., this week. After this meeting he will visit Chicago and St. Louis before returning to Cadillac.

A. W. Seeley of the firm of Phillips & Seeley, Saginaw, was in Cadillac this week on business.

Ross & Wentworth of Bay City have taken membership with the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

Forest fires have also been menacing the village of Buckley, Wexford county, and a large force of men have been fighting the flames in order to save the town. The Wexford Lumber Company has been the heaviest loser, a large quantity of logs, cord wood and slabs being consumed together with [illegible]

Messrs. [illegible] W. L. Saunders and [illegible] left Memphis [illegible] early last week on a [illegible] trip into Stone, Lamar and Marion counties, Miss., in which [illegible] up to what extent the forest [illegible] their lumber. They found [illegible] as far as the burning of underbrush, wood, bark, etc., were concerned, but not much damage to standing timber.

Henry Bruhn of Lewis & Maxwell, Inc., has returned from a visit to Springfield.

Mrs. George A. Mitchell, wife of the pioneer [illegible] died [illegible] ago. She was Cadillac grew from a mere spot in the tall pine timber to one of the most progressive cities in Northern Michigan. She leaves a daughter, three sons and many friends to mourn her loss.

The A. F. Anderson Lumber Company has succeeded and taken over the interests of Mr. A. F. Anderson at South Boardman. The company is capitalized at $[illegible] and the officers are A. F. Anderson, president; J. S. Campbell, vice president; W. F. Carstens, secretary and [illegible] A. Anderson, treasurer.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

CHICAGO

Hardwood sales conditions in Chicago and surrounding territory are very satisfactory, and there is an increase in demand from nearly every source of distribution. The furniture and interior finish people especially are placing a good many orders. The [illegible] market remains in railroad buying. This prolific source of so much business has constituted but a very small percentage of sales for nearly a year, and concerns interested in this branch of the trade are encouraged to believe that there is going to be a big volume of hardwood orders from the railroads from now on.

Quotations on different varieties of hardwoods are still irregular and range from the highest notch prevailing under sales conditions of a year ago to $3 and sometimes $5 off the old lists. It is expected that there will be a settling down of values [illegible] ing which will more likely approximate the higher range of [illegible] than the lower [illegible].

NEW YORK

The hardwood market in New York [illegible] at present writing [illegible] in the matter of trade [illegible] the market shows a steadiness and an upward tendency in [illegible] particularly on good grade stock. It is very evident that the [illegible] as the local manufacturing trade are waking [illegible] for the better. Hence buyers who have been [illegible] of stock since the panic, have all of late come into the market with at least inquiries, and considerable business is resulting. This is [illegible] manufacturing trade, and indicates that with the rapid approach of fall, consumers are at least anticipating a further revival of business and [illegible] care of it. Stocks most in call are oak, poplar, ash, birch and basswood. Quite a number of plans have recently been filed for large structures in which the trim will figure largely in oak, poplar and birch, and as contracts have been let the demand for those kinds of lumber will undoubtedly be somewhat stimulated by reason of such demands.

An interesting feature is the increasing inquiry [illegible] Quite a little encouragement has been felt of [illegible] which seem to [illegible] increased largely in use here in recent years, the opportunities for its further development are exceedingly bright. Taking the market as a whole, there is no question but what there has been ample stock available for the current wants during the summer season, but the matter of supplies has today reached a [illegible] by reason of an appreciation on the part of holders of stock that they have a good asset and one which is limited in supplies so far as the immediate future is concerned. Anything that has been lacking in the volume of trade is more than made up by this realization on the part of hardwood manufacturers and wholesalers, with the result that there is a constantly decreasing tendency to shade prices to any degree when it comes to inquiries or orders for the better grades in poplar, oak, ash, etc. Chestnut is holding very firm, more particularly by reason of scarcity than to any material increase in the demand. Maple is rather dull with ample stock offerings for all wants.

In summing up the whole situation, the salient feature of the present market is the shortage of stock in the yards as well as local manufacturing trade, and any material increase in the consumption during the fall and winter trade will immediately be felt in [illegible]

BUFFALO

Lumber is not changing front very much, [illegible] ment, taken as a whole. For the most part it does not improve evenly, all dealers finding the demand good one week and quite often poor the next week. There is, though, a larger amount of big orders in sight, some of the railroads being in the market and they buy heavily as a rule.

In hardwoods the demand is still for quar[illegible] oak [illegible] strength it should, as it is not very plenty, so that it would run down much on a par with quartered if the demand should increase very much. As it is, all demand is increasing so slow that the dealers and mill owners are still waiting for a larger stir before stocking up very much. They carry a good assortment, enough to meet all present needs, and will let the future decide the rest.

The minor woods are selling much as they have done, none of them showing any further activity than enough to make it plain that there will have to be a busy time when the demand returns to the normal. Birch and chestnut are among the least active, though some dealers are able to move quite an amount of them. It is by no means settled in any one's mind whether there will be a large fall trade or not, though at present it [illegible]

What is needed yet is a disposition on the part of the more speculative buyers to ask for more than they at present need, but it cannot be found that they are doing so. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA

Business during August, though not extensive has been of a better quality than during [illegible] spasmodic in character. The lumbermen are learning from experience that recovery from panics must be slow, hence have ceased to be over-elated by the occasional and intermittent spurts of buying; but from the manner in which orders are now being booked, they believe themselves justified in looking forward to a steady improvement. Encouraging reports come in from the various furniture manufacturing centers, to the effect that, although a strict conservatism is everywhere [illegible] there is none the less a decided show of reviving activity. The stocks in the yards and factories of best grades of hardwoods have reached the point when buy[illegible] and it is noticeable that there are some who are already stocking up, in view of the probability of a car-shortage and the trouble with the logging and shipping, on account of the autumn floods, which conditions will naturally force up values. There has been no startling change in the hardwood prices during the fortnight, poplar, plain and quarter-sawn oak run along in good style, with maple flooring stiffening and the other woods holding old reputation. A slight improvement is noticeable in some of the lower grades and culls, attributable to [illegible] the box factories.

PITTSBURG

[illegible] finds the lumber market in Greater Pittsburg greatly improved so far as general conditions go. Locally the situation is mighty discouraging. The increase in industrial activity and mining operation has made necessary the purchase of [illegible] large amount of lumber during the past two weeks, and the hardwood men have got their share of this business. Local dealers announce that in the Middle West and also in the East there is good demand for lumber, and this call is what is responsible for higher prices now being asked in certain lines.

The factory trade for hardwoods is picking up steadily, and the indications are that most plants will be running nearly to capacity by October 1. Railroads are getting in shape to put out requisitions for good lots of lumber, but so far they have been very tardy in placing orders. The building situation outside the city seems to be going along nicely, and wholesalers look for large trade from this source later in the fall, although it is naturally out of season for building. In Pittsburg proper, the amount of lumber sold is very small. Yards are buying only where they have to fill in their stocks. There is practically no house building going on, and although a half dozen large contracts have been awarded for big office buildings downtown in the past few weeks, these projects have not yet reached the state where they do the hardwood men any good.

The market for ties and poles is much slower than it should be, judging from the inquiry. The trouble seems to be to close up orders. Oak is a little better than holding its own, and white oak timbers are in good demand. The call for maple flooring is increasing a very little, but it comes from sections quite removed from Pittsburg. Chestnut is a little more steady in the higher grades, but the common grades are moving slowly. This is also true of spruce, although dealers are evidently expecting higher prices for this wood, inasmuch as they are quoting with much more care. The poplar market continues firm, and there is little chance of a cut in prices this fall. Stocks of hardwoods at the country mills [illegible] on account of [illegible] Pennsylvania, Ohio and [illegible] [illegible] weeks [illegible]

CINCINNATI

August, though usually quiet, has proved the best month in the year so far in the local hardwood market. The demand for larger quantities of lumber was greater than for some time, and that leads the local dealers here to believe that the real trade is starting. The demand for poplar is still as urgent as it was some months ago, especially in the better grades. Prices on all grades are being held very firm, and wholesale dealers state that they are not in with those obtained last year at this time. The demand for quartered and plain white oak has also developed a much better tone during the past few weeks and the prices obtained for those grades are regarded as being very firm. Several dealers are still complaining of the shortage of some of the desirable grades of wood, but the present demand has not caused them any fear. The furniture trade is buying only what their needs require, but are expected to soon increase the amount of lumber, as business is growing better. Walnut, mahogany and several other woods used in the manufacture of furniture are only moderately active, but nevertheless the prices on these hold up fairly well.

BOSTON

The market for hardwood lumber in Boston and vicinity has developed quite a little additional strength during the past two weeks. Some dealers report many more inquiries and predict a fairly active market this fall. Others state that while in receipt of good inquiries, they are closing very little new business, and would not be surprised to see the demand continue of a more moderate character until about the first of the new year. The furniture manufacturers have not been free buyers, but it is well known that their stocks on hand are small. Some dealers believe this trade will start up in a brisk way inside of a few weeks. A prominent dealer states that some of the Massachusetts furniture manufacturers now prefer New England hardwoods to those that come from a greater distance. This may account in part for the smaller demand for western and southern hardwoods. A salesman who has recently returned from a trip through Canada states that he found more interest in hardwood there than he expected.

Prices of hardwoods have gradually been growing firmer and some grades are now higher than they have been at any time this year. Quartered oak, one-inch, is quoted at $80 to $83, although there are mills that will not sell under $85. A little business has been done at this latter figure. Plain oak continues to sell slowly. Offerings are rather large, and prices for the most part are easy. A few manufacturers, however, are asking $52 to $54 for one-inch one's and two's. Brown ash continues in very good demand, with offerings scarce. Dealers state they could do a larger business if they could get the supplies. White ash continues in quiet call, with offerings large. Chestnut has received very little attention of late and it is possible to buy it at concessions. Prices of North Carolina pine have grown a little firmer and some of the larger mills will not entertain low bids. The better grades of cypress and white wood are in moderate demand with prices unchanged.

BALTIMORE

The hardwood situation in this market is practically without changes of any consequence. [illegible] ago seems to continue, but its progress has not been as rapid as the members of the trade here had expected. Whatever the retarding factors may be, does not seem to be clear even to experienced dealers and manufacturers, but there can be no doubt that the movement has been considerably slower than the various classes engaged in the handling of hardwoods felt they had reason to hope for. It is thought that the political situation may be regarded as perhaps the most important element among those that have in a way put a brake upon the movement. While there does not appear to be much doubt as to the outcome of the national contest the consuming capacities just enough uncertainty to cause hesitancy in various directions about placing orders.

The demand for stocks is of a very diversified nature. Some weeks nearly all the hardwood men here are quite busy and the aggregate of transactions approaches closely the record for the corresponding period of 1907, and at other times quite the contrary may be the case. Just why the movement is so erratic no one seems to know. It is obvious, however, that the yardmen are not buying with that freedom which the low prices and the depleted condition of the stocks would appear to warrant. There is comparatively little speculative trade, and while this would seem to be a favorable opportunity to place liberal orders and hold the lumber for the most part, the prospect of making large profits is not taken advantage of to any marked extent. It may be that the financial depression has placed most of the dealers in a position where they are obliged to hold down as much as possible, and where they cannot allow themselves any latitude. Prices, however, are fairly steady and have become rather firmer in the past two weeks. Some signs of an upward movement are discernible, too, and the prospect is by no means unpromising. The foreign situation, however, continues discouraging. The accumulations abroad are very large, and the pressure to sell is so great that values are reduced to figures which leave the shipper without a margin of profit. Frequently he faces losses. Every effort is being made by the National Lumber Exporters' Association to check the forwarding on consignment, which practice is blamed in great part for the injury done to the foreign business. Under the circumstances the shippers here have been keeping very quiet and as a rule they confine themselves entirely to shipping on orders only. Even these shipments are hedged with precautionary clauses in order to narrow the scope for disputes as much as possible.

CHARLOTTE

There has been a great falling off in dimension timbers on account of the demoralization of the cotton mill business, and the sale of large sizes has been greatly cut down, but otherwise business shows a healthy and almost normal aspect. The demand for flooring and ceiling and high-grade manufactured product, desks, etc., is good. Many grades of lumber show decided increases in market prices, and on the whole business is decidedly better than was the case several months ago. Furniture makers of this state report the best kind of business during August. Many large new concerns are starting up in different parts of the state, and it would seem that the lumber industry has recovered to a marked degree from the setback caused by the panic. The record-breaking storms that prevailed over North and South Carolina several days ago did immense damage to lumbermen, but [illegible] of consequence can be made.

CLEVELAND

While the call for hardwoods of various kinds has increased materially during the past two weeks the same line of stock is moving now as a month ago. Quartered oak seems to be in best demand, although the call for poplar is also good. A number of manufacturing concerns using hardwoods in considerable quantities have resumed operations and depleted stocks are being replenished. The financial situation in Cleveland is greatly improved over that of a month ago. Plain oak is stronger, with some slight call for hickory and other hardwoods.

COLUMBUS

Sales this week have been mostly to furniture dealers and the railroads are said to be in the market for large quantities of white pine. In addition to the foregoing, the demand for lumber for building purposes shows decided improvement and plans for many new structures are now in the hands of the local architects. The building situation is decidedly improved and, with the railroads and furniture manufacturers in the market for large quantities of lumber, it seems reasonable to expect considerable improvement in the trade from this on. The general business situation, in Columbus, is gradually getting better. Industrial plants are getting ready to resume, and there seems to be a disposition to move forward all along the line. It is expected that several large structures will be started before the close of the year. The building situation shows signs of decided improvement and an optimistic feeling prevails, not only in the lumber trade, but also in all lines. For the year ending with August, 1908, building operations in this city showed a decrease of about 25 per cent, compared with the previous year, when business conditions were far above normal. The total cost showed a decrease of a little over $1,000,000, and the number of permits showed only a moderate falling off. Everything considered, the building situation was much better during the past year than was anticipated.

Prices for nearly all grades of lumber are on the up-grade and show an advancing tendency. The oaks are no higher than they were a week ago, but chestnut and yellow cypress are about $2 higher than they were a few weeks ago. Compared with the market on August 1, yellow pine is about $2 higher and shows a good demand. Inquiries for nearly all kinds of lumber are numerous, and many orders have been placed during the past week. There is a good call for oak flooring and poplar shows an excellent demand. Stocks are of nearly all kinds of lumber are low and that is regarded as one of the best factors in the situation. The general market seems to be in a good condition and many buyers are inclined to take advantage of the prevailing low prices.

INDIANAPOLIS

Hardwood prices are being forced upward by the increased demand and the inability to get all orders filled promptly. Local hardwood and veneer mills are busier than they have been at any time this year, and conditions are exceptionally bright.

Flats and public buildings valued at $750,000 are now under course of construction, and local hardwood men have contracts for all of the inside hardwood finish. Furniture plants in this and neighboring cities are also working [illegible] and vehicle manufacturers are [illegible] the best business of the year.

Local hardwood men look for present conditions to continue throughout the fall and winter with the exception that prices will look a little higher.

EVANSVILLE

The hardwood market in this section continues to improve, more activity in the market being noticed than at any time this year. Prices are holding their own; in fact, a slight advance has been noticed on some grades of oak. Business with the local furniture factories is picking up, and it is thought the fall trade will be the best they have had for some time. It is also noticeable that the railroads are also getting in line for their requirements. It seems that this branch of the lumber business has suffered more than any other, and it is gratifying to know that the railroads are coming around. The demand for plain oak [illegible] time past. Poplar is [illegible] local oak is quite strong.

MEMPHIS

Business conditions in this section show material improvement as reflected in the financial statement of the banks, in bank clearings, in building operations and in the increased volume of business in almost every line. It is doubtful if the cotton crop outlook is quite as favorable as it was a short time ago. The crop has deteriorated considerably throughout this section but, as prospects were unusually brilliant two or three weeks ago, the loss in condition still leaves prospect for a very large yield. [illegible] movement of cotton has begun on a moderate scale, but it has not assumed large enough proportions to influence materially [illegible] lumber or other commodities. [illegible] most of the railroads are still able to supply necessary cars for the prompt handling of shipments. The steel and iron business in the southern field is very active and most of the plants which were closed down have either resumed operations or propose to do so at an early date. All reports received here indicate a marked increase in the volume of business being done in yellow pine. The hardwood lumber business has improved to some extent, but is still comparatively slow. Buyers who return from northern and western markets state that the prospect is brightening somewhat and that there is a good demand not far distant. Some hold to the belief that there will not be material improvement until the presidential election is out of the way, while others think that there will be a gradual gain in the volume of business before that time. [illegible] Manufacturers are still evincing a disposition to curtail the operation of their mills and the amount of hardwood lumber now being produced is exceptionally small. [illegible] some of the manufacturers are forced to run their mills so that they may get the timber off within the time prescribed in their contracts. Aside from such, however, the number is particularly small and the [illegible] with the lightest amount of timber in sight for many years.

There has been no improvement of importance in export conditions. The amount of consigned stock on the other side is reported to be still large and more recent advices from competent authorities indicate that the bankers are disposed to cut down [illegible] have righted themselves. The amount of lumber being sent abroad on direct sale at this time is exceptionally small and leading exporters here do not expect material change for the better at an early date.

The demand for hardwood lumber is still improving and the volume of business is slowly returning to normal. The demand, however, is somewhat spasmodic and is confined to special kinds of lumber rather than applicable to the entire list of hardwoods. Buyers are encountering some difficulty in their efforts to purchase lumber at very low prices, and this fact is beginning to be reflected in a general advancing tendency. Production continues on a rather small scale, but gives slight evidence of increasing with the return of more favorable market conditions. The stock of low-grade lumber of all kinds is rather full in the Memphis territory and the demand therefor is disappointing. The higher grades, however, are generally in fair to good request, and most of the business being put through is in these. The demand from export channels is very light and no material improvement is indicated in that direction for the near future. Leading exporters themselves are authority for this view. They are doing a very small per centage of normal volume in export lines, finding generally a more satisfactory market in the United States.

There is an excellent demand for plain red and white oak, particularly in inch stock. The supply of this is comparatively light and prices are firm. Sales are reported on a basis of $28 for inch plain red and at $40 for the same style of plain white. This is quite an advance over the recent level. Prices are f. o. b. Memphis. Stock thicker than one inch is in only fair request, and the supply is generally relatively more plentiful than inch stock. There is a good demand also for quartered sawn red and white oak in the higher grades. The lower grades of oak, plain and quartered, are comparatively slow, and there is no scarcity at the moment. Cypress shows considerable improvement in shops. There is a particularly good request reported for 1¼ inch, which is comparatively scarce. Selects and the upper grades, however, show no material improvement. The demand is rather slow and the movement is small. Prices, too, are rather unsatisfactory. There is improvement in the demand for boxboards and firsts and seconds cottonwood. The carriage manufacturers are taking some of the latter, preferably 1x12 inch and up and 1¼x8x12 inch. Prices, too, show some improvement. Boxboards are being sold around $41 to $42 per thousand, f. o. b. cars here. The lower grades, too, are in request, but there is a comparatively small amount of them for sale, especially among box manufacturers who consume the bulk of their output in their own factories. Gum is rather slow in all grades. The improvement in yellow pine has not gone far enough to remove this lumber as a strong competitor of gum, and this is given by some of the trade as one of the reasons for the comparative dullness. Ash is slow of sale and is one of the really disappointing features of the list. There was quite a demand recently for thick ash in certain dimensions, but there is very little evidence now of any marked activity even in this. The sale of poplar is not large, but there is demand enough to [illegible] off-rings at a very satisfactory

NASHVILLE

[illegible] optimism pervades the local market [illegible]ic. All the dealers report business to [illegible] above to their customers [illegible] over the outlook for the [illegible]. The month of August just ended shows in many instances twice as much business done as in July. The wholesalers and consumers [illegible] on the market after lumber again. Stocks are light both at mill points and distributing centers. Quartered oak is in good demand. [illegible] as usual no surplus supply of it. Plain oak is coming into its own again, and the situation with poplar shows steady improvement. Everything in fact looks good just at this writing.

BRISTOL

It is the general opinion among lumbermen that trade will continue to pick up and that business will resume its former status early next year. It is believed that the presidential election will have some influence on business and that when it is over business will be given an impetus. Trade has been slightly better of late, with a stronger demand and little change in prices. The yards are well stocked, though nearly all of the mills are running. Much lumber is being shipped from the rural districts, having been [illegible] the railroads.

LOUISVILLE

The general tone of the Louisville market is quiet, though a more cheerful outlook is being taken. The demand for lumber on the part of the [illegible] is expected to grow stronger in the near future, and a confident feeling is being produced as a result among the dealers. Reports to the effect that more building is expected than has been recorded of late are also having a good effect on the market. A gradual improvement, leading back to the active conditions which preceded the panic of last fall, seems to be anticipated generally. As a result of the expectations of brisker trade, the output in the producing districts is not being seriously curtailed.

[illegible] and [illegible] manufacturers has caused the veneer trade to remain quiet, and few of the local mills are operating more than half time. The flooring trade is picking up steadily, the West particularly showing an improvement, though business from the East is still quiet. The mahogany industry is quiet in the matter of sales, but confidence is expressed that in a few months the normal output will be resumed. Meanwhile the regular shipments from the points of production are being received. The dimension stock trade is also quiet at present, but in line with other branches a slight improvement is noted and a stronger tone is expected to develop.

In spite of the inactivity in most lines, prices are being maintained, and in the case of white oak and some other lines the trend if anything is upward.

ASHLAND

The saw of hardwood [illegible] conditions to improve as a whole, although the manufacturers of this district are experiencing and reporting [illegible] good and poor weeks. Business does not come very steadily but is continuing to look better. There is every reason to believe that buying will continue to get heavier until it will [illegible] to normal conditions. In boll, quartered white and plain oak, there is more of a demand than heretofore. The greater majority of the mills along the Ohio river are shut down on account of the very low water, which is lower than it has been known [illegible] since 1888. Several of the mills will [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] weeks [illegible]

ST. LOUIS

The hardwood situation remains about as it was a couple of weeks ago. Consumers are buying, but they are not purchasing in large quantities. They are waiting for a betterment in their several lines of business. Although there is no doubt that a severe car shortage is in sight, it does not seem to inspire buying, and the consumers do not seem inclined to take advantage of the situation. Reports from the mills are to the effect that there is little or no logging being done. In fact, there is less than has been the case for several years. Mill stocks are very badly broken and other stocks are also light. There is also little good lumber in the market. Lower grades seem to be the most plentiful, and even these are in poor supply. Gum, however, seems to be plentiful and there are some good stocks on hand at the various points. Owing to its price having gone down, the sale of it is not forced. Stocks in the local yards vary. Some have a pretty good supply on hand, while others are short. In the latter case, there does not seem to be any inclination to increase them. The best items in demand are quartered and plain oak. There is a steady call for them, and the prices are held firm. Poplar sells well, particularly in the better grades. Ash, also, is selling pretty well. Hickory and wagon stock is also quiet, as there is little improvement in the wagon business when compared with that of the buggy. Cypress is in pretty good demand and it is on the incline, as to price. Clears and selects, right now, seem to be the most sought for.

NEW ORLEANS

Excepting for a recent advance in the cypress lumber market which has resulted in an increase of from $1 to $2 per thousand, the lumber situation in New Orleans has not changed materially within the last fortnight and there are no indications that there will be any other changes in the near future. The cypress market has strengthened a trifle as a result of an increased demand and the advance has come as a natural consequence. Pine, too, is up from $1 to $2 per thousand. Exports have continued comparatively light recently. There is no great European demand and buyers from the other side have not been active in some time.

MILWAUKEE

The possibility of a car snortage later in the fall is now being considered by Milwaukee dealers. Winconsin's crop this year has so far been a record-breaker, and indications are that the end of the season will witness the situation of the available cars being reserved for the crop movement. Dealers, especially in the wholesale field, are impressing this fact upon the retailers and urging them to fill up stocks at the present time. While the general improvement in the hardwood trade is not taking place quite as rapidly as in other lumber lines where yellow pine and hemlock are dictating to the market, yet conditions are steadily "looking up," as one dealer expresses it. Inquiries are certainly hopeful and there is every prospect that the coming fall trade will be most satisfactory. The present time, in the general building situation, is one that is requiring other building material than lumber, since the spring building is nearly completed and the fall operations are scarcely under way. The real improvement and business is now coming from the dealers and builders who are preparing for the near future. Box factories are busy, but manufacturing plants in general are not placing extensive orders. Industries are fast returning to the normal stage in the city and about the state, and this is another fact that looks bright to the hardwood men.

The oaks are still at the head, with quartered oak leading and plain oak ranking second. The basswood supply is good, and the greatest demand in this lumber is coming from the box factories. Birch receipts are heavier, while poplar stocks are rather small. Dealers say both oak and poplar stocks are broken quite extensively and that in the near future there will be a scarcity in these lines. Maple is slowly improving and is recovering from its period of quietness.

MINNEAPOLIS

Factories in this city and St. Paul are getting into the game after a long quiet spell. They have started to buy hardwood stock a little earlier than usual, having allowed their supplies to run pretty low. The outlook for fall trade is very fair, and there is more strength in the market than for a long time. Birch is selling more actively, but being still abundant in supply, is holding steady at about $29 to $30 for firsts and seconds. Basswood is higher, while culls are strong. Plain oak is selling well. Quartered seems about out of the market, with white selling at about $79, and red stronger at $61.

The railroads are also getting into the game, and some good orders for car material have been placed lately, also for switch ties. The demand for grain door material is taking cull hardwood fast, and the railroad purchasing agents are hustling now for stuff. Country demand is still light, but will improve before the end of the month, according to the indications, as the business situation is getting better right along in the Northwest. Building in the cities is going ahead faster than ever, and the demand for flooring and finish will continue strong until late this fall.

SAGINAW VALLEY

Trade is steadily improving. There is a fairly good demand for stocks, and manufacturers and dealers regard the slump as a thing of the past. Prices are well maintained. There hasn't been such a cut in good hardwood as might be naturally expected. Maple flooring is doing much better. Orders are being booked freely and manufacturers are feeling relieved. Box stuff made from hardwood is also moving more freely and there is a good call for it.

A large amount of beech and maple is worked up into box shooks, particularly the lower grades. Building operations in this section of Michigan are calling for a large amount of material and local factories are getting back on their normal base.

CADILLAC

Generally speaking, conditions in the lumber trade from the standpoint of the manufacturer are gradually improving. Hardwoods, flooring and hemlock are moving freely and prices are holding firm on most stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO

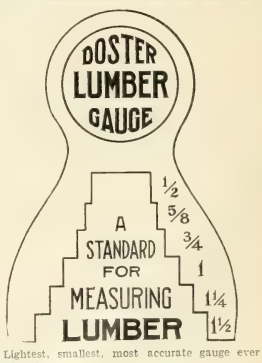
Since our last report, we find conditions in San Francisco continue their gradual improvement. Trade is slowly getting back to almost normal conditions, and although we do not anticipate the business of the last two years, we do certainly expect that before long trade in general in this city will be moving along as it was at the time of the fire two and one-half years ago.

Building continues fairly active, and on account of the low cost of construction, property owners are being induced every day to improve the lots that have been left untouched for some time. Money from other sources continues to gradually find its way into San Francisco, and as there is no safer security than real estate, it naturally is used for improvement.

Medium and large buildings continue to be finished in the best of hardwood, and our architects and property owners give preference to oak and jenisero for general interior trim. The demand for this latter wood daily improves, and we would not be surprised to see it introduced shortly into eastern markets. Local hardwood yards report transactions very satisfactory and collections quite easy, particularly with trade using medium and large quantities.

Representatives from eastern hardwood yards recently passed through the city seeking direct connection with the consumers. They have found this rather difficult, as the trade is well handled and well controlled by the Pacific coast dealers. Although the eastern competitors may get some orders and fill orders for a half-dozen cars, they will sooner or later find themselves with lumber rejected and with which they know not what to do.

Flooring is moving along very well and large quantities are being used at prices, however, which are certainly competitive. Dealers wishing to get in on this trade must be prepared and in a position to quote absolutely lowest figures.



Lightest, smallest, most accurate gauge ever produced.

Made of best quality steel, heavily nickeled.

Can be conveniently carried either in the hand or pocket of the Inspector.

Retail price is 50c each, postage prepaid—all orders for one only should be accompanied with money order for the amount.

Dealers and commissaries should write for special price in lots of 3 dozen or more, stating number wanted.

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2,000,000 feet dry gum.

500,000 feet dry 1" white oak No. 2 and No. 3 common.

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Write for prices.

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OVER 100 DISTINCT BARGAINS.

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Wanted. If you have something please quote us.
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Narrow or standard gauge from 7 tons to 70 tons; over 165 locomotives of various types at our shops.
SOUTHERN IRON & EQUIPMENT CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

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All inquiries for industrial railway equipment listed before RECORD readers will find ready response.
HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

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are frequent except where our

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is in use, then imitation isn't possible. Sample if you ask for it.

S. D. CHILDS & CO. Chicago

We also make Time Checks, Stencils and Log Hammers.



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When you have anything to sell, or wish to purchase anything in the way of
HARDWOOD LUMBER
CROSS TIES OR PILING
Norval Osburn, Seaman, Ohio

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More than
1,250
BUYERS OF OAK
are listed in
HARDWOOD RECORD'S
Wholesale
LUMBER CONSUMERS' GUIDE.
More than
15,000
Hardwood Requirements in All.

If the stock splinters or breaks just before entering the side-heads—

You don't have to stop the feed and then reverse it by a crank on the feed shaft—

And the setting of the machine isn't broken and your operator don't have to set the heads over again because

The REVERSE FEED DEVICE

on our No. 89 Special Hardwood Matcher enables the operator to instantly stop and REVERSE the feed by one lever at his position.

This device absolutely prevents a broken or splintered piece of stock from reaching the side-heads. The operator can REVERSE the direction of feed in a moment's time, clearing his machine without danger of the setting being broken by splinters or pieces of stock wedging into the heads.

The feed-roll power is another feature. Each of the 8-inch feed rolls is independently driven by gears almost double the usual size. Spring-roll tension provides a powerful, uniform feed.

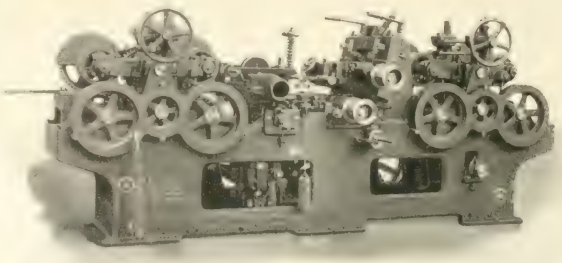
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Maybe you think that's just "talk." Every word of it's true. Our new method of finishing hardwood is a revelation. This machine will turn out work that will make it hard for you to detect the knife marks.

Let us send you samples of work done at 90 and 100 feet—you will say as did one lumberman who visited our plant a few days past: "If I hadn't seen it done, I would think the stock had been scraped." He had to believe his own eyes, and he placed his order for two 89's at once. Let us give you full particulars.

The Berlin Machine Works

Beloit — Wisconsin



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ACTUALLY TYPEWRITTEN

IS THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY **The Writerpress**



This machine is a practical repeating typewriter without complicated parts or delicate adjustments, and is built to stand hard steady work without its parts breaking or wearing out. It is

EASY TO LEARN TO USE.

Your *ordinary office help*, with a few minutes instruction, will prepare a 30 line letter for printing in less than an hour, and will print

AS FAST AS 100 TYPEWRITERS

In addition to producing form letters, it is used in printing order blanks, price lists, card index supplies, or other office forms at one-half the expense charged by the printer.

Any size or style of type, cuts, electros or ruling may be used.

Any number of forms may be held intact, ready for instant future use, 30 seconds only being required to change one form for another on the machine.

You can set up one form, distribute another, print from another;--all at the same time.

Printed sheets are automatically removed, piled and counted.

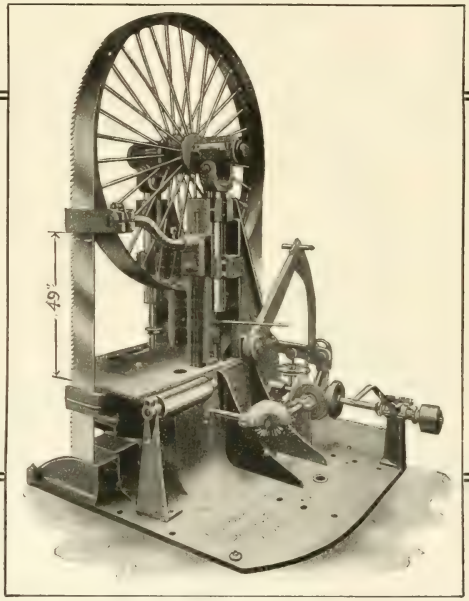
Each outfit consists of the Writerpress, combination type and operating cabinet, type and accessories. Send your name for samples of work, and complete information.

The Writerpress Company 528 WHITE BUILDING, BUFFALO, N.Y.

DEALERS EVERYWHERE

GARLAND

Special Hardwood 7-ft. Band Mill



There are many good features about this mill that we will be glad to tell about. Write for catalogue and descriptive circulars.

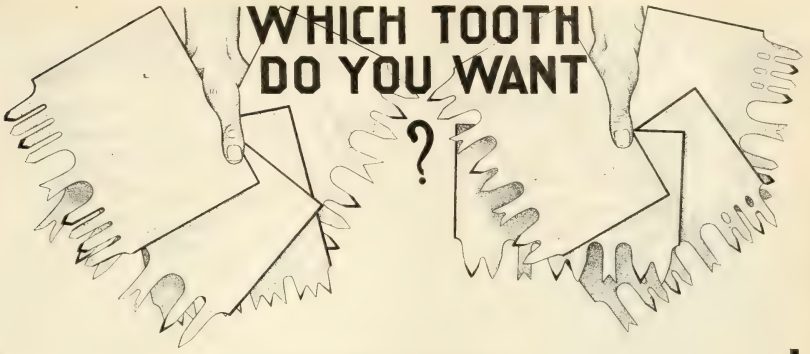
Simplicity, Capacity, Economy on Saws. We manufacture a full line of Sawmill and Conveying Machinery.

A few hardwood sawmill machinery installations:

Kneeland-Bigelow Co.	Bay City, Mich.
Kneeland-Buell Co.	Bay City, Mich.
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Waccamaw Land & Lumber Co.	Wilmington, N. C.
Embury-Martin Lumbe. Co.	Cheboygan, Mich.

The M. Garland Co.

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN



A Few Styles of Teeth used in

ATKINS SILVER STEEL CROSS-CUT SAWS

We make an endless variety for all sections of the country and all kinds of wood.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL SAW.

Because—They are made of SILVER STEEL and tempered by our own secret Gas Process. Are **hard** and **stiff** (but not brittle). They hold their teeth and edge.

Segment Ground (our own exclusive process). They are thinnest at the center of the back and taper gradually **from tooth edge** which gives them ample clearance with but little set. They cut faster and easier.

Use them this season in comparison with any other Saw. You have always expected to try an Atkins sometime—why not now, when you are so anxious to economize in every way?

For Sale at your Dealers, Jobbers, or if not, write us direct or to our nearest branch listed below.

E. C. ATKINS & COMPANY, Inc.

— The Silver Steel Saw People —

Minneapolis and Chicago.

Home Office and Factory: INDIANAPOLIS.

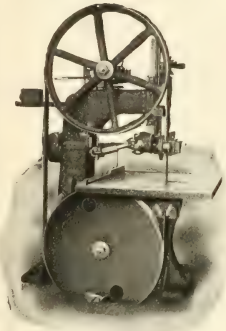
Branches in eight other largest cities.

TRY ATKINS MACHINE KNIVES

TRY ATKINS MACHINE KNIVES

Our No. 180 Aut. Band Rip Saw

SHOWN HEREWITH



No. 180 Aut. Band Rip Saw.

is especially adapted for use in factories working in hardwood, such as furniture factories, cabinet shops, etc., because its thin blade (thinner than that of any other machine) saves a good deal of material which other machines waste in sawdust. Hardwoods are expensive and are becoming more so; this accounts for the growing demand for our line of Band Sawing Machinery. No matter what kind of a band saw you may be in need of, we can save you money—not only in the initial price of the machine, perhaps, but certainly in the saving of high priced materials which go into the making of your product.

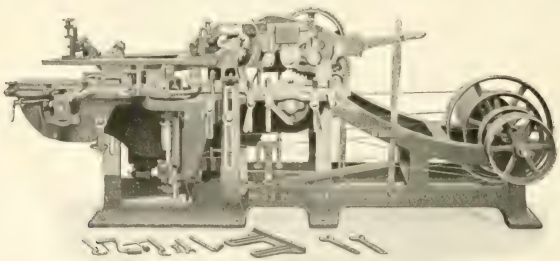
A talk with us along this line, if you are in the market for a band saw, may mean many dollars to your good.

Write for our Descriptive Circular.

414-434 W. FRONT ST.,

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO., Cincinnati, O.

SMITH of SMITHVILLE **New Profit Builder** **SMITH of SMITHVILLE**



No. 133-A. SEVEN INCH, FOUR SIDE HARDWOOD MOULDER

HARDWOOD manufacturers are constantly demanding machine tools of a more sturdy character. Many attempts have been made by machine builders to meet this need, resulting in added complications, with very slight improvements. We have, however, developed a moulding sticker of the 7-inch type that is both sturdy and simple, a machine that contains all of the elements of a very heavy large size moulder, yet it is only a seven-inch machine Write us today for a special circular.

Branches: NEW YORK, CHICAGO and ATLANTA

H. B. Smith Machine Co.
SMITHVILLE, N. J., U. S. A.

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VENEER DRYER

"The Proctor System Improved Apron Conveyor"

Objections to Roller Dryer overcome because no clogging can occur.

Objections to old style Apron Dryer overcome because no adjustment is needed.

Objections to "Girt Conveyor" overcome because the veneer is held throughout its surface which prevents the ends buckling as in the "Girt Conveyor" type.

Grain can be fed either way.

The "Girt Conveyor" type may be altered to the Improved Apron type at small cost.

The magnificent air circulation is maintained as in the old Apron Dryer and as in the old Girt Conveyor Dryer.

The Most Economical System in the World

THE PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE MACHINERY CO.

Hancock and Somerset Streets, Philadelphia

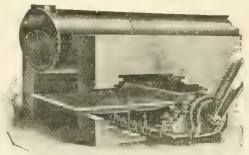
What Fuel Do You Use?

Slabs and Edgings for which there is Ready Sale?

If so, what are you doing with your SAWDUST and OTHER REFUSE? Does it COST YOU MONEY to GET RID OF IT? Are you WASTING THE HEAT incident to its combustion? You can

Save Your Slabs and Edgings and Run Your Mill with Your Sawdust, etc. HOW?

By putting in the **Gordon Hollow Blast Grate**



This celebrated grate gives as good results with **wet, green or frozen sawdust** as a draft stoker gives with **dry wood.** It is **SOLD ON APPROVAL,** subject to thirty days' exhaustive test. In the event of rejection

We Pay the Freight Both Ways

In writing to us, state how many boilers you have and whether you have plain furnaces or ovens, and give width and length of grate surface or surfaces.

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

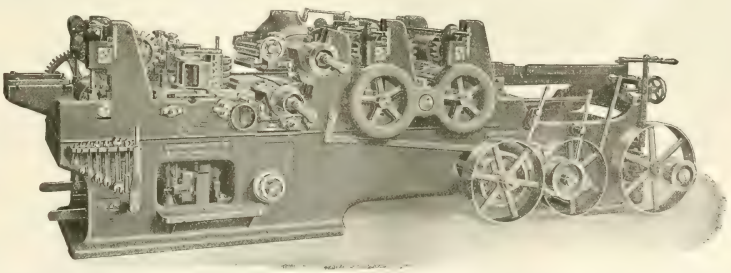
GREENVILLE, MICH.

The Largest Manufacturer of Grates, Edgers and Trimmers in the World.

Experience is a Good Teacher,

but she sends in terrific bills. Even a novice can quickly learn that with a WOODS MACHINE the experience has all been paid for he has nothing to do but reap the benefits.

Long years of experiment and use lie behind these machines, they are the result of concentration of thought and effort upon a single ideal—the production of the best planer type machine that can be built. Ask Experience if we have not succeeded.



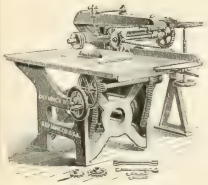
Take our No. 24 Special Fast Feed Planer and Matcher for instance. Here is a machine that produces absolutely smooth work at 100 feet feed with knives set by our Patent Radial Gauge and reduced to a perfect cutting circle by our Automatic Truing Device, patented.

S. A. WOODS MACHINE CO. BOSTON

Specialists in PLANERS AND MOULDERS

CHICAGO, 811 Railway Exchange NEW ORLEANS JACKSONVILLE SEATTLE, 617 Lumber Exchange

10-431



No. 3 Power Rip Saw.

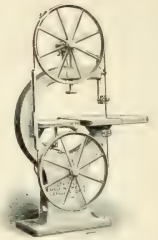
"DEFIANCE"
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

FOR MAKING

Hubs, Spokes, Wheels, Wagons, Carriages, Rims Shafts, Poles, Neck-Yokes. Single-Trees, Hoops, Handles of all Kinds, Spools, Bobbins, Insulator Pins and Oval Wood Dishes

INVENTED AND BUILT BY

The Defiance Machine Works
Defiance, Ohio



28-inch Band Saw.

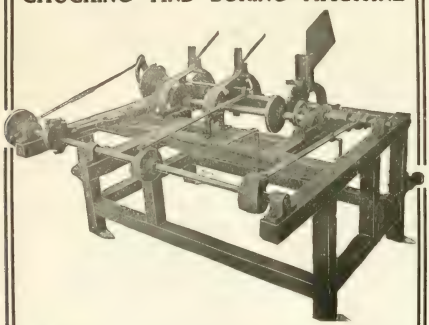
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Log Loaders



are always found where the biggest day's work is being done for the least money. When large operators invariably buy two or three additional machines it means something. Ask for our magnificent New Booklet.

CLYDE IRON WORKS,
Sole Makers of the
McGIFFERT and BECKER patent Steam Logging Machinery
DULUTH, MINN., U.S.A.

Broom Handle
CHUCKING AND BORING MACHINE



It rounds end of handle and bores small hole in other end automatically at same time. Capacity, 45,000 handles in ten hours. All the operator has to do is to keep the handles fed to the machine. Used by the largest producers. Write for details and price.

CADILLAC MACHINE CO.
Makers of Handle Makers Tools. CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

The Constantly INCREASING Demand for Russel Logging Cars and Logging Machinery



may be accounted for because they do the most work with

The Least "Grief" and Cost

Their users or our catalogues will give you fuller particulars.

Russel Wheel & Foundry Company
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Branch Office: 208 GODCHAUX BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1880

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WE OFFER TRACTS OF VIRGIN TIMBER IN LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA, ALABAMA AND ALSO ON

PACIFIC COAST

We employ a **larger** force of **expert** timber cruisers than any other firm in the **world.** We have furnished **banks** and **trust** companies with reports on timber tracts upon which **millions of dollars** of timber certificates or **bonds** have been issued. We furnish **detailed** estimates which enables the buyer **to verify** our reports at **very little expense** and without loss of **valuable time.** Correspondence with bona fide investors solicited.

JAMES D. LACEY & CO.

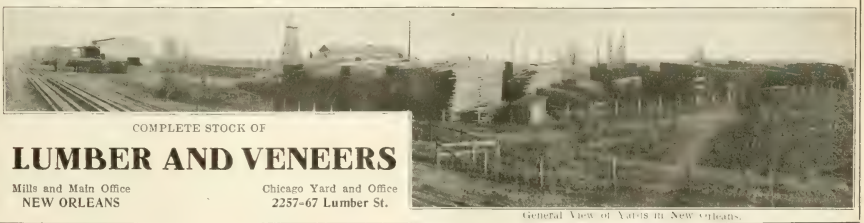
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LARGEST TIMBER DEALERS IN THE WORLD

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829 Chamber of Com., PORTLAND

OTIS MFG. CO. — IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF — MAHOGANY



COMPLETE STOCK OF

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LIDGERWOOD SKIDDERS

WILL STOCK YOUR MILL

SKIDDERS	LOADERS
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YARDERS	CABLEWAYS

All Important Features Patented. (52 Logging Machine Patents)

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Originators and Manufacturers of High-Grade Logging Machinery

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Logging Machinery Branch Houses: ATLANTA, GA., SEATTLE, WASH.
Agency: Woodward, Wight & Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La.

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JOHN B. RANSOM & COMPANY

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Oak, Ash, Poplar, Hickory, Gum, Sycamore, Walnut, Cherry, Elm, Cedar Posts.

Hardwoods

Poplar, Gum, and Lynn Siding. Turned Poplar Columns. Dressed Stock, etc.

Lumber of all kinds is being cut every day at our city and country mills and with stock constantly coming in from many other points, we are likely to have supplies meeting your wants.

For material difficult to secure write us. We can supply you, if anyone can. Write for specimen copy of our monthly Stock and Price List. Can we place your name on our mailing list?

J. B. RANSOM, Pres. McEWEN RANSOM, Secy R. T. WILSON, Treas.

NASHVILLE HARDWOOD FLOORING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MARKET PRICE ON CAR LOTS. Less than car lot orders shipped promptly.

"ACORN BRAND"

OAK AND BEECH FLOORING

"The Product de Luxe"

We especially invite inquiries for Flooring, Oak and Poplar lumber and other Hardwoods in mixed cars.

Delivered Anywhere **NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE**

EXPERIENCE TEACHES That you can get BEST values by dealing direct with the manufacturer. Ask us for prices on any part of 10,000,000 feet of Dry Tennessee Red Cedar, Hickory, Quartered and Plain Red and White Oak, Chestnut, Poplar and Ash. We are keen to sell.

LOVE, BOYD & COMPANY NASHVILLE TENNESSEE

W. J. CUDE LAND & LUMBER COMPANY

1013-1014 Stahlman Bldg NASHVILLE, TENN.

September Stock Sheet

We offer for quick shipment the following dry stock:

POPLAR

150,000 ft. 4/4 1- and 2-.
90,000 ft. 4/4 Saps and Selects.
600,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common.
100,000 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common.
8,000 ft. 4/4 18-inch and up 1s and 2s & Panel.
7,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common.
5,000 ft. 5/4 No. 2 Common.
10,000 ft. 6/4 Saps and Selects.
8,000 ft. 6/4 18-inch & up 1s & 2s & Panel.
40,000 ft. 8-to-12 inch Box Bds.
50,000 ft. 13-to-17-inch Box Bds.

CHESTNUT

150,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s.
50,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common.
50,000 ft. 4/4 S. W. and Cull.
10,000 ft. 5/4 S. W. and Cull.
14,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common.
51,000 ft. 6/4 S. W. and Cull.
50,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common.
3,800 ft. 8/4 S. W. and Cull.
10,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common.
12,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Common Elm.

ASH, ELM AND CYPRESS

21,000 ft. 4/4 Log Run Tupelo.
15,000 ft. 8/4 C. & B. Elm.
12,000 ft. 8/4 C. & B. Ash.
12,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Ash.
49,000 ft. 4/4 Log Run Cypress.

PLAIN OAK

100,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s White.
50,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s Red.
300,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common White.
300,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red.
460,000 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common R. & W.
20,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common R. & W.
25,000 ft. 5/4 No. 2 Common R. & W.
40,000 ft. 6/4 1s and 2s R. & W.
45,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common R. & W.
50,000 ft. 6/4 No. 2 Common R. & W.
12,000 ft. 8/4 1s and 2s R. & W.
15,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common R. & W.
15,000 ft. 8/4 No. 2 Common R. & W.
25,000 ft. 4/4 Sound Wormy.

GUM

50,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s Sap.
120,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Sap.
100,000 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common Sap.
12,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red.
50,000 ft. 6/4 1s and 2s Sap.
25,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Sap.
12,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Red.
40,000 ft. 6/4 No. 2 Common Sap.
50,000 ft. 8 to 12-inch Box Bds.
20,000 ft. 13 to 17-inch Box Bds.
25,000 ft. 18-inch and up 1s & 2s & Panel.

This lumber is on sticks at our yards, and can be loaded promptly on receipt of orders. All inquiries answered promptly.

WEST VIRGINIA
LEADING HARDWOOD PRODUCERS

J. S. Walker Lumber Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
West Virginia Hardwoods
O'Keeffe, W. Va.

We offer for sale the following:
200 M ft. 4/4" 1's and 2's Plain Oak.
300 M ft. 4/4" No. 1 Common Plain Oak.
150 M ft. 4/4" No. 2 Common Plain Oak.
100 M ft. 4/4" No. 1 Common, Saps and Selects Poplar (50% S&S)
150 M ft. 4/4" S. W. Chestnut.
50 M ft. 6/4" S. W. Chestnut.
75 M ft. 4, 6/4" Common and Better Chestnut.
6 M ft. 4/4" Log Run Ash.
6 M ft. 6/4" Log Run Ash.
This stock is band sawed, dry, good widths and lengths. Send us your inquiries.

KREBS LUMBER COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS - - - - - CLARKSBURG, W. VA.
Have for sale at all times desirable stocks of all kinds of West Virginia Hardwoods.
SPECIALLY: Sound Wormy Chestnut—Common and Better Chestnut—Common and Better Oak and Common Oak.
FURNITURE AND CRATING LUMBER

THE WOOD LUMBER CO.
Manufacturers and Wholesalers HARDWOOD LUMBER
Oak, Poplar, Chestnut and Basswood Our Specialties. We Solicit Your Inquiries and Orders.
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PARDEE & CURTIN LUMBER CO.
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.
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C. L. RITTER LUMBER CO.
AVOCA, W. VA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Hardwood Lumber and Dimension Stock
Telegraph / Express / Freight OFFICE CLAY, W. VA.

W. H. BAILEY & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS
West Virginia Hardwood Lumber
Oak Dimension Stock a Specialty GRAFTON, W. VA

TAYLOR-BROWN TIMBER COMPANY
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WHOLESALE LUMBER
Rooms 46-48-50 Citizens Bank Building. PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

White Oak Timbers
Special Bills in any Size Cut to Order
Chestnut—Poplar—Red Oak
A Good Supply of Dry Lumber in Stock
WRITE FOR PRICES
Thomas F. Smouse
Cumberland, Md.

OHIO RIVER LUMBER CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Poplar and Hardwoods
ROUGH AND DRESSED
MOULDINGS AND FINISH POPLAR SIDING A SPECIALTY
IRONTON, OHIO

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

We have for sale the following list of well-manufactured stock:

100 M ft. 4/4 log run M. C. Soft Elm
150 M ft. 5/4 log run M. C. O. Sycamore
100 M ft. 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Gum
120 M ft. 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Sap Gum
200 M ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Sap Gum
150 M ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common Sap Gum

50 M ft. 1x18 to 21" Panel and No. 1 Cottonwood
40 M ft. 1x22 and wider Panel and No. 1 Cottonwood
120 M ft. 1x8 to 12" Box Boards Cottonwood
200 M ft. 1x6 and up, 1st and 2nd Cottonwood
220 M ft. 1x4 and up, No. 1 Common Cottonwood
115 M ft. 1" No. 1 Common Plain W. Oak

AMERICAN LUMBER & MANUFACTURING CO.

PITTSBURG, PA. General Offices: Publication Building

HENDERSON LUMBER CO.

Commonwealth Bldg.
PITTSBURG, PA.

HARDWOODS

MINE LUMBER a Specialty.

We want to move now 200,000 ft. 4 and 8/4 Common and Better Red Oak, 4 and 8/4 Chestnut Log Run, 10/4-1 & 2 Ash.

C. P. CAUGHEY LUMBER CO.

Publication Bldg., PITTSBURG, PA.

Oak and Yellow Pine Bills Cut to Order.

200M 8-4 " " " " " "
50M 8-4 Mill Cull Hardwoods.
30M 8-4 Oak Mill Culls.
50M 4-4 S. W. Chestnut.
50M 4-6-8 and 12-4 — 1 and 2 Plain Sawed White Oak.
100M 8-4 6" and up 2d growth White Pine.
200M 2" Yellow Pine, 6" to 12".

Hickory Wagon Stock.
Mine Lumber, Ties and Rails.
Yellow Pine Heading and Staves.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. ▪ PITTSBURG, PA.

Bruckman Lumber Co.

Allegheny, Pa.

Largest and best assorted stock of Dry Hardwoods in Western Pennsylvania.

Maple and Oak Flooring a Specialty

Stock-List of Dry Hardwoods at Dunlevie, W. Va.

3000 ft. 4/4 1st and 2nd Hard Maple.
8000 ft. 4/4 Common Hard Maple.
60000 ft. 4/4 Mill pkg. Cull Hard Maple.
40000 ft. 4/4 Log Run Soft Maple, mill culls out.
5000 ft. 4/4 X 12 in. and wider, 5-Common and better Oak
100 ft. 4/4 Common Oak
8000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Oak
100000 ft. 4/4 Mill Cull Oak.
8000 ft. 4/4 Mill Cull Oak DIS.
5000 ft. 4/4 Common Birch.
1 car ft. 4/4 Shipping Cull Birch.
12000 ft. 4/4 Log Run Birch, Mill Culls Out.
10000 ft. 4/4 Mill Cull Birch.
8500 ft. 4/4 Log Run Ash, Mill Culls out.
14000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Shipping Cull Poplar.
1600 ft. 4/4 Mixed Cull Basswood
4000 ft. 4/4 Log Run Cherry.
400 ft. 4/4 Common Cherry.
5000 ft. 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.
15000 ft. 4/4 Mill Cull Chestnut, DIS
167000 ft. 4/4 Hardwood Mill Culls
8000 ft. 4/4 Hardwood Mill Culls, DIS
10000 ft. 4/4 Hardwood Mill Culls, DIS and Resawed
5000 ft. 5/4 Common Maple
8000 ft. 5/4 Shipping Cull Maple.
4000 ft. 6/4 Shipping Cull Maple.

Flint, Erving & Stoner Co.

Pittsburg - - Pennsylvania

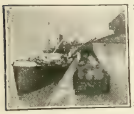
Stock List

3,000 ft. 4/4 Firsts and Seconds Red Birch, dry.
2,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Birch, dry.
4,000 ft. 4/4 Firsts and Seconds White Birch, dry.
4,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common White Birch, dry.
2 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common and Better White Birch, dry.
2 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
1 Car 6/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
2 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
1 Car 8/4 No. 2 Common and Better Oak, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 2 Common White and Red Oak mixed, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 1 Common White and Red Oak mixed, dry.
5 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.
3 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.
3 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.

BABCOCK LUMBER COMPANY
ASHTOLA, PA

THE SOUTH

PROMINENT SOUTHERN MANUFACTURERS



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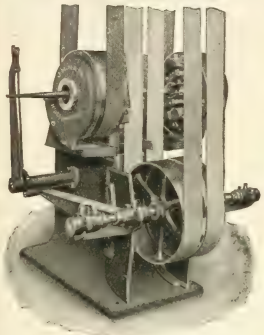
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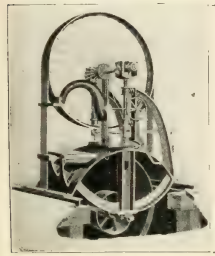
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Vansant, Kitchen & Company

MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
SPECIALTY

Ashland, Kentucky

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN HARDWOOD COMPANY GUIRL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers **OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM AND CYPRESS**

MAIN OFFICE: 720 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Three Band Mills Memphis, Tenn. Chancy, Miss. Stover, Miss.

Our Specialties Well Manufactured Stock, Good Grades, Prompt Shipments

GILCHRIST-FORDNEY CO.

Everything in Mississippi
Long Leaf Yellow Pine

Mills: Laurel, Miss. SALES OFFICE 1406 TENNESSEE TRUST BLDG. **MEMPHIS, TENN.**

YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED
POPLAR
LUMBER

DRY ALL GRADES 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4 Bevel Siding, Lath & Squares SPECIALTY, WIDE STOCK

Coal Grove, Ohio, U. S. A. **LUMBER CO.**

Hardwood Record

Thirteenth Year. Semi-monthly. CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 25, 1908. Subscription $2. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

LARGEST VENEER PLANT IN THE WORLD

C. L. WILLEY

MANUFACTURER OF

Mahogany, Veneer

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office, Factory and Yards: **1225 Robey St.,**

BAND MILLS MEMPHIS, TENN. (Telephone Canal 930) **Chicago**

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER CO.

We observe all these points in marketing our Product

Morehouse, Mo.





W. M. Weston Co.

120 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Hardwood Lumber.

HARD MAPLE WRITE FOR PRICES.

Thoroughly Dry
Manufactured from Selected Logs.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO.

2 Kilby St., BOSTON

Would like to talk to you about their large stock of Plain and Quartered

WHITE OAK

TENNESSEE RED CEDAR, THIN POPLAR AND POPLAR SIDING

ASK US WHAT WE CAN DO FOR YOU.

"The Best Lumber"

CHERRY RIVER BOOM & LUMBER CO.

SCRANTON, PA.

West Virginia Hardwoods

A Very Substantial Cash Saving for Every Policy-Holder

The stock companies specializing in lumber insurance are—

Lumber Insurance Co. of New York
84 William St., New York

Adirondack Fire Insurance Co.
84 William St., New York

Toledo Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
Sandusky, Ohio

COMBINED ASSETS OVER $1,000,000

For particulars address "Headquarters for Lumber Insurance" Lumber Insurers General Agency, Underwriting Managers, 84 William St., New York

J. GIBSON McILVAIN & COMPANY

1420 Chestnut Street. Philadelphia, Pa.

A Suggestion for September

AN OVER-STOCK—OUR LOSS—YOUR GAIN

We have a stock of approximately—

300,000 6x20 No. 1 Heart Rived Cypress Shingles
500,000 7x24 No. 1 Heart Rived Cypress Shingles

This is a much larger stock than we ordinarily care to have on hand and in order to reduce it to a minimum basis, we will, until the over-stock is exhausted, name some attractive prices. If you now need or anticipate a future want for all or any part of this stock, of as choice a product as is on the market today, you will make a big mistake by not allowing us the opportunity of quoting you our rock-bottom prices.

G. W. Jones Lumber Co.

Appleton, Wis.

offer

The following in dry stock:

BLACK ASH
250,000 ft. 1 in. Log Run
20,000 " 2 " "

WHITE BASSWOOD (Piano key stock)
300,000 ft. 1¼ in. No. 1 C and B

BASSWOOD
500,000 ft. 1 " No. 2 and No. 3 C

BIRCH
350,000 ft. 1 " No. 1 Common
75,000 " 1¼ " " "
50,000 " 1½ " " "
50,000 " 2 " " "

SOFT ELM
75,000 ft. 1½ " Log Run

We are in position to name attractive prices on hardwood crating, Rock Elm and Oak Bridge Plank, and Oak car stock.

W. D. YOUNG & CO.

MANUFACTURERS

FINEST MAPLE FLOORING

KILN DRIED, HOLLOW BACKED
MATCHED OR JOINTED
POLISHED AND BUNDLED

Hard Maple, Beech and Birch Lumber
1 TO 6 INCHES THICK WRITE FOR PRICES
BAY CITY :: MICHIGAN

CADILLAC

CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK

SOFT GRAY ELM

Oldtime users of White Pine will remember the superior character of the Cork Pine lumber produced at Cadillac. Our Soft Gray Elm is equally superior to ordinary soft elm. Buyers who discriminate in favor of something better than the ordinary will be interested. We have dry—

4 cars 10/4 Firsts and Seconds
4 cars 12/4 Firsts and Seconds

Wide, choice stock, our own product, seasoned right. Send for our complete dry list.

COBBS & MITCHELL
(INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

W. W. CUMMER, President — W. L. SAUNDERS, Vice-President — F. A. DIGGINS, Sec'y & Treas.

CUMMER-DIGGINS CO.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

Manufacturers of

"CUMMER" BRAND
MAPLE and BEECH
FLOORING

Also have a few car loads of dry Northern Michigan

GRAY ELM

130 M-ft. 4-4 No. 2 Com. and Bet.
19 " 5-4 " " "
18 " 6-4 " " "
91 " 4-4 No. 3 Common

WRITE US ABOUT IT

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14/4, 16/4
GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
BASSWOOD—4/4
BIRCH—8/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

We Offer For Sale

3 cars 4-4 Soft Elm, No. 2 Com. and Better. Dry.
1 car 6-4 Beech, No. 3 Com. Dry.
7,000 ft. 4-4 Birds Eye Maple, guaranteed 75% 1sts and 2nds.
5 cars 4-4 x 6-inch Maple, No. 3.

MITCHELLS
MAKE
MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

ROCK HARD MITCHELL MAPLE FLOORING

Our current Dry Stock List includes ASH, BASSWOOD, BIRCH, SOFT GRAY ELM and HARD MAPLE, all our own manufacture. This list shows the thickness, quality and quantity of each item. SHALL WE SEND IT TO YOU?

Mitchell Brothers Company

CADILLAC, MICH.

SWANN-DAY LUMBER COMPANY

CLAY CITY, KENTUCKY

OFFER

POPLAR

Bevel Siding. Drop Siding. as well as Wide Poplar

Always a Large Stock on Hand — Prices are Yours for the Asking

THE CROSBY & BECKLEY CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Oak, Poplar, Ash, Maple
Chestnut, Gum, Bass

ASSOCIATE COMPANIES:
The Holly Lumber Co., Pickens, W. Va.
The Douglass & Walkley Co., Drew, Miss.

DISTRIBUTING YARDS:
Columbus, Ohio,
Evansville, Ind.

Head Office: NEW HAVEN, CONN. — Western Office: COLUMBUS, OHIO

PAEPCKE-LEICHT LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTONWOOD
GUM AND OTHER HARDWOODS

Large stocks of well seasoned Lumber always carried at our yards and mills.

General Offices: 140 W. Chicago Ave., CHICAGO. Mills: Cairo, Ill., Marked Tree, Ark., Greenville, Miss., Arkansas City, Ark., Blytheville, Ark.

W. M. RITTER LUMBER COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

"ANY OF THESE ITEMS ATTRACTIVE?"

Poplar, 365,350 feet, No. 1 Common 4/4 to 16/4.
Chestnut, 263,200 feet, No. 1 Common 4/4 to 8/4.
White Oak, 370,675 feet, No. 1 Common and No. 2 Common 4/4 to 8/4.
Red Oak, 267,300 feet, 1's & 2's and No. 1 Com. 4/4 to 8/4.
Ash, 105,600 feet, 1's & 2's, No. 1 Com. and No. 2 Com. 4/4.
Hemlock, 567,350 feet, sizes and boards.
Cypress, 465,310 feet, all grades and thicknesses.

LET US QUOTE YOU PRICES

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1880

TIMBER

WE OFFER TRACTS OF VIRGIN TIMBER IN LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA, ALABAMA AND ALSO ON

PACIFIC COAST

We employ a **larger** force of **expert** timber cruisers than any other firm in the **world.** We have furnished **banks** and **trust** companies with reports on timber tracts upon which **millions of dollars** of timber certificates or **bonds** have been issued. We furnish **detailed** estimates which enables the buyer **to verify** our reports at **very little expense** and without loss of **valuable time.** Correspondence with bona fide investors solicited.

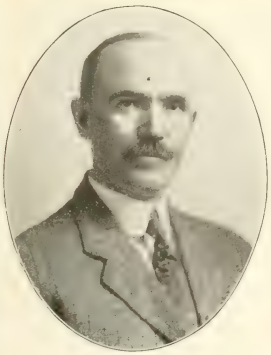
JAMES D. LACEY & CO.

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608 Hennen Bldg., NEW ORLEANS
1200 Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO

LARGEST TIMBER DEALERS IN THE WORLD

507 Lumber Exchange, SEATTLE
829 Chamber of Com., PORTLAND



O. B. LAW.

I Want Timber Lands

TO SELL

I can sell Good Michigan Hardwoods
Appalachian Oak, Poplar, etc.
A Good Yellow Pine Operation.
Pacific Coast Timber, U. S.

These offerings must be medium sized, from owners, good bargains, and cheap for quick action.

O. B. LAW, 1010 Hartford Building, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

D. G. COURTNEY

MANUFACTURER OF

Car and Railroad Timbers

Yellow Poplar Oak, Chestnut & Basswood

Oak Cooperage

CHARLESTON, - - - WEST VIRGINIA

Modern mills and perfect manufacture.

We make a specialty of getting out high grade Soft West Virginia Panel Poplar and are in position to ship either straight or mixed cars of lumber. We also get out a Sound Wormy grade of Chestnut, suitable for veneer purposes. We will load cars to suit the requirements of our customers. We seek the trade of wood-working factories who want a dependable lumber supply and fair treatment.

Write us for prices on Chestnut, all grades.

Anderson-Tully Co., Memphis, Tenn.

STOCK-LIST SEPTEMBER 25, 1908

ASH.

11,000 feet 1 inch 1sts and 2nds.
15,400 " 3 " " " "
3,400 " 4 " " " "
20,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
9,000 " 2 " " " "
7,000 " 3 " " " "
30,000 " 4 " " " "

COTTONWOOD.

56,000 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds, 8 in. and up.
85,000 " 1 " " " " 8 to 12 in.
22,000 " 1 " " " " 12 inch.
90,000 " 1 " " " " 13 in. and up.
45,000 " 1 " " " " 18 in. and up.
39,000 " 1½ " " " " 8 to 12 in.
65,000 " 1½ " " " " 12 inch.
72,000 " 1½ " " " " 13 in. and up.
40,000 " 1 " " " " 8 in. and up.
81,000 " 1 " Wagon Box Boards 8 to 12 in.
70,000 " 1 " " " " 13 to 17 in.
85,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
65,000 " 1½ " " " "
18,000 " 1 " " " "
80,000 " 1 " " " "
75,000 " 1½ " " " "
85,000 " 1½ " " " "

CYPRESS.

31,500 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds.
22,000 " 4/4 " 8 inch.
27,000 " 4/4 " No. 1 Shop.
30,000 " 8/4 " Log Run.
11,000 " 4/4 " Strips, 1 face clear & better
" " " No. 1 Common.

ELM.

16,500 feet 8/4 in. Log Run.

MAPLE.

12,500 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds.
4,000 " 2 " " " "

RED GUM.

32,600 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds.
44,700 " 4/4 " " " "
29,000 " 4/4 " " " "
17,000 " 4/4 " " " "
69,000 " 1 " " " "
12,600 " 1½ " " " "
15,200 " 1¼ " " " "
23,000 " 2 " " " "
76,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
24,600 " 2 " " 1 "
9,300 " 1 " Strips, 1 face clear and better

SAP GUM.

32,000 feet 4/4 in. 1sts and 2nds 6 in. and up.
28,000 feet 4/4 " " " " 6 " " "
16,400 " 4/4 " " " " 6 " " "
29,000 " 4/4 " " " " 15 " " "
27,000 " 4/4 " " " " 6 " " "
25,000 " 4/4 " " " " 16 in. to 20 in.
76,000 " 4/4 " " " " 6 in. to 12 in.
37,000 " 1 " " " " 8 in. to 12 in.
48,000 " 1 " " " " 13 in. to 15 in.
41,000 " 1½ " " " " 22 inches and up.
39,000 " 1½ " " " " 6 " " "
37,000 " 1½ " " " " 6 " " "
45,000 " 2 " " " " 6 " " "
16,600 feet 4/4 inch No. 1 Common
44,000 " 4/4 " " " "
14,000 " 4/4 " " " "
38,000 " 4/4 " " " "
11,360 " 4/4 " " " "
72,000 " 4/4 " No. 2 "
63,000 " Strips 1 face clear and better
90,000 " 4/4 " Wagon Box Boards 13 in.
20 inches.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

24,000 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds.
17,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

52,000 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds
46,000 " 4/4 " " " "
27,000 " 4/4 " " " "
86,000 " 1 " " " "
9,000 " 1¼ " " " "
34,000 " 2 " " " "
86,000 " 3 " No. 1 Common
26,000 " 3 " " " "
25,000 " 4 " " " "
11,000 " 1¼ " " " "
17,000 " 1½ " " " "
25,000 " 2 " " " "

QUARTERED RED OAK.

9,760 feet 1 inch No. 1 Common

PLAIN RED OAK.

32,000 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds
67,000 " 4/4 " " " "
26,000 " 4/4 " " " "
40,000 " 4/4 " " " "
100,000 " 1 " " " "
67,000 " 1¼ " " " "
18,000 " 1½ " " " "
27,000 " 2 " " " "
7,000 " 3 " " " "
43,000 " 4/4 " No. 1 Common
14,000 " 4/4 " " " "
7,000 " 4/4 " " " "
86,000 " 4/4 " " " "
26,000 " 4/4 " " " "
29,000 " 6/4 " " " "
36,000 " 8/4 " " " "
13,000 " 4/4 " Coffin Boards 12" and up.
28,000 " 1 " " " "
7,000 " 1 " Lots and Cross Wormy.
29,000 " 1 " No. 2 Common.
31,000 " 1 " " " "

SYCAMORE.

17,300 feet 1sts and 2nds

TELL US WHAT YOU CAN USE OF THE ABOVE LIST; WE WILL DO THE REST

LOUISVILLE

FINEST FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWOODS.

WE WANT TO MOVE

150M ft. 4-4—No. 2 Common Plain Red Oak
80M ft. 4-4 No. 2 Common Plain White Oak
75M ft. 12-4 Red and White Oak Bridge Plank
50M ft. 4-4—No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak
50M ft. 4-4—No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
50M ft. 8-4—No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
20M ft. 8-4—No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
25M ft. 12-4—No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
100M ft. 4-4—Cull Poplar
100M ft. 4-4 1-t and 2nd Sap Gum
150M ft. 4-4—No. 1 Common Sap Gum
50M ft. 4-4—No. 1 Common Red Gum

LOW PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Oak thoroughly dry. Kentucky and Tennessee stock, Gum is Arkansas product and largely 16' long. We carry a complete assortment of dry Hardwoods and Flooring and can supply straight or mixed cars. Can kiln-dry or work as desired. Write for our latest stock list.

LOUISVILLE LUMBER COMPANY

29th AND CHESTNUT STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

"KY. STAR BRAND" HARDWOOD FLOORING

SANITARY AND CLEAN

We Have For Immediate Shipment

1 car 13/16 x 2¼" face, Clear Plain White Oak Flooring.
1 car 13/16 x 2¼" face, Select Plain White Oak Flooring.

Kentucky Hardwood Flooring Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. R. MENGEL, President. C. C. MENGEL, Vice-President. J. CREPPS WICKLIFFE, Secretary. VICTOR LAMB, Treasurer.
J. SPICKER, Manager Export and Sales Department. H. W. MENGEL, Superintendent and Director.

C. C. MENGEL & BRO. CO.

INCORPORATED

At LOUISVILLE, KY.
Home Office
Sawmill Veneer Mill
Dimension Mill
Dry Kilns
Distributing Yards

Exploiter and Importer of Mahogany and Cedar Logs

MANUFACTURER

Mahogany Lumber and Veneers

BRANCHES:
Grand Rapids, Michigan
Chicago, Illinois
Belize, British Honduras
San Pedro Sula, Honduras
Axim, Gold Coast, Africa

MILLS:
NEW ALBANY, IND.
(HIGHLAND PARK) LOUISVILLE

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WOOD MOSAIC FLOORING AND LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHOICE INDIANA WHITE OAK

A GOOD STOCK. PROMPT SHIPMENTS.

Personal supervision from timber purchase to delivery of your kind of Stock

NEW ALBANY, IND.
OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE

DISTRIBUTING CENTER FOR FAMOUS KENTUCKY HARDWOODS.

W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company

Louisville, Kentucky

Stock Piled at Louisville, Kentucky

Poplar.

20,000 ft. 4/4 4 in. 1 & 2 18 & up
12,000 " 5/4 " " "
6,000 " 6/4 " " "
5,000 " 8/4 " " "
102,000 " 1 " "
22,000 " 1¼ " "
31,000 " 1½ " "
22,000 " 2 " "
42,000 " 3 " "
4,000 " 4 " "
120,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common
28,000 " 1¼ " No. 1 "
20,000 " 1½ " No. 1 "
23,000 " 2 " No. 1 "
28,000 " 1 " Select & Sap
21,000 " 1¼ " "
14,000 " 1½ " "
20,000 " 2 " "
50,000 " 1 " No. 2 Common
25,000 " 1¼ " No. 2 "
25,000 " 1½ " No. 2 "
25,000 " 2 " No. 2 "

Plain White Oak.

95,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
118,000 " 1¼ " "
152,000 " 1½ " "
142,000 " 2 " "
23,800 " 2½ " "
16,000 " 3 " "
127,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common
160,000 " 1¼ " No. 1 "
80,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1 Common
150,000 " 2 " No. 1 "
42,000 " 3 " No. 1 "

Quartered White Oak.

150,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
18,000 " 1¼ " "
45,000 " 1½ " "
9,000 " 2 " "
148,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common
30,000 " 1¼ " No. 1 "
40,000 " 1½ " No. 1 "
22,000 " 2 " No. 1 "

Plain Red Oak.

155,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
150,000 " 1¼ " "
192,000 " 1½ " "
57,000 " 2 " "
18,000 " 2½ " "
16,000 " 3 " "
10,000 " 4 " Common & Better
135,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common
84,000 " 1¼ " No. 1 "
44,000 " 1½ " No. 1 "
47,000 " 2 " No. 1 "
18,000 " 2½ " No. 1 "
15,000 " 3 " No. 1 "

Quartered Red Oak.

9,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
2,000 " each 1¼, 1½ & 2 in. Com. & Better
15,000 " 1 in. No. 1 Common

Chestnut.

30,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
40,000 " 1¼ " "
30,000 " 1½ " "
85,000 " 1 " Common
30,000 " 1¼ " "
30,000 " 1½ " "
30,000 " 1 " Sound Wormy.
15,000 " 1¼ " Cull
20,000 " 1½ " "

Hickory.

1 car 1 in. Common & Better
2 cars 1½ " " "

Ash.

20,000 ft. 1 in. 1 & 2
3,000 " 1¼ " "
14,000 " 1½ " "
14,000 " 2 " "
20,000 " 2½ " "
20,000 " 3 " "
10,000 " 4 " "
65,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common
32,000 " 1¼ " No. 1 "
28,000 " 1½ " No. 1 "
13,000 " 2 " No. 1 "
150,000 " 1 " No. 2 "
19,000 " 1¼ " No. 2 "
29,000 " 1½ " No. 2 "

MIXED CARS A SPECIALTY

E. B. NORMAN, Pres. & Treas. R. CARNAHAN, V. Pres. & Sec'y. A. E. LANNING, Supt.

E. B. Norman & Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Band Mill Manufacturers of

Yellow Poplar and White Oak

We have Planers and Re-saws.
Can furnish mixed cars of stock exactly as wanted in

Poplar and Oak

Special For Sale

100,000 ft. 4-4 Common and Better Basswood.
10 Cars 4-4 1's and 2's Poplar.
1 Car 5-4 1's and 2's Poplar, 18" and up.
1 Car 12-4 1's and 2's Poplar.
20 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Poplar.
4 Cars 1" 1's and 2's Plain Oak.
9 Cars 1" Common Plain Oak.

Phones:—Cumberland, Main 178.—Home, 7107.

Shelby and Fulton Streets

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE

MATCHLESS HARDWOOD FLOORING, VENEERS AND PANELS.

MAHOGANY VENEER

OUR SPECIALTY

Also manufacturers of Cut and Sawed Quartered Oak, all kinds of Rotary Cut Veneer, Crossbanding and Hardwood Lumber

Kentucky Veneer Works, Incorporated, Louisville, Kentucky

The Norman Lumber Co.

(INCORPORATED)

We Want to Move

50,000 feet 4/4 to 16/4 White Ash.
100,000 " 4/4 log run Chestnut.
50,000 " 6/4 " " Beech.
15,000 " 4/4 " " Cherry.
500,000 " 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 Plain Red and White Oak.
200,000 " 4/4 Quarter-Sawed White Oak.
100,000 " 5/4 Red Oak.
10 ,000 " 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 Poplar.
50,000 " 4/4 log run Black Walnut.

Office and Yards
Third Street, H to K Streets

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Southern Lumber Company, Inc.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Oak, Poplar and Chestnut

For Prompt Shipment

250,000 ft. 4-4 Chestnut. All grades bone dry.

Shipments direct from mill. Write for prices.

Main Office—312 Keller Bldg., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Edward L. Davis Lumber Co.

SPECIALISTS IN

Quartered White Oak, Plain Red and White Oak, White Ash, Hickory and Dimension Stock

LOUISVILLE, - - KENTUCKY

The Louisville Veneer Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENEERS
THIN LUMBER
PANEL STOCK

LOUISVILLE KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY CAR LUMBER CO.

MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY

Oak Dimension and Boards—Low Grades

LANGSTAFF-ORM MFG. CO.

INCORPORATED

Long White Oak Timbers up to 55 Feet
Oak, Gum and Hickory Yard Stock

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

GAMBLE BROTHERS

MANUFACTURERS OF

Kiln Dried Dimension Lumber

Our Specialty is Poplar

Highland Park, Kentucky

Please mention this paper.

PHILADELPHIA
THE HARDWOOD CENTER OF THE EAST

LITTLE RIVER LUMBER CO.
Manufacturers of
Poplar, White Pine, Hemlock and all kinds of Hardwoods

CLEARFIELD LUMBER CO., Inc.
Manufacturers of
Poplar and Hardwood Lumber
Oak a Specialty

PEART, NIELDS & McCORMICK CO.
Manufacturers of
North Carolina Pine, Box Shooks, Ceiling, Flooring, etc.

SALES OFFICES: : : : 218 Girard Bldg., Philadelphia

Monarch Lumber Company
Hardwoods—Spruce
Basswood Our Specialty
Harrison Building
15th and Market Streets Philadelphia, Pa.

H. H. MAUS & CO., INC.
MANUFACTURERS
HARDWOOD and YELLOW PINE.
Write us if you wish to buy or sell.
420 Walnut St., - - - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RIGHTER-PARRY LUMBER CO.
Write us for prices on plain and quartered Oak, Cypress, Red Gum, Sap Gum, Hickory, Ash, Poplar, Chestnut, Maple, Birch, Beech, Basswood and Cottonwood.
LAND TITLE BLDG., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PAUL W. FLECK LUMBER COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWOODS
POPLAR, WHITE PINE, HEMLOCK
BRISTOL, TENN.-VA.
BRANCH OFFICE, 322-323 North American Building, PHILADELPHIA PA.

KIRBY & HAWKINS COMPANY
Everything in Hardwoods
PHILADELPHIA

TOMB LUMBER COMPANY
N. C. WHITE SAP PINE HEMLOCK SPRUCE OAK CHESTNUT
Real Estate Trust Building PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JOHN W. COLES
WHOLESALE
Hemlock, White Pine, Spruce
HARDWOODS
Yellow Pine, North Carolina Pine
Real Estate Trust Building Philadelphia

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & COMPANY
REAL ESTATE TRUST BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA
Everything in Hardwoods

JAMES MANSEL
HARDWOOD LUMBER
WILLIAMSPORT, PA
Cherry, Ash, Poplar, Red Oak, White Oak, Beech, Basswood, Birch and Maple.

WM. A. REED, WHOLESALE LUMBER
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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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Second Annual Meeting Handle Manufacturers' Association of America.

The second annual meeting of this association will be held at Hotel Gayoso, Memphis, Tenn., at 10:30 a. m., on Wednesday, November 11, 1908.

Lunch will be served at 1 p. m.

All handle manufacturers, whether members of the association or not, are invited.

T. R. CLENDINEN, President. HENRY H. GIBSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

General Market Conditions.

General market conditions are still "spotted," but in the mass of affairs the interpretation of the situation depends largely upon the temperament of the observer. The general business public has just awakened to the fact that the "panic" hurt business worse than has been ordinarily estimated. The recovery is therefore tedious, and to the minds of many, unnecessarily slow. However, there is no question that day by day marks improved conditions. The election of Taft among the gentlemen who indulge in wagers on political results, seems to be a foregone conclusion, although there are other wiseacres who are not so cock-sure of the result. In the very apathy of the average Republican and Democrat alike there is the possibility that the Democratic candidate may slip into the presidential chair.

During the last week many industrial and railroad stocks have gone off and there is quite a slump all along the line. While some blast furnaces are going into commission there seems to be little activity in the iron trade. The railroads on whom this business depends very largely, have been buying but few rails. The extreme dry weather of the last month has been another thing that has militated against activity in general business. The general rains of the last few days will materially help the situation.

The crop outlook generally is mighty good. The empty cars of the railroads are gradually going into commission, and the earnings of every road are better the last fortnight than since last fall. The decrease in the number of empty cars for the week ending September 10 in the United States and Canada, was 30,371.

Hardwood lumber in all varieties is moving fairly well, although there is some delay on the part of buyers in permitting shipments to go forward. Apparently the financial condition of many buyers is such that they want to postpone receipt and payment until the last possible moment. There is no apparent danger of a car shortage and the average man thinks he can get lumber about when he wants it. There is quite a little speculative buying in hardwoods by jobbers and large manufacturers who are well financed, but this does not overcome the drag in other directions.

The average of values being obtained for hardwoods is probably fully $2 lower than it was a year ago, but with the advancing season it is expected that prices will recover fully up to last year's standard. The pronounced feature of the last week in hardwood buying is the fact that quite a quantity of railroad business has been placed for stock repair work and bridge planking. Apparently the roads have held off until the last possible moment before placing orders, but it can now be practically assured that there is going to be a considerable volume of railroad business. Detailed reports from nearly all the hardwood trade centers of the country, to be found in the market department of this issue of the RECORD, reflect that conditions are showing a slight improvement in most all sections of the country.

On the whole the outlook is good, and even better than should be expected considering the conditions that have prevailed for months past.

Why These Failures?

"Two thousand and ninety-one business failures in 1906 were the result of incompetence!" This is the sweeping statement made by a writer in the June issue of System, who also says that the number of failures attributable to this cause was second only to those from lack of capital. He further avers that the liabilities involved in these business wrecks amounted to $19,657,908 and states that such incompetency covers the phase of unwise credits, which might be placed in a distinct class having at least 244 failures to its credit, and doubtless 500 to 2,000 failures were due to greater or less extent to this one feature of incompetent management.

Speculation is another sub-head which might be placed under incompetence. As a primary cause, however, seventy failures are attributed to it during that year. Lack of capital is another distinct source of trouble—the only one surpassing general incompetence in point of causing ruin; 3,370 failures are attributed to this alone. Limited capital, found as a cause in connection with incompetence, means that the poor management was more conspicuous than lack of money—in other words that the capital would have been more [illegible] had it been carefully handled and wisely dispensed.

A New Profession.

A comparatively new calling is that of the business systematizer. That a large and successful corporation should turn the management of its business over to a stranger without experience in its particular line, seems almost incomprehensible; this very thing, nevertheless, is frequently done in modern business practice, with results highly profitable to the business concerned.

Thus H. A. Wright, in American Industries for August, prefaces a very interesting article on the business systematizer and his work. Undoubtedly the rise of this calling is merely a new application of the modern scientific spirit. The reasons for the origin of a practice so foreign to tradition come about from the fact that business of late has become a science. It is generally recognized that men who spend their lives in studying this science have experience and ability which should be of value to the busy merchant or manufacturer.

"Business systematizer" is the name which best describes this calling which has sprung out of twentieth century commercialism, although many who previously adopted it have dropped it from the fact that the term has been applied to and abused by some who have no right or title to it, and who use it as an excuse to secure a "snap" job, and eventually are found out to be of no service to their employers. Hence the terms business economist, production engineer, developer of business systems, etc., have been adopted by many earnest members of this new profession, and it is difficult to appreciate their value, and the scope of their efforts.

The systematizer may be termed the surgeon of commercial warfare, says Mr. Wright. Problems are now presented to him which in previous years would have worried the sufferer from them until long experiment disclosed a solution which had perhaps been known to his neighbor or competitor for years. Such cases may be discussed with the commercial counsel just as legal problems are referred to an attorney, or matters of health to a physician. This sort of service, common enough in such lines, has but recently been taken advantage of in connection with business problems. Today, however, the services of a man trained in this special line can be had at a reasonable rate, and for just such length of time as may be desired.

Truly, this new calling is a tangible reflection of the trend of the times.

Retail Yards as Hardwood Consumers.

Up to a comparatively recent time the retail building wood yards have been very inconsequential as consumers of hardwoods. But during the last few years yards of this type have become such a considerable factor in hardwood consumption as to now be regarded of considerable importance in the disposal of a good many varieties and grades of hardwood lumber.

For years past many yards have handled poplar in the form of finishing lumber, cornice lumber, and bevel and patent siding, and latterly have taken on considerable cottonwood and gum for these same purposes. The advancing prices of soft woods have caused many retailers, especially in the Middle West, to become large buyers of the coarser grades of birch and other northern hardwoods, in the form of ship-lap for sheathing purposes, floor lining, etc. Now more than ever, these retail dealers are carrying stocks of oak, beech and maple flooring, as nearly all modern house construction demands this sort of material. Again, retailers are almost universal buyers of cypress lumber for finishing and other purposes. Many of them carry stocks of high-grade oak for finishing, as well as low grades for bridge planking and other purposes.

In the aggregate, therefore, it will be seen that the retail lumber yard is becoming an important factor in the hardwood trade, and it would be well if hardwood manufacturers and jobbers would bear this in mind in their work of securing a wider distribution of the woods they handle. This observation is especially true from the fact that the highest qualities of bevel siding made from white [illegible] made to obtain a substitute at less cost. It has been demonstrated that red gum makes a very fair article in both bevel and patent siding. This, however, should be taken into account by gum producers, who certainly can sell a large quantity of worked stock to these retail yards.

Hickory Handle Matters.

As will be noted by the announcement at the head of the editorial columns of this issue of the RECORD, the second annual meeting of the Handle Manufacturers' Association of America will be held at the Gayoso hotel in Memphis at 10:30 a. m., Wednesday, November 11. A luncheon will be served to members and visitors at 1 p. m.

This promises to be the most important meeting ever held by the association, as the letters received by the secretary indicate very strongly that the three-grade method of inspection, as recommended by the special committee on grades, will be put into effect, together with a new base price list. The numerous grades involved in the old system of inspection which has prevailed for some years have tended to demoralize both grades and prices to a marked degree, and it is believed the new system would put the hickory handle manufacturing business into very much better shape. Today the trade is a good deal upset and although the average handle plant is running only half to two-thirds capacity, there is an accumulation of stock, especially in low-grade handles.

Common Sense in Inspection.

Originating among a certain element in the eastern hardwood trade there is manifest dissatisfaction over the present status of the inspection rules of both the National Hardwood Lumber Association and the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States. The contention is particularly against those of the former named association. This dissatisfaction has spread among a part of the jobbing element as far west as Buffalo and Cincinnati.

The people who are arguing against the accepted inspection methods of the chief lumber associations of the country are of two classes. One is the old-fashioned element which fails to consider the lower quality of the timber now available for the making of lumber, and the modern methods indulged in by the remanufacturers of lumber into furniture and kindred lines, who have discovered that the extra labor cost and waste in utilizing coarser grades is more than made up by the lower price of the lumber. This element seeks to maintain the old time standard of grades and fails to recognize the evolution in hardwood production and utilization.

The second element that is antagonistic to the prevailing systems of grading is the "scalper" who seeks the privilege of "salting" original grades and working off a lower or mixed assortment for a higher grade, thus achieving a profit in his transactions beyond the legitimate.

Paramount in this entire inspection controversy is the essential desirability of uniformity in hardwood inspection—a universal base of inspection by which the value of lumber in dispute can be determined.

A grade of lumber determines its value and not its name. If the grade is lowered the price is lowered with it. If "firsts and seconds" be applied to culls they will not command the price of firsts and seconds.

The crux of the whole matter is that the specific division of hardwood lumber into grades, so long as they are made to reasonably accommodate the product of the present quality of logs, and so long as the grades will reasonably satisfy the wants of the users, is a subject unworthy of discussion or dispute.

The honest efforts of the best brains in lumber affairs in the country are standing right up to the rack in this matter, seeking only justice between hardwood producers and hardwood users. Their good work has been endorsed by the majority and should be by all.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

Bye and Bye.

The photographer had a caller from the country the other day. "Be you the man who makes pictures?" she asked. He admitted that he was. "Can you make pictures of little children?" "Certainly." "And what do you charge for 'em?" was the next query. "Three dollars a dozen." "Oh, shucks!" said the woman, in a disappointed tone, "here I'll have to wait till next year, for I've only got eleven."

The Woods.

Into the woods my Master went
Clean forspent, forspent,
Into the woods my Master came
Forspent with love and shame.
But the olives were not blind to Him,
The little gray leaves were kind to Him,
The thorn tree had a mind to Him,
When into the woods He came.

Out of the woods my Master went,
And He was well content,
Out of the woods my Master came
Content with death and shame.
When Death and Shame would woo Him last,
From under the trees they drew Him last,
'Twas on a tree they slew Him last,
When out of the woods He came.

—Sidney Lanier.

Cruel!

"Did you ever find a man under the bed?"

"Yes, the night we had burglars in the house I found my husband there!"

Only Safe One.

A safe race track bet is one you didn't get there in time to make.

It Pays.

Don't be afraid to blow your own horn.

Hide Your Troubles.

The world has too many troubles of its own, so learn to hide yours under a smile.

Don't Forget.

While you're "planning ahead" keep pushing along.

Do Not Last.

Honors that are unmerited never wear well.

Lots of Them.

There is many a man in this world who talks a great deal and says little.

True.

You often see a man who thinks he's right but who does not go ahead

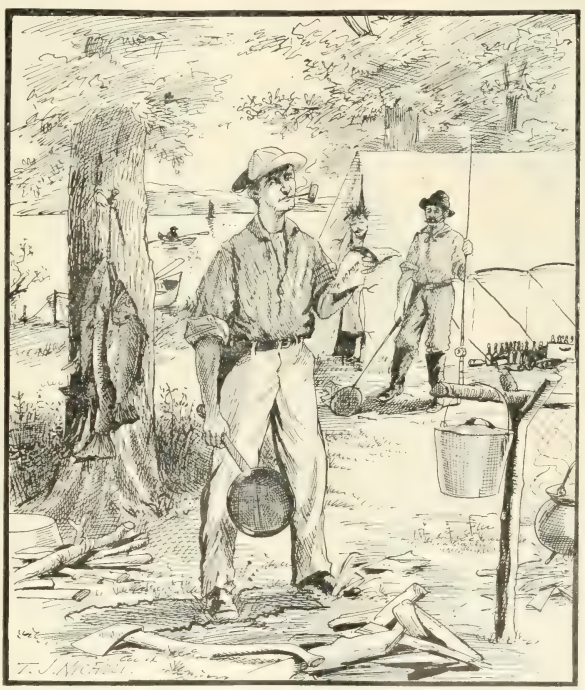
Rarely.

A man who pays strictly to his own business seldom has a headache the next morning.

Sharpening His Tools.

The chap who always agrees with you has an ax to grind.

End of Vacation Season.



"It's tough to have to leave sport like this to go back to the lumber office.

A Toast.

Here's to the land we love—and here's to the love we land.

Men in Society.

In polite society women do most of the talking, since men are chiefly interested in money and stomachs which may not be mentioned, rather than in scandal and lingerie which may.

A Chance.

When a girl's hair is so red she couldn't get lost in the night, that's the time to call her slightly blonde and get a reputation with her for being a man who always tells the truth.

Poor Policy.

The people who say what they think have to do a lot of explaining afterward.

Rushed With Business

Cupid is the architect of a good many air castles. The chief trouble with love's young dream is that it is only a dream.

After an Absence.

Wifey: How mother has changed! I don't quite like the way she looks, do you, dear?

Hubby: No, my love, I never did!

Would Fall Down.

Many a man who thinks he could steer the Ship of State couldn't run a wheelbarrow; while many another who is merely a good guesser, and can keep his mouth shut, [illegible]

A Smile or Two.

Laird: Well, Sandy, you are getting very bent. Why don't you stand straight up like me, man?

Sandy: Eh, mon, do you see that field o' corn ever there?

"I do."

"Weel, ye'll notice that the full heads hang down, and the empty ones stand up."—Glasgow News.

Twilight.

Twilight.
A forest shrouded lake:
The soothing, greyish gloom of evening-fall;
Deep, elfin shadows of dream-haunted trees—
Sweet, somber solitude.
Mid moist leaf odors, creeping through the woods,
Rise indolent, thought-laden wreaths of smoke—
Lifting, wraith-like, into the dusk,
And filling all the silence.

—Thos. H. [illegible]

Which Was It?

The [illegible] said, turning to his private secretary, "can you tell me whether this note comes from my tailor or my [illegible]? There's [illegible] Lincoln."

The note was as follows:

"I have begun your suit. Ready to be tried on Thursday. Come to Bigwin." Toledo Blade.

Lumbering in Hawaii a Hard Proposition.



NO. 1. KAI HAI LA TREE, SHOWING CURIOUS ROOT GROWTH.

Lumbering in Hawaii is not absolutely so. One of the consequences of this fact is that every one who is even remotely connected with any of the various businesses on which a mill has to depend, considers it his chance to either work his little graft, or else harass the operations in some way in order to bring himself into prominence. It is a fact that in this sleepy tropical island the chances of notoriety are so limited that people take all sorts of ways to bring themselves into prominence, the personal vanity of human nature being abnormally developed.

This is particularly true of the people who furnish the transportation facilities, the railroad men here being of a sort that failed to make good on the mainland; but here they "swell up" a good deal. It will take a long time, but some day the people will be in a position to make the roads feel the effects of drastic legislation to cure evils beyond other remedy.

The lumber or tie venture in which the writer is engaged is in a remote section, with two trains a week, and no facilities other than the trains. So the little railroad officials of a toy railroad are constantly on the alert to see how many ways they can devise to hamper the interests of the lumber company, possibly from the fact that there is no chance of a graft, as the financial end is remote from here. The only other way for these officials, who would be station porters or crossing watchmen in the States, to make themselves known, is to be very obnoxious in their application of the rules of



NO. 2. TREE CACTUS.



NO. 3. BIRDS NEST FERN.

the road. It puts one a good deal in mind of Venezuela, from the accounts of that Castro-ridden country, and is accountable only from the fact that in this part of American territory, any old sort of a nationality but American is given all preferences. The papers here have lately been having a journalistic feast over the visit of Secretary Garfield, and as a result of his endorsement are urging the need of more European (!) labor. By that is meant more Asiatic labor, a class that is now cursing this land to the fullest extent.

There is a plethora of this sort of labor here now. What these islands need is some American labor, not of the sort who will work for $1 a day, but who can give value received for what they get. Taking it on the basis of a day's work, any ordinary laborer in the States at $1.50 a day is worth



NO. 4. GENERAL APPEARANCE OF HAWAIIAN COAST LINE.

half a regiment of these brainless brutes from congested Oriental countries. One of the conditions that make these laborers desirable to certain persons is the fact that they will sign away their pay in advance, and some one in Honolulu will be living on easy street from the proceeds of a rake-off on labor, while the man or company who is paying for the work is simply not getting what they pay for. In one particular instance Uncle Sam is paying the bill where Chinese labor was hired against American or Hawaiian, because the Chinese would pay the rake-off. The matter is now under investigation by the grand jury. But in this island country that doesn't spell anything. In fact, in a country which has emerged from savagery within the last fifty years, a state of graft is bound to exist, and the more ignorant the people can be kept the better the graft is worked by those of both high and low degree.

That these things are so is deplorable. On the occasion of the visit of Mr. Taft the



NO. 5. DISTANT VIEW GREEN LAKE CRATER.

remark was made on leaving Honolulu, "Here is a land for which Nature has done the most and man the least." Nature may have done the most, but man also has certainly "done" the islands. The trades here are full of men whose only claim to employment is the fact that they are 2,000 miles



NO. 6—ROCKS HURLED DOWN TO SEA COAST BY DISTANT ERUPTION.

closer than the man at San Francisco; but in a majority of cases it would pay to wait for the man at the other end instead of having to employ beggars. As a matter of fact, supervision here costs from five to fifty times the amount of labor. This is on account of the class of labor employed.

To an American with any directness of purpose in working, the handling of the Japanese and Koreans, Chinese and Hindus, and the mongrel mixture between, is a nightmare. Japs do everything backward. One fellow sent to put in a drain from the top of a building to a water tank twenty feet lower down, ran the drain across and ended at the tank eighteen inches higher than where he started. Some of them are smart and with a crew of their countrymen have dominated the carpenter business here because their carpenters are well paid at $1.25 to $2 a day. Our men could not live on a few cents' worth of rice and meat two or three times a week, nor could they sleep on mats in a room where there are only a few cubic feet of air to a man.

So, with all the beauties of Nature, all the allurements of climate and grand scenery, this is no place for a lumberman nor a man dependent on any of the trades connected with the mill business. Some have thought otherwise, and thinking they could defy natural conditions, have spent large sums of money in fruitless enterprises. For instance, a concrete building on the eastern coast at Pohoiki that was intended for a coffee mill and sawmill, now stands as an everlasting monument to the wanton expense of $100,000. An abundance of wild guava bushes covers this section, and part of the waste in this mill was in a lot of machinery to make guava jelly for export, but it did not pay. The building is indestructible, as it is all of concrete, and with the concrete stack is a fine piece of work.

Near this place, as shown in cut No. 1, are extensive fields of the lau-hau-la trees, whose curious root growth is seen in the picture. The leaves of this tree are used for siding houses, for roofing, for hats and mats and many domestic uses. The wood is light, fibrous and easily perishable, but the leaves are very enduring. As they fall to the ground, ripened or cured, they are picked up and worked into the various purposes for which they are adapted. One of the petty forms of graft in existence here is that the owners of the land on which this wild lau-hau-la grows exact a mat or other tribute from the natives for the privilege of picking up the fallen leaves.

Cut No. 2 is a plant that would delight the heart of some one with a fernery or hothouse. It is the "epaulette" cactus, the flowers of which are seen at the lower end



NO. 7—DOUBLE CIRCULAR MILL AT PAHOA.

of the long stem, and which open at night into a thing of rare beauty. No. 3 is the "bird's nest fern," a plant that grows in ku-ku-i trees, and this fine specimen is about eight feet across, with a most beautiful shading of the wide leaves. The leaves die off and droop to the center, the new ones forming a crown and the dead leaves being used for weaving hats and some forms of domestic utensils.

No. 4 is the appearance of the coast for almost its entire circumference. The island is a vast deposit of lava, which, in contact with the water while in a molten state has broken into the most fantastic forms. The wash of the surf for many years has rounded many of these forms until they seem almost to have been fashioned by human hands. Not far from this scene is a part of a road which was once a straight line, but now has an offset of twice its width, caused by volcanic disturbance moving a whole section of the district about twenty feet toward the sea at one time. As the ocean has a depth of something over a mile near the coast, it seems possible that a lot of this country will take a slide for lower levels some of these days. This lava is from the now active volcano of Kilauea, which is at present in a state of activity, though not in eruption; but the boiling lava bed, 350 feet down in a pit 1,500 feet across, can be seen, and at night frequently illuminates the surrounding country for miles in every direction. I have made several trips down to the crater and have seen the vast lakes of fire form and disappear and the giant cones rise up and then tumble back into the boiling depths below. The whole thing is not unlike a huge cauldron of molten iron, with the addition of reverberations of the immense masses tumbling back into the depths below.

No. 5 is a rather distant view of Green Lake crater, now extinct, in which is a lake of emerald hued water of an unknown depth, reaching down into what was once the bowels of the earth. The lake is now several hundred feet higher than the surrounding land, which is 110 feet above the sea level. This crater is the last of a chain which starts from Mauna Loa, now inactive, 14,850 feet high. This cone has thrown out vast quantities of ashes in former times, forming hills, one of which is shown in the cut, and which has been for many years a fertile sugar-cane field. The trees shown at the top are wild cocoanuts, which grow abundantly all over this side of the island.

Some idea of the terrific forces exerted here at times may be had from No. 6, which shows some square rocks, broken out of a crevice a half mile away and hurled down to the sea edge by some of the titanic spasms felt in this section. So far the writer has felt only moderate ones, but enough to know that the forces are there.



NO. 8—COMMISSARY AT MILL.

No. 7 will perhaps look more natural. It is the double circular mill at Pahoa, which we are just finishing. The stack does not show, as it was not up at the time this was taken. The boiler setting shows and the stack will come up through the flat roof,

being built up in sections. This mill is built in a rocky section on what is called poi-hoi-hoi, or hard stone, as distinguished from ah-ah, or broken lava. It cost $1,500 to level off enough ground to put this mill and the tracks; the hole in the ground in the center was originally forty feet deep and about an acre in extent and is part of the log yard at present.

No. 8 is the quarters where we put our feet under the table. No matter what other conditions may be, the eating is good and plentiful. Except for the pest of mosquitoes the nights are fine here; the cool mountain air blows at night and the salt breeze from the ocean all day. We are 660 feet high and when the weather is clear can see the white tops of the waves.

The native Hawaiians are the souls of generosity, and the Hawaiian salutation, even to a stranger, "Aloha nui" (my love to you), is expressive of their courteous treatment of "haoles" or foreigners. This confidence has been abused at times, but once they like one, there is no limit to what they will do to please. I shall try and send some photos of trees with a later article.

H. C. HANER, Pahoa, Hawaii.

Makers of Machinery History.

NUMBER VIII.

Thomas P. Egan.

(See Portrait Supplement.)

The HARDWOOD RECORD takes pleasure in carrying as its portrait supplement in this issue a foremost maker of woodworking machinery history—Capt. Thomas P. Egan of Cincinnati. So well known is Captain Egan in connection with this great American industry that his name is practically synonymous with woodworking tools wherever used in all parts of the world. He is president of the J. A. Fay & Egan Company of Cincinnati.

The commercial rise of the J. A. Fay & Egan Company had its beginning in the year 1830, when J. A. Fay commenced the manufacture of woodworking machinery for his own use in a small planing mill at Keene, N. H. Seeing the growing need of woodworking tools and the wonderful future possibilities this line of production had in store for it he early began to manufacture them for sale, and the enterprise very soon became a remunerative one. He removed to Cincinnati in the early thirties and started the business of J. A. Fay & Co., which soon grew to large proportions.

In 1874 Thomas P. Egan left the business of Steptoe, McFarland & Co., where he had acted in the capacity of salesman for several years, and established in a small way the production of woodworking machinery under the title of the Egan Company. This house grew so rapidly that in ten years it was the equal rival of J. A. Fay & Co.

In 1893 the two companies united under one name—that of the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, under which title it has since continued. Mr. Egan was elected its first president, and so continues. In the years that have transpired since that date great strides have been made in the commercial importance of the house, until today it is reputed as easily the largest concern of its kind in the world.

The business of the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, both domestic and foreign, is done entirely through its own representatives. The preponderance of its trade is domestic, but its export trade is said to be much greater than that of all the other woodworking machinery houses in the country combined. The foreign branch of the business has grown rapidly and steadily for the past thirty years, and now comprises nearly one-third of the total output. There is scarcely a car shop on the continent of Europe that does not employ Fay & Egan tools. Mr. Egan is a great believer in the power of the trade press, and alleges that the great demand created for his varied and extensive line of machinery production is attributable largely to his trade journal advertising in this country and Europe. Beside this line of exploitation Mr. Egan issues annual catalogues in English, German, French and Spanish.

Another distinct feature that has made for the success of the Fay & Egan machines is the care and enterprise that has been exercised in originating new tools whenever there was a demand for them, and bringing them to such perfection that they became essential to the successful operation of every woodworker who would keep his manufacturing cost down to the lowest possible level. While every new machine produced by the J. A. Fay & Egan Company is thoroughly covered by both domestic and foreign patents the majority of European machinery makers copy the designs and improvements as closely as they dare.

Undeniably the dynamic force in this great manufacturing institution is its president, Thomas P. Egan. Mr. Egan is fifty-nine years old, and is very active in every detail of his business. No man of thirty has more of the freshness of life than he. He permits no business problem to worry him. He sizes up a situation in an instant and is ready with its solution as quickly. He has the rare power of handling men, especially in the sales department. He infuses into his salesmen a thorough belief in the superiority of the Fay & Egan tools and an enthusiasm that carries them forward to achieve success in marketing them.

Mr. Egan occupies an enviable position in the commercial affairs not only of the city of Cincinnati, in which he has great pride, but among the leaders of commercial affairs the country over. The respect and popularity which he enjoys in his home city is well evidenced by the fact that he is president of the [illegible] of Cincinnati, a distinction which reaches only the foremost men of that community. Mr. Egan is also a leader in the social affairs of that city.

The great plant of the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, long occupying three city squares in the very heart of the manufacturing district, was recently increased in size by the addition of another six-story building 100x300 feet in size, which is used as a warehouse and shipping department. This great building is kept stocked at all times with machinery ready for shipment. It is the policy of the house to be able to deliver a completely finished and tested tool promptly on receipt of an order.

Notwithstanding the enormous extent of the plant of the company Mr. Egan is looking ahead to the increased development of his business and the eventual necessity of securing more room for extension, which cannot be obtained in his present location. This has led him to recently purchase a tract of land at Bond Hill, a Cincinnati suburb, on which he expects to erect a magnificent woodworking machinery manufacturing plant to outstrip anything of this character in existence in the world.

Difficulties of Lumbering in Africa.

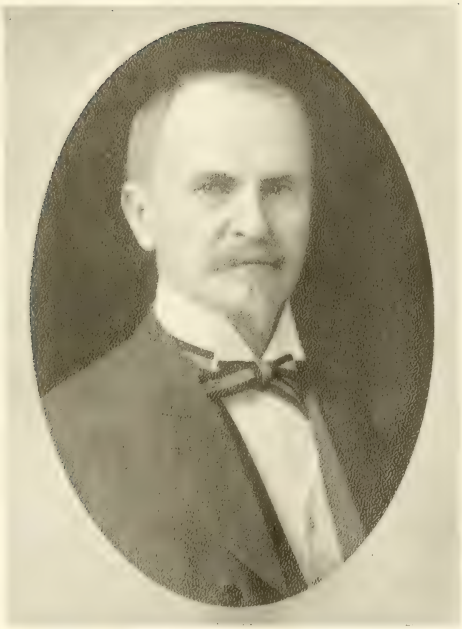
In referring to the timbers of Africa, the *Timber Trades Journal* of London says that as regards the prospects for profitably exporting timber, other than mahogany and cedar, to Europe under existing conditions of freight and labor it does not pay to export wood that realizes less than 2d per superficial foot. A large number of west African timbers can easily command from 2d to 2½d at Liverpool if presented in the form of sound, carefully prepared and seasoned logs; but unfortunately the expense of hauling the timber by human labor is too great to admit of any profit being made from such prices. The timber industry of southern Niger can never be developed to its full extent unless human labor is replaced by mechanical appliances or draught animals are employed. Supervision by skilled European contractors would also be necessary.

The Soudan is far from devoid of forests, but they run great risk of destruction by fire, and the natives know no other fuel than wood, and consequently do terrible harm to the forests by their heedless methods of cutting. The authorities now have certain rules and regulations, but it seems almost impossible to enforce them. In the south, all along the Nile, trees are disappearing with alarming rapidity. Even the opening of the Red Sea Railway did not seem to increase the consumption of coal, and the boilers of vessels on the Nile still continue to be heated with wood, while trees are being transported down the river continually.

Enters Business Independently.

Albert N. Thompson of Memphis, who organized the firm of Thompson & McClure and has lately been identified with the Bellgrade Lumber Company, has severed his association with these houses and engaged in business on his own account, under the firm name of A. N. Thompson & Co. He has purchased the yard of the Bellgrade Lumber Company and will do a general wholesale and yard business. He has taken offices in the Randolph building. D. F. Heuer will be Mr. Thompson's chief assistant in the new enterprise.

Mr. Thompson has been identified with the hardwood trade of Memphis for many years, and the fact that he has friends throughout all the great buying centers of the country, as well as the most known sellers as a lumberman, will assure his immediate success in this new line of effort.



THOMAS P. EAGAN,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

UTILIZATION OF HARDWOODS.

ARTICLE XIII.

Hardwood Doors.

For many years the solid hardwoods were used in making doors, but gradually they were replaced by the cheaper and more easily handled softwoods, such as pine. This transformation was slow but sure until, with the exception of those cases in which hardwood doors were necessary because of some special characteristic, the pine door had almost entirely supplanted its more expensive rival. Later, however, an imperative demand arose for hardwood doors. This was due to the fact that the one thing needed to dignify the appearance of an otherwise architecturally perfect house was a set of doors which harmonized with the decorations. Such harmony could not be obtained with an ordinary pine door, and so the manufacturer was confronted with a serious problem. He knew, as does every lumberman, that a solid piece of hardwood is heavy and unwieldy and that doors made from such pieces have the unpardonable property of warping, twisting, and opening at the joints. In other words, they were a source of unending trouble and could not be relied upon to act twice in the same manner.

As is usually the case, however, this problem had a solution, and the manufacturer found it when he developed the idea of veneered doors. By making the core, or center of the door, of pine or some such light wood, and by veneering the hardwoods on to this, the beauty and other advantages of hardwood doors were retained, while most of the disagreeable features pertaining to them were done away with. It is true that at the present time the greater number of doors turned out annually are of softwood, but the marked advance of hardwoods in popularity during the last few years indicates that it is only a matter of a short time until all of the better class houses, offices and other buildings will be fitted out with hardwood doors almost exclusively. To the hardwood lumberman this is naturally a source of satisfaction.

In the manufacture of doors, thorough kiln-drying is of the utmost importance. With outer doors especially the tendency to warp and shrink is very great indeed, and unless the core as well as veneer is entirely freed from moisture at the very start, this tendency cannot be overcome. Thus upon receiving a consignment of lumber the first step is to get it into the dry-kiln as soon as possible, unless it has not been previously air-dried, in which case the process is thoroughly completed in the yard of the factory before it is taken to the kiln. It remains in the kiln as long as possible, and when taken out to allow room for another lot goes directly to the factory for immediate use.

The work done by the cut-off and ripping saws during the preliminary steps in the transformation of the rough boards into the correct sizes for doors is, of course, very simple as compared with some of the more intricate work which follows, but even here the utmost care is exercised. All of the latest machinery is used, so that a few men can do an enormous amount of work in a comparatively short time.



A MAGNIFICENT PAIR OF HAND-CARVED DOORS.

As stated before, the core of the door is almost invariably made of pine, though sometimes other woods are used, chestnut being especially applicable because of its lightness and non-warping properties. This core is made of narrow strips of wood with pieces of hardwood at the edges. These pieces are all fitted with tongue and groove or are perhaps dovetailed, and are glued together and subjected to powerful hydraulic pressure, thus insuring a perfect joint. Of course this applies chiefly to the stiles and rails for the thin panels, which are usually made of one solid piece of softwood which is covered on both sides with a beautiful piece of hardwood veneer.

The veneers themselves are made from all varieties of hardwoods, the principal ones being birch, plain and quarter-sawed red and white oak, brown ash, and mahogany. With the best doors these veneers are a quarter of an inch thick, which is far above the average for furniture veneers. This is particularly necessary in outside doors, of which several are shown here. The best veneers of birch and some other woods are rotary cut in this operation, bringing out the beautiful figure and grain of the wood most effectively.

Mill work plays a rather important part in the making of doors, for with the outer ones especially moulding around the panels and glass are quite common. The egg-and-dart moulding is perhaps seen more often than any other one kind, although there are several other varieties on the market. The dentil-stool, which to the uninitiated is the wooden projection just below the glass in a front door, is also made in various designs. In striking contrast to this work, which is done by machinery entirely, is the hand-carving with which some doors are decorated. As in the case with so many pieces of furniture, this hand-carving tends to "tone up" the entire article and make it a work of art, as may be seen from one of the accompanying illustrations.

After the veneer is thoroughly dried on the core, the edges are smoothed and the whole carefully sandpapered so that the entire door is ready to be fitted together. This assembling of the different parts in the case of doors is simplicity itself as compared with the same operation in the manufacture of desks, for instance, for in the latter case this work is done by many different laborers, while with doors other than those which employ glass in their construction, the entire operation is frequently accomplished by machinery.

Thus in the making of an ordinary five or six-panel door the outer stile is laid down in a horizontal position on a special machine which is in reality a press. This stile has holes into which the pegs of the cross-rails fit. One man begins at each end of the uncompleted door [illegible] inserting one end of the top or bottom [illegible] its case may be, with glue, fits it in its proper place and hammers it [illegible] with a wooden sledge. Next comes a panel whose tongue fits into the groove running up the side of the rail. The next rail is then hammered in place, thus firmly secur-

ing the panel between, and so on until the men meet at the center and fasten the last rail. The projecting ends and pegs of the rails are then given a coat of glue and the other outer stile fitted on them. Upon reversing a lever the machine compresses the entire door to such an extent as to make tight-fitting and strong joints. The whole operation is completed in a couple of minutes and the next door started immediately. Two interesting facts in connection with this phase of the operation are that the bottom rail of a door is always made much wider than the top rail, and that glue is not used in fastening the panels to the rails except, perhaps, in the case of a single panel door. This is usually not necessary, for the panels are entirely surrounded by stiles and rails which in their turn are firmly fastened to each other.

The varnishing or shellacking of doors is also comparatively simple, although great care is taken in finishing up outer ones especially. This varnishing is, of course, done in a separate room in order to lessen fire risks, and from this room the doors pass directly to the storage or shipping department, as the case may be.

A new idea in regard to doors is now being worked upon by a manufacturing concern of Chicago. Their idea for "the door of the future," as they call it, is to conform to that ever increasing demand for sanitary types. They make a perfectly flush door by veneering hardwoods on a softwood core and decorating the whole by means of inlaid work. Thus any degree of elaboration may be obtained, and the result is often very pretty indeed, for by these means the natural beauty of the wood itself is very forcibly emphasized.

The RECORD is fortunate in securing a cut of a pair of hand-carved hardwood doors made by the True & True Company of Chicago. These doors show a large amount of very intricate workmanship to which a photograph fails to do justice. They were made of straight-grained red birch, and the hand-carved rosettes on them are of the very best grade. This is shown by the fact that the labor involved in the making of these doors is equivalent to forty-five days' work for one man, including twenty-seven days on the carving alone. The other large cut shows a unique pattern of an interior door made from Wisconsin brown ash, as does also one of the smaller cuts. The remaining cut shows a plain red oak outer door with an oval glass and carved decorations. These last three doors are from the stock of the well-known Morgan Company, who have done much toward popularizing hardwood doors.

CLARENCE BOYLE JR.

An Attractive Souvenir.

The Russel Wheel & Foundry Company of Detroit has just issued a handsome booklet, beautifully illustrated with a large number of photographic views showing different types of Russel skidding and loading machines in operation, under widely varying woods conditions. The company considers the appliance of steam to the handling of timber from stump to car an engineering problem in each operation, and, in order to design machinery capable of producing regular daily requirements with the greatest economy, a careful investigation of local conditions is desirable in each individual case. In the booklet the company cites numerous reports submitted to it, covering operations in northern hardwoods and hemlock, southern pine, mountain hardwoods and river bottom timbers, showing a cost reduction for handling standing timber on to cars or sleighs ranging from 15 to 50 per cent. attributable to the use of Russel logging machinery; also testimonials from users agreeing that it is feasible to more regularly log their mills with Russel equipment than is possible with animals. Several typical timber operations have been selected and numerous views of each presented, showing the topography of the land, and the various stages which are passed through in the evolution from stump to car.

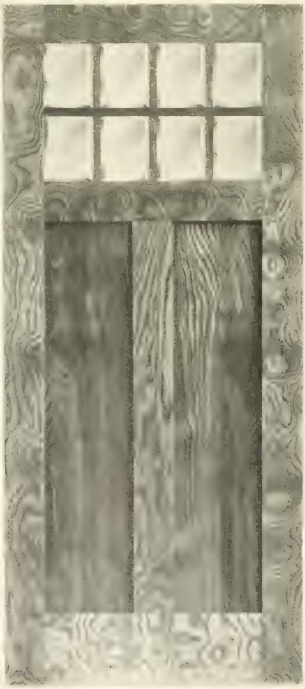
The little book is attractive from an artistic as well as a utilitarian viewpoint, and is well worth looking over—especially by those interested in securing the most practical and up-to-date logging appliances. The Russel Wheel & Foundry Company will no doubt be glad to supply copies on request to its Detroit office.

Radial Knife Setting Gauge.

The vital importance of accurate setting of cutter-head knives is clearly set forth in an attractive pamphlet bearing the title "Radial Knife Setting Gauge," which has just been issued by the S. A. Woods Machine Company, Boston, Mass. Numerous handsome illustrations and easy instructions emphasize the simplicity and unfailing accuracy of this gauge, which is so designed that the knives can always be set in a perfect cutting circle with relation to the center of the cutter head. The booklet will interest every user of planing machinery, and a copy can be had on application to the S. A. Woods Machine Company.



A UNIQUE STYLE OF INTERIOR DOOR.



A WISCONSIN BROWN ASH OUTSIDE DOOR.



EXQUISITELY FINISHED FRONT DOOR.

Annual Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association.

On September 15, at Marshfield, the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association held its thirteenth annual meeting. The attendance was not as large as it undoubtedly would have been had not forest fires been raging upon or near the properties of many interested in the organization, but the meeting was, nevertheless, a highly enjoyable and beneficial one.

The session was called to order by President E. E. Finney, who spoke as follows:

President's Address.

It is almost unnecessary for me to attempt to review the trade conditions since our last annual meeting, as I think we all had occasion to observe that soon after that meeting a general depression in all lines of trade was felt, more especially in the lumber trade. Coming, as it did, so abruptly and almost without warning, apparently without cause and following such a long period of unusual prosperity, it perhaps was felt more keenly than if it had approached more gradually. It was prophesied that this condition would be of short duration, but as the weeks and months continued to go without an improvement it brought on a tendency on the part of many of the millmen to force their products upon the market at ruinous prices. This, however, was not generally practiced by our northern mills, but more especially in the South, which procedure naturally demoralized the market. This condition has continued throughout the greater part of our fiscal year.

From what information I have gathered, the members of our association have had unshaken faith in the values of their hardwood products, and have clung to this faith in making sales. There has been no general attempt to force their product upon lukewarm purchasers, and, as a result, the sales that have been made were profitable to the seller and at prices that represent, very closely, the value of the commodities.

At the present time the unfavorable atmosphere that has surrounded us for so long appears to be clearing up and the general impression is that we are about to be rewarded for guarding so faithfully the prices and values of our northern hardwood lumber.

There are several matters of importance to be brought before this meeting. The adoption of inspection rules should be definitely considered. The matter of this association joining the Car Stake Equipment Committee in continuing the fight against the railroad companies should be determined.

The Chicago & North-Western, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Wisconsin Central railway companies have notified shippers that on October 1, 1908, the milling-in-transit rate which has been in force for years will be abolished and, as it appears that a great many members of this association will suffer by this move on part of the railroad companies, it seems some action should be taken at this meeting, protesting against the abandonment of this rate.

The secretary's report will show that this association is in a thriving condition and capable of continuing in its service and giving benefit to its members.

I wish to thank the association for the courtesy extended me during my term of office.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report.

Secretary A. E. Beebee next read his report, which was accepted, and which was as follows:

As has been the custom for several years, the secretary recently sent out blanks asking for information as to the amount of lumber and logs now held by the various members of this association. I am sorry to report that only a few members replied to the request for information and nearly all those that did respond simply reported stock as all sold or practically so. On that account the statistics gathered are of no practical value. I regret this, as a full and complete report would have been very interesting to the association and the hardwood trade in general.

Since the last annual meeting a few firms have withdrawn from membership. At the present time our list of members contains the names of forty-four firms and I am pleased to report that these forty-four firms are all in good standing, having paid their 1908 dues.

At the last meeting the secretary was instructed to get 1,000 copies of the grading rules printed, but as we had adopted the rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and as that association was figuring on changing its rules (which has been done), the secretary thought it best not to go to the expense of getting the rules printed, as the members could all get the books of grading rules of the National association; in fact most of our members belong to that association and make all their shipments under its rules.

The lumber business, as we all realize, has been slow the last year and no important matters have been taken up through the office of the secretary, but we all hope for a revival of business the coming year.

I wish to thank the members of the association for the many courtesies extended the secretary in his work.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand September, 1907, meeting	$502.40
Received from annual dues, 1908	232.50
	$734.90

DISBURSEMENTS.

Printing and stationery	$ 9.25
Stamps	10.00
Salary to secretary	120.00
National Lumber Manufacturers' Association assessment for 1908	50.00
Balance on deposit in First National bank, Marshfield, Wis.	545.65
	$734.90

It was moved by J. L. Davis, and duly seconded, that the rules covering the association's needs in the matter of grading hardwoods, as adopted by the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Milwaukee—be also adopted by the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association. The motion was carried.

With regard to an assessment of $300 levied on the association to help defray the expenses of the car stake equipment complaint case, no definite action was taken, and the matter was deferred until the car stake meeting at Chicago in October.

The secretary was instructed to send out circular letters regularly, to obtain information as to Wisconsin market conditions, and asking for other information which would enable him to compile statistics of interest, for the purpose of mailing out to all members.

The secretary was instructed to correspond with the railroads and determine just what their attitude will be in relation to withdrawal of the milling-in-transit rates.

A committee on nominations was appointed, consisting of J. L. Davis and B. L. Timlin, and their report of the following ticket for officers of the association during the ensuing year, was unanimously adopted.

President—E. E. Finney.
Vice-president—B. W. Davis.
Secretary-treasurer—A. E. Beebee.
Directors—H. C. Humphrey, Appleton; Thomas Wall, Oshkosh; B. F. McMillan, McMillan; George H. Lusk, Thorp; E. E. Finney, Marshfield; Guy Nash, Shanagolden; F. D. Timlin, Wausau.

A vote of thanks was tendered the officers and directors for their efficient work during the last year.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association is an important one, comprising as members the following hardwood concerns of the state:

Andrews & Roepke Lumber Co., Birnamwood.
Arpin Hardwood Lumber Co., Grand Rapids.
A. H. Barnard, Minneapolis, Minn.
Beldenville Lumber Co., Bruce.
Brittingham & Young Co., Madison.
Bundy Lumber Co., Bundy.
Buswell Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Chicago Lumber & Coal Co., Bibon.
Cooper & Maxson Lumber Co., Milwaukee.
John R. Davis Lumber Co., Phillips.
Doud Sons & Co., Winona, Minn.
Fenwood Lumber Co., Wausau.
Flanner Steger Lumber Co., Blackwell.
Foster-Latimer Lumber Co., Mellen.
N. C. Foster Lumber Co., Fairchild.
Girard Lumber Co., Dunbar.
B. Heineman Lumber Co., Antigo.
Heineman Lumber Co., Heineman.
Frank P. Hiles Lumber Co., Hiles.
Ingram Lumber Co., Wausau.
G. W. Jones Lumber Co., Appleton.
E. V. Kautsky, Colby.
Keith & Hiles Lumber Co., Crandon.
Mason-Donaldson Lumber Co., Rhinelander.
Menominee Bay Shore Lumber Co., Soperton.
B. F. McMillan & Bros., McMillan.
Nash Lumber Co., Shanagolden.
Nye, Lusk & Hudson Co., Thorp.
Reitbrook Land & Lumber Co., Milwaukee.
Rice Lake Lumber Co., Rice Lake.
Rust-Owen Lumber Co., Drummond.
Daniel Shaw Lumber Co., Eau Claire.
Stevens-Jarvis Lumber Co., Eau Claire.
Stolle-Barndt Lumber Co., Eau Claire.
Upham & Agler, Chicago.
Vollmer & Below, Marshfield.
W. J. Wagstaff, Oshkosh.
Wall Spalding Lumber Co., Oshkosh.
Wausau Lumber Co., Edgar.
Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co., Hermansville, Mich.
H. W. Wright Lumber Co., Merrill.
George H. Wunderlich, Elmhurst.
Wheeler-Timlin Lumber Co., Wausau.
Ferdinand Bard, Spring Valley.
H. & T. Sutter, Plum City.

Reorganized Grand Rapids House.

The well-known lumber house of Charles Dregge Lumber Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., has been succeeded by the Dregge-Grover Lumber Company. The concern is made up of Charles Dregge of the old concern and H. P. Grover. The company has saw mills at Ozark, Mich., and at Spur 461 on the Soo Line in the northern peninsula. Will carry on the business of manufacturing and wholesaling forest products the same as heretofore, but expect to extend the business very materially.

Both parties in interest in this concern are experienced lumbermen and Mr. Dregge is especially well known to a large portion of the consumers of northern hardwoods.

In addition to northern and southern hardwoods the house are dealers in ties, posts and poles, lath, shingles, hemlock and yellow pine lumber.

The Cableway Skidders.

The growing use of steam machinery in logging has called the attention of many active minds to the inventive possibilities in this line. The ever increasing efficiency in the newer types of machines is proof of continued success.

The cableway skidder, which was formerly used mainly in swamp logging, has recently been the subject of many improvements, giving it increased efficiency, and it is now replacing snaking and slackrope machines wherever timber is small, or the ground is rough, brushy, or swampy, or in fact, other than perfectly smooth and open.

Two practical loggers of Michigan, Messrs. Fox and Davidson, in order to render a snaker more efficient in the small northern hardwoods, conceived the idea of a load-locking carriage which could be operated on an overhead cable by the simple geared snaking machine which they already possessed.

This carriage which they built is in general appearance similar to the original form of cableway skidder carriage known as the Butters-Miller type, but, the skidding or tong line, instead of passing through a depending block, passes over a sheave in the carriage itself and has a short chain extension which is seized by a patent grip in the carriage when the load has been elevated and is held firmly until the load is conveyed to the point of deposit. The grip is then released by a trip lever actuated by contact with a stop bumper.

The major points in favor of this carriage are that when it is used, any two-drum snaking engine can operate a cableway; that after a load is raised to position but little power is required to convey it, and it is especially suitable for log conveying, across canyons, rivers, or where similar obstructions exist.

The first illustration here given shows this carriage as used with a tree rig. The load is approaching the point of deposit. The load consists of six short logs bunched together with short choke or grab chains. The same result could be more efficiently secured by the use of Shaw pins and sockets.

The handling of chemical wood, a great factor in present day hardwood operations, when the smallest sapling has a commercial value, is shown in the illustration on page 25. For economical operation a number of full length trees should be handled at one time, even enough to make four or five cords when cut up. This enables a large capacity to be secured and consequently decreases the cost of production per cord. A large incidental saving in this handling in full lengths comes from the fact that the trees can be cut into manufacturing lengths cheaper at one central point, as at a mill, than they could be in the woods and with more discretion and less waste.

The second illustration is a rather unusual one in that it shows a view of the skidder taken from the tail spar on a hill several hundred feet high. It gives a good idea of the rolling and somewhat broken nature of the country usually found in the northern hardwood sections.

With the old horse methods of getting out logs a great deal of swamping, road building and general hand labor made the operations very expensive. All overhead skidding systems operate virtually without regard to ground conditions, and all expense for swamping or other ground preparations is avoided.

The patent rights of the Fox & Davidson device have been secured by the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, 96 Liberty street, New York, and it will be developed by them, as have their other cableway logging systems



FIG. 1 LOAD-LOCKING CARRIAGE IN USE WITH TREE RIG. FOX & DAVIDSON PATENT



TWO-LINE SNAKER CONVERTED TO CABLEWAY, DECREASING COST OF OPERATING PER THOUSAND FEET FIFTY PER CENT



SKIDDING MACHINE HANDING WOODS' OFFAL TO BE CUT INTO CHEMICAL WOOD.

Hoo-Hoo Annual.

On September 11 the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo concluded its four days' annual meeting at Chicago, which was the seventeenth affair of this sort that has been held by the organization. The registration of Hoo-Hoo and visitors numbered about seven hundred. The meeting was noticeable from the large number of ladies accompanying their husbands or relatives.

For four days Hoo-Hoo practically owned the Auditorium and the Annex. The local committee having in charge the entertainment of guests, carried out its program in every detail and everyone expressed himself as highly pleased with the amusement provided. The ladies were especially enthusiastic over their entertainment and sent a message of thanks to the local committee accompanied by a beautiful set piece of flowers.

September 8 was given up to the doings of the Osirian Cloister and the following officers were elected:

High Priest of Ptah—L. E. Fuller, Chicago, Ill.
High Priest of Anubis—A. H. Potter, Portland, Ore.
High Priest of Thoth—J. H. Baird, Nashville, Tenn.
High Priest of Hathor—John Oxenford, Indianapolis, Ind.
High Priest of Osiris—J. L. Alcock, Baltimore, Md.
High Priest of Ra—R. W. Neighbors, San Francisco, Cal.
High Priest of Isis—J. A. Moore, Chicago, Ill.
High Priest of Shu—M. W. Wiley, Baltimore, Md.
High Priest of Sed—A. F. Sharpe, Alexandria, La.

Seventeen new members were admitted to this division of Hoo-Hoo. During the evening the annual Osirian Cloister banquet was held at the Auditorium, the occasion being graced by the presence of many ladies. N. A. Gladding of Indianapolis acted as toastmaster.

Wednesday, September 9, was devoted to a lake trip on the big steamer Theodore Roosevelt to Michigan City, Ind., in which fully 600 participated. The first regular meeting of the order was held aboard the vessel.

On Thursday the meeting of the order was continued in the large dining hall of the Auditorium hotel. Very little legislation was taken up for action save the regular detail work of the order. After a sharp contest between Denver, Seattle and Hot Springs for the next annual meeting it was voted to hold it at the famous Arkansas resort.

The order by resolution donated $300 toward the Little House of Hoo-Hoo being erected at Indianapolis for the benefit of sick babies. This action was taken on recommendation of Ex-Snark Bonner. This commendable charity is being carried forward by the Indianapolis Hoo-Hoo and other lumbermen, and when completed will cost $4,000.

On resolution the matter of the erection of a suitable monument to mark the birthplace of Hoo-Hoo at Guerdon, Ark., was referred to the Supreme Nine.

It was decided to readmit members who had dropped out of the order through nonpayment of dues on the payment of $5, on recommendation of the vicegerent snark of the district.

A great concatenation was held on Thursday night, at which there were forty-five initiates. On Friday the meeting of the order was continued, but very little business was transacted, save the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

Snark of the Universe—Platt B. Walker, Minneapolis.
Senior Hoo-Hoo—W. A. Hadley, Chatham, Ont.
Junior Hoo-Hoo—E. H. Dalley, Chicago.
Bojum—C. E. Patten, Seattle.
Jabberwock—M. W. Wiley, Baltimore.
Custocatian—W. R. Griffin, Indianapolis.
Arcanoper—B. J. Wright, Kansas City.
Gurdon—E. F. Nichaus, San Francisco.
Scribenoter—J. H. Baird, Nashville.

On Friday afternoon the spectacular Hoo-Hoo comedy-drama known as the Embalmment of the Snark was held at the Studebaker theater under the auspices of the local committee, assisted by Bolling Arthur Johnson, author of the play. The feature was much enjoyed by members of the order and their friends, who filled the house.

The magnificent badges worn by the visitors, illustrated in connection with this article, were gifts of the well-known saw manufacturing house of E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, and reflect credit not only on the company's good taste in the matter, but on its generosity to the order as well.



HOO HOO BADGE FURNISHED BY E. C. ATKINS & CO.

Installs Hardwood Department.

The Alf Bennett Lumber Company of St. Louis has somewhat reorganized its various lines of work, and in so doing has installed a hardwood department, which is in charge of an experienced hardwood lumberman, B. L. Page. The entire output of the Walnut Lake Cypress Company of Walnut Lake, Ark., and of the Forbes-Everts Lumber Company, of Van Buren, Mo., will be handled.

Mr. Page was formerly a hardwood wholesaler of Kansas City, and later was a member of the firm of Page & Davis, engaged in the sash and door trade at Kansas City. Until his affiliation with the Bennett company he has been representing the Louisiana Red Cypress Company in Iowa, with headquarters at Cedar Rapids. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Page is well qualified for the work which he has lately undertaken, and under his management the hardwood branch of the Alf Bennett Lumber Company should prove a desirable and remunerative department.

Minor Musical Instruments.

The pedant will perhaps tell us that the phonograph or "talking machine" is not a musical instrument, because it merely reproduces. But that problem is not of much interest to the lumberman. As to the talking machine from a lumber standpoint, it consists, to the outward eye, of the horn and case. The latter is usually of solid oak, occasionally of birch or mahogany. The cabinets of the large-sized instruments, such as the Victor Victrola, are often of the finest



A POPULAR INSTRUMENT THE PHONOGRAPH

woods, either veneered or solid, about three and a half feet high, and are frequently costly affairs. A recent production in the Victrola line, for example, is in the Louis XV style, of solid Laguna mahogany, with embellishments in gold. The two pairs of doors which are a feature of this type of machine are V-paneled, that is, with the figure run-



THE SILVER TONED MUSIC BOX

ning obliquely. In the lower pair each door has a single veneer, with the figure running upward from the middle, but in the upper pair each door has two veneers, meeting at the ends and forming, when the doors are closed, a beautiful four-sided figure that is almost a perfect rectangle. The upper doors, when opened, reveal a compartment shaped like a truncated pyramid, which takes the place of the horn. This, it may be somewhat surprising to some of our readers to learn, is of mahogany, which wood has been found to make a perfect horn, free from harshness, and presenting a good appearance. Mahogany horns are even supplied for talking machines of the ordinary pattern. A very hand-



BEAUTIFUL BRASS BAND ORGAN

some one in quartered golden oak has also been placed on the market recently. These horns, exclusive of the ones for the Victrola, are of the usual conical shape, and the process of bending the wood must be very interesting, as also that of joining the pieces, which is a matter of great importance, as joints are the bane of the horn maker's existence.

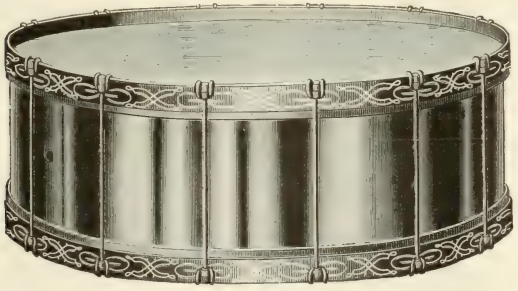
The musical box, or "music box," as the uninitiated call it, is not a very complex affair as regards cabinet work. In the finest varieties, which are expensive, a piano soundboard, made of spruce, is employed. The cabinets, when American-made, are generally of mahogany, solid or veneered. These are for the disc machines, which are the favorites on this side of the water. The cylinder boxes are imported from Germany and Switzerland, and the cabinets come with them. They are of hardwood, generally stained to represent mahogany, except the interior of the lid, which is made to resemble maple. The wooden frame surrounding the glass panels inside is sometimes of birdseye maple. The largest sized cabinets, which consist not only of the container for the mechanism but also of the disc receptacle, exhibit the usual characteristics of high-grade cabinet work.

Drums are of three kinds—snare, bass and

kettle; to these perhaps the tambourine should be added. The banjo combines the guitar and the drum. The tom-tom is the barbaric precursor of the drum and was perhaps the first instrument, as it is often the only one among savage tribes.

Maple and poplar are the chief woods used in the modern drum. The cylinder may be of poplar with a birdseye maple veneer, or of solid maple. The drums that are adorned with star-shaped decorations are veneered with white holly, a wood that submits easily to the dyeing process. Oak is also much used, especially for bass drums.

The thickness of the cylinder is usually three-eighths to a quarter inch. In snare and bass drums the layers or solid cylinders are made each of one piece of wood, bent into a perfect circle. The interior hoops that strengthen the instrument at the top and bottom are usually of basswood. The kettle-drum or tympanum is much more elaborate, having a compass of several notes. In orchestras they are always used in pairs, one being tuned to the key-note and the other to the fourth below. The basin, almost hemispherical in shape, is always of metal, and the shells of other drums are often of the same material. Drumsticks are made of rosewood, ebony, snakewood or hickory.



THE BASS DRUM.

No article on the use of hardwoods in connection with modern musical instruments would be complete without some mention of the electric piano—a mechanical instrument which in its highest form is very similar to the player-piano, that is, the piano with playing attachment, the difference being that the electric piano contains within it a mechanism that, when a coin is dropped or a switch turned on, the instrument plays without the guiding hand or mind of a human being.

The larger electric pianos—those with a full piano scale of seven and one-third or seven octaves—are also playable by hand, and have all the wood, metal, felt and other parts characteristic of the regulation instrument. The smaller electric pianos, however, are without the keyboard, the part corresponding to it in position being encased in wood, bent in rough imitation of the "fall board," or cover for the keys on the regular cases, but mahogany, birch and walnut are also to be had, and it is a mistake to suppose that the cheaper grades of wood are always utilized. Some very handsome cases may be seen in the music stores that deal in these goods. Flemish oak and similar finishes are popular. Large cases are usually veneered, the smaller ones often solid, but of a cheaper grade of wood.

In well-constructed automatic pianos the wood composing the interior parts is very strong, as the instrument has to endure a vast amount of punishment. It is a great error, therefore, for a saloonman, restaurateur or dance-hall proprietor to purchase a cheap instrument.

Besides the mechanically played pianos in all their various forms, mechanical instruments include the orchestrions, military band organs, street pianos and all their kind. Some of the readers of this article may not know the meaning of these words. Orchestrions are found mostly in saloons and cafés. They resemble the pipe organ in tone, but are generally provided with all the appurtenances of an orchestra—drums, cymbals, etc. While their tendency is to be too "flutey," they are often well worth listening to. The case of the orchestrion is generally of oak, but mahogany is also used; they may be either veneered or solid. The best orchestrions come from Germany.

The military band organ is so called because it is an imitation of the military band. One variety of this so-called musical instrument is that which is used to accompany the gyrations of the merry-go-round or carousel; the military band organ is frequently seen—and certainly heard—in amusement parks and dance-halls. The case is generally made of oak, while the interior is largely of metal, as the nature of the instrument demands.

The instruments that the peripatetic Italian plays on the street are of several kinds and in all of them hardwoods are employed. The "street piano" proper is in reality an automatic piano or closely resembling it. The hand organ is in one form a congener of the cylinder music box and in another a miniature pipe organ, or more properly a whistle organ. The woods used are not usually of the best, though one does hear occasionally of "hurdy-gurdies" that are decidedly expensive on account of their elaborate and costly cases.

The cuts accompanying this article were loaned the RECORD by Lyon & Healy of Chicago, among the largest producers of musical instruments in the world.

Record Mail Bag.

(In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientage as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.)

Wants Fancy Handle Material.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Can you inform us where we can obtain a close-grained foreign or tropical wood that is less in price than rosewood or cocobola, preferably with some figure, suitable for turning small work, like buttonhook handles?

— LUMBER COMPANY.

It has been suggested to this correspondent that vermilion wood would afford a very good substitute for this purpose. It is about the same density as rosewood, although not as heavy as cocobola, but its brilliant coloring lends itself admirably to small fancy handle production. The value of this wood is about $20 per ton less than cocobola or rosewood. It has also been suggested to the correspondent that if he could use a low-priced wood without figure, and depend on staining it afterwards—dogwood or persimmon would make an admirable substitute. Any reader of the RECORD who has any suggestions to make this correspondent can secure his address by applying to this office. EDITOR.

Wants Second-Hand Taping Machine.

CHINA GROVE, N. C., September 11. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Can you put us in touch with someone having a good second-hand taping machine for sale?

— VENEER & PANEL COMPANY.

Anyone having a machine of this sort which he wants to dispose of can obtain the writer's address on application. EDITOR.

Wants Market for Minor Woods.

LOUISVILLE, September 16. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We are operating on a tract of timber of 1,200 acres in Jackson county, Tennessee. After estimating our oak, hickory, poplar and chestnut, we find that we still have among other woods 2,000,000 ft. of beech, 2,000,000 feet of elm, 50,000 feet of sycamore and a large quantity of dogwood. Many of the dogwood will run six inches in diameter. We want to get in touch with users of the above four items before we cut the timber. All is virgin, long boled timber and can be cut any way desired.

— LUMBER COMPANY.

Anyone wishing to communicate with the writer of the above may have the address by applying to this office. EDITOR.

Wants Old Cypress Price Lists.

KISSIMMEE, FLA., September 17.—Editor Hardwood Record: I am desirous of obtaining price lists covering the value of cypress lumber during the years 1901 and 1903. Wish you might be able to dig up this information for me.

——— & Co.

If some of our readers can unearth some cypress price lists of the years named they will confer a great favor by forwarding them to this office.—EDITOR.

Look Out for a Swindler!

The editor has received a communication from Jas. H. Baird, scrivenoter of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, recounting the misdoings of one C. G. Hascall, alias Haskell, alias L. H. Haskins, and also having several other aliases. A St. Louis lumber corporation recently gave this man employment and advanced him $45 expense money. He left town and immediately commenced to make drafts on the house of from $25 to $30 at every place he stopped, applying usually to members of Hoo-Hoo, and representing himself as a member of the order. He was last heard of in Arkansas. Mr. Baird is very anxious to have the criminal apprehended and thinks his real name is Matthias. Mr. Baird says in conclusion that he wishes to caution all lumbermen and Hoo-Hoo not to extend financial aid to any man unknown to them who claims to be a member of the order without wiring his office at Nashville, which will stand the cost.—EDITOR.

A False Report.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Editor Hardwood Record: We wish to inform you that the article in the Southern Lumberman, on page 46, issued September 19, 1908, in reference to our company is absolutely false and without foundation.

HENRY C. PATTERSON COMPANY,
C. Conde Freas, Treasurer.

The report referred to alleges that the company had been thrown into bankruptcy, which published statement might work much injury to this veteran and esteemed house.

—EDITOR.

News Miscellany.

Magnificent New Boat.

James D. Lacey, of the well-known lumberland house of J. D. Lacey & Co., Old Colony building, reached Chicago a few days ago as commodore in his well-appointed yacht, in his handsome new naphtha yacht, the Tonopah, and since that time his Chicago friends have been the recipients of several little outings on Lake Michigan on this beautiful pleasure craft.

Mr. Lacey, as member of the Chicago Yacht Club and the Tonopah becomes the handsomest yacht to fly its colors. The boat [illegible] with [illegible]

Forced Draft for the Sawmill.

Twenty years ago forced draft appliances for sawmills were exceedingly crude and had objectionable features, which were fully counterbalanced by their advantages. The blast was turned unconfined into a sealed ash pit. Selecting the path [illegible] the blast [illegible] escaped into the furnace, where there was the least fuel, and where the fuel lay thickly the blast did not penetrate it at all. Thus there was most air where there was least fuel, and least air where there was most fuel—a condition exactly the reverse of what was desirable. Again, as the ash pit had to be sealed, the blower had to do all of the work, there being no other way for the air to find its way in. Owing to the closing of the draft doors and the irregular heating, due to irregular distribution of the fuel and air, as above, the grate bars burned out very quickly. The result was that it was a question whether, everything considered, forced [illegible] was a [illegible]

Today all is changed. The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate gives perfect control over the blast. There is no necessity for sealing the ash pit. The draft doors may be closed or left open, as [illegible] The blower does only a fraction of the work; most of the air enters the furnace as the result of natural draft; the blast [illegible] and gives the [illegible] man perfect control over the fire, enabling him to regulate it according to the weather, the kind of fuel, its condition, the demand for steam, etc. It makes it possible to make a much hotter fire, to generate much more steam, to burn cheap fuel. It is to the sawmill what the bellows are to the blacksmith or the blower to the founder. As the bars are hollow and are always full of fresh air, they keep cool and are far more durable than the best draft bar ever devised.

This excellent grate is manufactured by the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company of Greenville, Mich.



COMMODORE JAMES D. LACEY'S NEW YACHT TONOPAH

beam, and was built at South Boston by Lawley & Sons. It has twin screws, with two naphtha engines of 125-horsepower each, built by James Craig. The craft has yellow [illegible] and is finished throughout in mahogany. Two yawls, [illegible] are built of juniper with mahogany trimmings. The yacht is most magnificently fin[illegible] some cabin with the owner's private cabin adjoining, and dining-room that will seat ten persons, adjoining which is a completely equipped kitchen. Forward are quarters for

Car Stake and Equipment Matter.

The meeting of the associations interested in the car stake and equipment complaint which was called to meet on September 18 at St. Louis has been postponed until Tuesday, October 13, 1908, at 10:30 a. m., in the Auditorium Annex. This change in date and place was made by the committee to accommodate the convenience of a large number who expect to be present at this meeting. The matters to be considered are as stated in previous calls, viz.:

First—The amount of fee which it is proper and reasonable to pay Attorney Walter W. Ross, up to date, and in this connection it is only proper to state that Mr. Ross has agreed to abide by the decision arrived at at this meeting, providing there is a representative attendance of the associations interested.

Second—Shall this matter drop or shall proceedings be taken to get an opinion and decision from the supreme court of the United States upon the question at issue?

We trust that this change will meet with your approval and that if you have not already named delegates that you will be able to do so, and that they will be present at this meeting. The hour and place of meeting will be sent to those interested as soon as decided upon.

Progressive Lumbermen Practice Economy.

R. S. Kellogg, assistant forester in the United States Forest Service, in speaking about the progress of forestry in this country, says that all lumbermen are not wasteful, but that just the contrary is true in many cases and the number of men in the lumber industry awakening to the necessity of conserving the country's forest resources is increasing each day. Progressive lumbermen realize that they must adopt conservative methods or live to watch the slow death of their great industry. Nevertheless vast stretches of territory have been made barren in the past through the careless and almost criminal methods of the old-time lumberman. Practically every section of the country bears scars where he skinned the land and left what remained open to the ravages of fire. The waste in the woods was terrific; the mill waste almost [illegible] In many cases the percentage of a tree that reached the markets in the form of lumber was considerably less than half.

All this, however, was more the fault of conditions than of individual lumbermen. While some of them were without doubt unnecessarily wasteful, the majority operated as economically as they were able to and still make a profit. Lumber was cheap, and at many times only the best grades could be sold. Things have been changing during the last few years, however, for the timber supply is dwindling and prices of forest products are rising to a point that permits a fuller utilization of timber.

Waste has been reduced because conditions now make it profitable to use much of the stuff that was formerly left in woods. Improved sawmill machinery is also playing an important part in the matter of the closer utilization of the tree. Better work in the woods, reduction of mill waste and protection of timber holdings from fire are going a long way towards conserving our forest resources.

Still not all the old-time practices have ceased, nor are all who are cutting our forests practicing forestry, but their number is increasing, for widewake men are learning that conservative

lumbering pays. A progressive Pennsylvania firm manufacturing lumber, lath and shingles outlines its policy as follows:

We have always pursued a conservative course in lumbering, taking care of our timber and striving to keep out the fire. Any timber that blows down or should be burned we gather up at once and always, so far as possible, all trees struck by lightning. We manufacture with thin saws, band and gangs. We strive to do our work as well as anybody can, and take pride in the fact that we can furnish anything in white oak, white pine or hemlock. We make all our lath from slabs and edgings, about six and a half million a year. The balance of the hemlock slabs and edgings, after taking out the lath, we lead up and send to the pulpwood mill, about 6,000 cords per year. Our shingles are made from broken pieces, forks and hollow butts, about six million per year. We also gather up the tops and breaks and limbs of the hemlock and hardwood timber left in the slashings, using all but the oak, hickory and chestnut, and send that to the pulp mills, about 5,000 cords of 160 cubic feet each per year. This gathers up the refuse in the forest so well that there is little fuel to make a destructive forest fire. Every man in our employ for the past thirty years has had positive orders when he sees a smoke start on our land or anyone else's to drop his work at once and put the fire out; if he hasn't help sufficient to do it, to send to the office and we will give him men enough. In this way we have saved much timber from devastation by fire. It is coming up well in second growth, of which we do not cut any. The question of taxation is a very serious one. Timber land has been assessed and taxed so high that owners have been compelled to cut it off and could not hold it. Our recent law permits some concession on thirty acres of land only, to one owner where kept in growing timber. If taxation of growing timber were lower, owners would not be compelled to cut it so rapidly. So far we have not succeeded in any legislation for the prevention of forest fires that amounts to anything. If the fire can be kept out and taxation reduced, with judicious cutting there is no reason why Pennsylvania should not have timber sufficient for all time."

Statements like these, Mr. Kellogg declares, show that practical men of the lumber industry are different from the old-timers who went into the forest, slashed away to their hearts' content, and told the world that the timber resources of the United States were inexhaustible. Although a considerable proportion of our future supply will come from national and state forests, the great bulk of our timberland is in private hands, and much of the lumber used by the next generation will come from it. While there are unquestionably short years ahead of us, we can eventually produce all the timber we really need if we go at it in the right fashion. This Pennsylvania firm is on the right track and many other timber land owners will introduce similar methods of conservation and wise utilization as soon as conditions become such that they can afford to do so.

Leading Nations Import Much Lumber.

Few people have the slightest conception just how important a part timber and unmanufactured wood play in the trade between the world's great nations, and doubtless it is news to many to learn that the lumber importations of the various countries amount to $285,600,000. This is according to estimates for the whole world compiled by Dr. Ernest Friedrich, of the German commercial high school at Leipzig.

Notwithstanding the fact that it finds its own supply dwindling, the United States furnishes about twenty per cent of the lumber imported by other countries; Austria-Hungary furnishes nineteen per cent, Russia sixteen per cent, Canada thirteen per cent, Sweden eighteen per cent, Finland ten per cent and Norway and Roumania a small quantity.

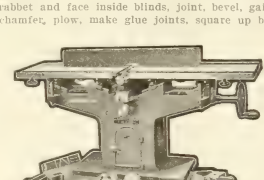
The countries importing wood are those on the highest economical plane, which were themselves in earlier times densely wooded, but whose forests have been denuded to a greater or less extent to make room for agriculture and other industries. Only four per cent of the territory of Great Britain is covered with forests, and during the year 1906 that country imported lumber to the value of $135,561,750. Germany has still twenty-six per cent of its territory covered by forests, but imported in 1906 lumber valued at $61,285,000. Belgium and the Netherlands, that have but eight per cent forest lands, Denmark that has seven per cent, France and Switzerland, with a small percentage, are all compelled to import lumber.

Besides these countries, those lands lying on the dry western side of the sub-tropical zone, lacking forests, are forced to import wood. Egypt imports wood and coal to the value of about $16,660,000 annually; Algeria, Tunis, Spain, Portugal—with only three per cent forest land—Italy, Greece—with nine per cent forest land—the eastern part of Asia, British South Africa, the western part of Chile and Peru, the Argentine Republic and Australia, all poor in wood, are dependent upon imports of wood products.

A Universal Woodworker.

The machine shown herewith is a most valuable tool for any woodworking shop, as it will do a variety of work that usually requires several different machines, and at the same time it does the work much better, quicker and cheaper.

So great is the variety of work that can be done on this machine that it is entitled to the name "Universal." It will plane out of wind, surface straight or tapering, rabbet door frames, rabbet and face inside blinds, joint, bevel, gain, chamfer, plow, make glue joints, square up bed



posts, table legs, newels, raise panels, either square, bevel or ogee, stick beads, work circular molding, rip, cross-cut, tenon, bore, rout, rabbet, joint and bead window blinds, work edge moldings, etc.

The tables are of iron and each can be adjusted independently, vertically and longitudinally in relation to each other or simultaneously together to and from the path of the cutters.

The machine is made by the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, 414-434 West Front street, Cincinnati, O., who will be glad to send descriptive circulars giving all details upon request.

Americans Take Up Logging in Colombia.

The George D. Emery Company, of Chelsea, Mass., has been interested in lumber operations along the Magdalena river in the United States of Colombia for a number of years, and Consul I. A. Manning now writes from Cartagena that other Americans and some Europeans have recently been examining the forests in that locality with a view to taking up their further exploitation. Concerning the timber and the availability of the Cartagena canal for transportation, Mr. Manning writes:

"I am informed that large bodies of most excellent timber, carrying, in addition to Spanish cedar and mahogany of the finest quality, many other valuable trees of beautiful grain, have been discovered, and a great deal of the timber is of easy access to the Magdalena river. One of the main questions is the possible delivery of this timber at the seashore, as the delta proper of the Magdalena offers no facility therefor. Examination has recently been made of the 'dique' by an Englishman who has several options on a large tract of this timber, and he declares that it is possible to float or raft logs through it for at least eight months of the year.

"This dique, which draws its main water supply from the Magdalena river at Calamar, is almost a hundred miles long and quite tortuous for part of its distance, and is very much overgrown with wild hyacinth; but recently the Condor, a screw steamer, forced its way the full length of the dique, and demonstrated that the waterway is open. The Englishman referred to recently came through the dique and informs me that in his opinion logs can be easily handled therein for at least half the year, and usually eight months. At periods when the dique might be closed to navigation, logs could be loaded on the cars at Calamar or at Barranquilla, and thus taken alongside ship without delay.

"To make navigation of the dique feasible for steamers the entire year would without a doubt be an expensive proposition, according to an American engineer who recently examined it with that end in view, but it would seem that to float logs through would not be difficult. If proved feasible, it will open up great bodies of valuable timber in the interior valleys of Colombia. There is said to be a fair current through the dique during the six or eight months of high water when logs would float without much attention. At the other seasons, i. e., of low water, it is believed that they could be towed through. The dique empties into a deep gulf opening into the sea about seven miles south of Cartagena bay. This gulf is protected and at almost any season ships could lie near the mouth of the canal or dique to load logs."

Hardwood Flooring Conditions.

Perhaps the hardwood flooring business has suffered less during the "panic" than any other branch of the hardwood industry. Not a single factory has been obliged to shut down indefinitely. The July and August trade was especially good with the average manufacturer engaged in producing maple, beech or oak flooring. One important factory making maple flooring reports that today it is oversold on 2¼-inch clear more than a million feet.

Water-Soaked Timber.

The Forest Service is out with a circular stating that various writers on the work of wood seasoning have called attention to the merits of lumber sawed from logs long submerged. They do this by speaking of the distinct advantages gained by soaking the logs or the sawed lumber in water as a preliminary step to the air seasoning.

It is pointed out that in Japan logs are kept in brackish ponds for several years before being worked up. To this treatment is ascribed the peculiar freedom from warping found in woodwork from Japan, and especially in the wood carvings which are common in that country.

The warping of woodwork is due to a change in dimension caused by the wood adjusting itself to the moist condition of the surrounding air. In damp air wood swells, but shrinks again as the air becomes drier. This property of wood cannot be overcome entirely, but the search continues for methods of reducing it and retarding it so as to lessen its damage.

Soaking does decrease the tendency to warp, but by no means overcomes it entirely. The effect of soaking as a remedy for warping, however, is less than can be reasonably expected from some methods of steaming.

As a commercial practice the soaking of logs or lumber to remedy warping of the finished product is not to be recommended except when it can be done during storage or transportation, because of the time required to produce results that fall far short of what is usually claimed.

Band Saw Driven by Electric Motor.

The accompanying cut shows a rather novel and quite recent application of electric motor drive to a band resaw. The interest of this installation lies in the fact that instead of direct motor drive, the belt drive with its slightly lower efficiency has been chosen.

The belt tightener shown at the upper right hand corner of the picture consists of a rather heavy framework carrying a pulley. As the entire frame is hinged from the rafters, the pulley rests on the slack side of the belt by gravity alone. This keeps the belt from flapping and swaying and at the same time allows slippage under heavy load. This arrangement allows the use of a high-speed motor and is in itself quite a saving, as the slow-speed motors are larger and therefore cost considerably more than motors of the same capacity running at higher speed.

The slippage of the belt when the motor is starting enables it to take the load gradually,



ELECTRIC BELT DRIVE ON BAND SAW.

bringing the saw up to speed in a short time. This slippage avoids overloading the motor and prevents the blowing of a fuse or possible injury to the motor when starting, or in cases of sudden or heavy demands for power. The additional convenience of operation and the saving in the cost of maintenance more than compensate for the small loss of power caused by the use of the belt and tightener. While there is very little danger of fire with an electric motor it is quite desirable to put it out of the way of the sawdust which is continually accumulating on the floor near such a machine. Moreover, a motor located on the floor and directly connected with the saw is necessarily in front of the resaw and is constantly exposed to injury from careless handling of tracks and long timbers. Another advantage of having the motor hung from the ceiling is that in this position it is safe from the meddling of mischievous boys who are in several cases found that by dropping a nail into the motor they could disable it and cause a long while repair work being made.

This arrangement of motor and saw affords on the whole an installation that could hardly be improved upon, as no possible causes of interruption seem to have been anticipated and the motor requires but little attention.

National Conservation Commission Active.

Five hundred manufacturers of explosives, pulpwood and similar products have been asked by the National Conservation Commission for information as to all possible uses of sawdust. From this it will be seen the commission is going into fine details in its inventory of the natural resources of the country. Seven thousand lumbermen have been asked for their opinion as to the waste of lumber in sawmills, and more than two thousand lumber dealers and cooperage, veneer, furniture, box, vehicle and implement manufacturers have been asked to point out striking features of waste in their respective lines. Yet all this is only one part of the general scheme of hunting down waste which the commission is following in making its inventory. It is going after the little wastes here and there, which, added together, and put into dollars and cents, make an astonishing total.

Take the making of veneer, for instance. The scarcity of the more attractive finishing woods in the last few years has led to the annual production of over 1,100,000,000 square feet of veneer. This, of course, has been made possible only by the introduction of new veneer-making machinery.

The use of veneer is generally regarded as exemplifying the scarcity of the finer woods and typifying the complete utilization of various kinds of woods, yet from one of the schedules of the National Conservation Commission it is evident that the commission expects to discover great waste even in veneer manufacture. Though the word veneer carries many meanings, from a glaze applied to pottery to the "polish" of a man of the world, it is commonly employed as the name for the thin slices of wood now extensively used in the manufacture of all sorts of articles, such as wood plates, baskets and the exterior finish of furniture and woodwork, though the term "thin lumber" is more applicable to many varieties of this product. The manufacture of veneer in the last few years has advanced by leaps and bounds.

The woods principally used for making veneer are red gum, maple and yellow poplar, which together yield more than half of the total product. Red gum is largely used for baskets and maple for furniture. More valuable than these, however, are white oak and walnut veneer. Beech, which can be cut very thin, is used very largely for wooden plates.

A good deal of waste occurs in the manufacture of veneer. It is always a problem, for instance, what use to make of the cores left by the rotary process. In many cases these are used for pulpwood, pillars or panel headings, and they are largely used also for fuel, excelsior, crates, boxes and baskets. In the schedule of inquiries which the National Conservation Commission, through the Forest Service, is sending out, several questions are aimed to secure information as to the amount of waste in veneer manufacture and the possibilities of finding ways to untilize it.

Fire in Licking River Company's Plant.

Fire broke out in the big plant of the Licking River Lumber Company at Farmers, Ky., September 17. Its origin is unknown. The mill was in operation at the time and the employes did all they could, using modern fire equipment and chemicals—to put it out. Thus the lumber yard was saved; otherwise several million feet of lumber would have been consumed. In the mill the flames spread rapidly, so that it could not be saved. It was a large and valuable one, being one of the best equipped in eastern Kentucky and consisting of a heavy band mill and carriage which had only recently been installed. This heavy loss is covered by some insurance. R. G. Page, secretary of the company, states they will rebuild at once on the same site and continue operating. The Licking River has its main offices at Ashland. F. C. Eberhart of Mishawaka, Ind., is president.

Miscellaneous News Notes.

The Walker Veneer & Lumber Company is a new concern at Mound City, Ill., capitalized at $25,000.

The Helena Hardwood Lumber Company is a new corporation at Helena, Ark., which is capitalized at $40,000, of which $28,000 has been subscribed. A. B. Pierce is president.

The Wardell Land & Lumber Company is a new St. Louis concern, capitalized at $45,000.

The Mexican Central railroad has decided to follow the example of the Santa Fe and provide for future supplies of telegraph poles and ties by the establishment of eucalyptus forests.

The Whaley Lumber Company is a new concern at Bristol, Va.-Tenn. It is capitalized at $15,000. J. B. Baumgardner is president and Irving Whaley, treasurer.

The Buckeye Lumber Company has been incorporated at Pittsburg, Pa., to deal in lumber and timberlands; capital, $50,000.

Seven varieties of New Zealand hardwoods have been put through a series of tests by the United States Forest Service and showed up well in comparison with white oak, four of them developing a bending strength even greater than that wood.

The Jamestown Hardwood Trim Company has entered business at Chautauqua, N. Y. It is capitalized at $40,000.

The Novelty Wood Works of Waterloo, Ia., has changed its name to the Waterloo Sash & Fixture Works.

The Phoenix Lumber Company of Little Rock, Ark., has had a petition in bankruptcy filed against it by creditors. W. B. Ferguson is at the head of the concern; the Ferguson Lumber Company is already in the bankruptcy court.

Receivers have been appointed for the Beltrami Cedar & Land Company of Minneapolis, Minn. Liabilities are said to reach $80,000, while assets are valued at $50,000.

John Catheart Lumber Company is the style of a new corporation at Plainfield, N. J., incorporated at $50,000, of which John Catheart of New York City is the head.

Plants for treating mine timbers and railroad ties are to be erected by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal & Iron Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company in the Pennsylvania anthracite region.

Fire which it is believed was started from an overheated bearing in the Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Company's stave mill at Gladstone, Mich., destroyed that part of the plant before the flames were under control. The loss is estimated at $35,000.

F. M. Sprague, a well-known lumber inspector of Grand Rapids, Mich., and H. W. Mellenbacker of that city have organized the Sprague Lumber Company, to engage in buying and selling lumber.

The mill, two warehouses and two dry-kilns belonging to George H. Tennant of Minneapolis were recently destroyed by fire at a loss of $75,000.

The Miller & Miller Lumber Company is the name of a new Philadelphia concern, capitalized at $40,000.

The Illinois-Arkansas Lumber Company, having headquarters at Tivoli, Ill., has been given a charter to operate in Arkansas. Its assets are estimated at $100,000. Its headquarters will be in Little Rock, and J. M. Rose will be local manager.

The stockholders of the Pioneer Pole & Shaft Company held their annual meeting at Piqua, O., last week. W. A. Snyder of Piqua is president; J. A. Smith of Muncie, Ind., first vice-president, and F. E. Keplinger of Piqua, secretary-treasurer.

According to an article recently published in Toronto, the Ontario lumbermen have decided to reduce the cut of lumber in the bush during the coming winter by 50 to 75 per cent on account of stagnation in the trade and American competition in Canadian markets. The cut in 1906-7 was 25 per cent greater than the previous year. A quarter of that cut was left over either in

logs in the booms or as lumber in the yards. When the lumbermen faced the season of 1907 8 they reduced their cut by 25 per cent, calculating that the stock on hand and the cut of the last season would meet all requirements, and it did, for the financial collapse came and the demand for lumber declined as did other products.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

CHICAGO

M. M. Thomas, sales manager of Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., and Mitchell Brothers Company of Cadillac, was a welcome caller at the RECORD office on Wednesday last. He reports that both in lumber and flooring the two houses which he represents had the largest trade in their history during July and August, and that prices are very satisfactory. Mr. Thomas is absent from home on his annual vacation and after spending a few days in Chicago will make a western trip.

The RECORD had the pleasure of a call on September 16 from A. B. Pierce, treasurer of the Southern Mill & Land Company, 508 Fullerton building, St. Louis. Mr. Pierce's company operates hardwood mills at Catron, Mo., and Keller, Ark. Associated with the company is the Helena Hardwood Lumber Company, which has just about completed a new mill at Helena, Ark. Mr. Pierce reports lumber conditions in the St. Louis market as having materially improved during the last few weeks.

One of the welcome visitors at the recent Hoo-Hoo annual was George O. Worland of Thompson, Thayer & McCowen, Evansville, Ind. Mr. Worland is very much pleased with the business outlook.

A. H. F. Timken, manager of the Kentucky Car Lumber Company of Madisonville, Ky., spent the last two weeks in the Chicago market. Mr. Timken's specialty is railroad car lumber and wagon woodstock, and he secured some very desirable orders during the last few days.

A. Fellabaum of the Frankfort Handle Manufacturing Company, Frankfort, Ind., was a RECORD caller early this week. Mr. Fellabaum's institution is running about two-thirds capacity, with orders well up to output.

A new Chicago institution is the Lumber Shippers' Storage & Commission Company, with office and yard in Throop street, south of Twenty-second. This institution is under the management of W. Y. Hamilton. The business of the company will be to store lumber for local and foreign shippers and make sales of the property on a commission basis when so requested. Mr. Hamilton is an experienced hardwood man and his new venture should be a success, as shippers are often at a loss how to handle out-lumber to forward to this market that is unsatisfactory to consignees. The company should be able to save demurrage charges for shippers in many instances and to effect sales that will be profitable and satisfactory.

F. J. Kuny, secretary and treasurer of the Williamson Kuny Mill & Lumber Company, Mound City, Ill., spent the last ten days in Chicago, shaking up business. This concern is a producer of southern hardwoods as well as sawn veneers, and is represented locally by the Hardwood Mills Lumber Company, 1120 Monadnock building, Chicago. Mr. Kuny reports having booked several very handsome orders while in the city.

A caller on the RECORD September 22 was O. M. Evans, a student in the forestry department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Mr. Evans was in Chicago seeking to acquaint himself particularly with the utilization of hardwoods, and on that mission visited several leading Chicago woodworking plants.

H. C. Heuer of Pahoa Puna, Hawaii, who has been engaged in the erection of a sawmill at that point for some months, will return to the United States within a month to buy machinery for another new sawmill which he will erect at the Volcano Kilauea, and on his trip will visit Chicago.

Among the callers at the RECORD office this week was W. F. Hopkins of Munising, Mich., vice-president of the First National bank of Alger county. Mr. Hopkins is very much interested in hardwood lumber affairs. He reports no forest fires reached within twenty-five or thirty miles of Munising.

Burdis Anderson of Munising, Mich., president of the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association, was in town on Monday and said "Hello" to the RECORD. Mr. Anderson was on his way to attend a meeting of the Veneer Club held at Cincinnati on Tuesday last. He reports the veneer business in very fair shape and conditions constantly improving.

W. E. Hoshall of the house of Hoshall & McDonald Brothers, manufacturers of hardwoods at Eola, La., was in Chicago recently looking after business. He reports a considerable improvement in his company's hardwood trade.

L. E. Ridley, hardwood wholesaler of this city, has opened a distributing yard at Brookport, Ill., on the Ohio river. He expects to pile about 1,000,000 feet at that point. W. E. Barrett & Co. of Chicago are also interested in the enterprise.

M. A. Hayward of Columbus, O., was a Chicago visitor of the past week and one of the many visitors to the Hoo-Hoo annual.

H. H. Heineman of the Heineman Lumber Company, Heineman, Wis., was transacting business in this market during the past ten days.

J. M. and W. W. Schultz of Schultz Brothers & Cowan were absent on a southern trip last week.

R. J. Lockwood of the Arthur Hardwood Flooring Company, Memphis, called on Chicago friends the early part of last week.

E. A. Lang, in charge of the hardwood department of the Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company, is enjoying a vacation among the Wisconsin lakes.

NEW YORK

The Superior Lumber Company is the name of the latest acquisition to the local wholesale trade, with headquarters at 549 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. The leading spirit in the company is H. Boner, formerly with Sam E. Barr. The company will handle a full line of hardwoods for the local trade, and with the experience enjoyed by Mr. Boner it starts out under favorable auspices.

Sales Manager F. A. Kirby of the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company, Scranton, Pa., was a visitor this week in the interest of business. The mills of the company are running full time, and have every prospect of a good fall and winter trade.

W. S. Van Clief, the prominent lumberman of Port Richmond, Staten Island, as president of the Richmond County Agricultural Society, was the leading spirit in the management of the fourth annual county fair of the society, which was held during Labor day week at Dongan Hills, L. I. Many distinguished guests were present during the week, including Governor Hughes, and the fair was a big success owing to Mr. Van Clief's able management.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the firm of Charles Rosenberg & Son, manufacturers of cabinet trim and grillwork at 250 East 139th street, Bronx. F. H. Grubin has been appointed receiver.

The annual meeting of the Building Material Men's Association of Westchester county, New York, comprising all the lumber and building material firms of the county, will be held at White Plains September 21. The annual election of officers and many important matters will be discussed and acted upon.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Thomas Todd, large box manufacturer and lumber dealer at Thirty-sixth street and First avenue, Manhattan, alleging insolvency. G. F. Darrell has been appointed receiver. Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $3,000 above liens and incumbrances. The business was started in 1863 by John Todd and is one of the oldest in that line in the district.

The Oriental Fireproof Sash and Door Company has been organized in the Bronx with a capital of $2,000 by P. Lingerman, A. L. Brown and I. Kamer.

The Coopers Creek Lumber Company has been organized in this city with offices at 20 East Forty-second street, Manhattan, by F. A. Camp, late treasurer of the Mead Lumber Company, wholesale hardwoods, at the same address, A. L. Camp and Fritz Zaenger. The new company will develop a choice tract of hardwoods in north Georgia and has bought mills at Baxter and Margaret, that state, formerly owned by the Mead Lumber Company. The latter company will handle the output of the Coopers Creek Lumber Company, comprising oak, ash, poplar, etc.

Miss Margaret Marsh, daughter of Eben J. Marsh, the well-known cypress lumberman of 1 Madison avenue, city, was married on August 29 to Paul L. Sheldon, a well-known local stock broker.

F. A. Salomon, a broker and lumberman of 29 Broadway, Manhattan, has been arrested on charges preferred by J. H. Bryan of the Bryan Lumber Company of Knoxville and Bristol, Tenn., alleging that he sold the Universal Lumber Company of 13 William street, of which Salomon is president, $65,000 worth of Tennessee timber land for which he was paid in what he believes were worthless bonds and notes, and charges fraud.

B. P. Saimon, the popular manager of the local office and exhibition room of the Iroquois Door Company of Buffalo, has just returned from a week's stay with Manager A. J. Phinney of the company at the latter's handsome summer home on Lake Ontario.

E. B. Skinner, late with John P. McEwan in the wholesale trade, has bought a controlling interest in the business of Budd & Co., large manufacturers of furniture, desks, etc., at 71-73 Spring street, Manhattan, and has incorporated the business under the same style. Mr. Skinner is president of the corporation and William Budd, secretary and treasurer.

Lucas E. Moore, the well-known stave and lumberman of New Orleans and head of Lucas E. Moore & Co., that city, was here during the fortnight visiting Manager W. K. Knox of the local office, 11 Broadway, on business.

John Cathcart, who for several years past has been prominently identified with the hardwood manufacturing, wholesale and export trade, with offices in this city and plants at Glasgow, Ky., and Decatur, Ala., has just organized the John Cathcart Lumber Company at Plainfield, N. J., with a capital of $50,000, to conduct a general lumber and timber land business, with headquarters in New York. Associated with him in the new company are George E. and Herbert J. Cathcart, two brothers.

F. R. Babcock of E. V. Babcock & Co., Pittsburg, was here last week at the local office of the firm, 43 Wall street, en route home with his family after summering at Spring Lake, N. J.

W. W. Schupner, the able assistant to Secretary E. F. Perry of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, 66 Broadway, returned this week with his family from a stay at Stamford, N. Y.

An execution of judgment for $430 has been made against the Wood Mantle and Pier Mantel Company, 298 Bowery, in favor of the Jefferson Trust Company. The company was capitalized at $200,000, and the sheriff found only a few odds and ends when he visited the place.

McNeill Bros., Inc., is the style of a new corporation just organized to succeed to the retail lumber business of Robert McNeill, at 237 East Fortieth street. The incorporators are Robert McNeill, Joseph McNeill and Martha McNeill. The business was originally established by Robert McNeill in 1898. He died in November, 1902, since which time his two sons and his widow have conducted the business under the old style. The new corporation will enlarge the business.

Robert W. Higbie of the R. W. Higbie Lumber Company, 45 Broadway, has just returned with his family from New Bridge, St. Lawrence county, New York, where he has been spending the summer at Mr. Higbie's extensive hardwood operations at that point.

There will be quite a delegation of wholesalers and retailers leave this city to attend an important meeting of the car stake and equipment conference at St. Louis, September 18. The meeting will be largely attended by delegates from all the organizations interested in this important case, its objects being to decide definitely whether the case shall be appealed or dropped.

G. E. Smith, wholesale hardwoods, 17 Battery place, returned last week from a month's business trip in the White mountains. He reports business as showing a marked improvement.

S. E. Slaymaker, S. E. Slaymaker & Co., 309 Broadway, is spending a few weeks at the big operations of the West Virginia Spruce Lumber Company, as Cass, W. Va., for which his firm are selling agents. The company recently acquired another large tract of timber from Senator S. B. Elkins, which, added to their present holdings, makes them one of the biggest timber land owners in the East.

The J. F. Murphy Lumber Company is the name of a new corporation just organized in this city with a capital of $10,000, to conduct a general lumber business by J. F. Murphy, 765 Trinity avenue, B. P. Reynolds, 257 Broadway, New York, and H. S. Chittick, 106 Hardenbrook avenue, Jamaica, L. I.

The large sash, door and hardwood trim firm of Meisel, Danowitz & Co., 45 Eckford street, Brooklyn, N. Y., has just been incorporated under the style of Meisel-Danowitz Company, with a capital of $50,000, to succeed to the business. The incorporators are S. Frank, Sarah Frank and L. Danowitz, all of Brooklyn.

The Montmagny and South Shore Company has been incorporated in this city to conduct a timber land and lumber manufacturing business, with a capital of $25,000. The incorporators are T. W. Constable of Brooklyn, F. Hoar and L. Earle of New York City.

BUFFALO

Reports from the southwestern sawmills owned here show that they are not in a very active shape, some entirely idle and others shutting down for want of logs. There is a report that an effort is made to break the log price, which is called high, but some of the mill owners say that buying is active and intimate that they are in the market for as many logs as they can get.

There is another good reason for keeping the sawmills quiet, and that is the dry weather. Owners are actually afraid to run, for a spark in almost any part of the plant would be fatal. [illegible] rence in lumber imaginable.

The Hardwood Exchange, at its last meeting, complied with the request of certain authorities of the National Hardwood Association and agreed to send a committee to the Philadelphia conference on September 24, though the idea of a kick on inspection is not favored here. President [illegible] W. Vetter on the committee and will also go to the Philadelphia meeting.

The Scatcherd sawmills in Memphis have now sawed out and will have to wait till there is a supply of logs in, which does not seem to be a very easy matter, especially at this time of the year.

The Buffalo Hardwood Company is buying Michigan stock, having picked up quite a quantity this month for immediate shipment here. If there was a better water route to the east side of the city the handling cost would be small.

A. W. Kreinbeder of the Standard Hardwood Company has gone to the Kentucky mills of the company to get the fall stock started this way, such as the yard depends on for winter sales. There appears to be enough of it there for present needs.

F. M. Sullivan has gone to Michigan to pick up another stock of hardwoods, elm, black ash and the like, for a yard stock, which appears to have sold pretty liberally of late. Mr. Sullivan is now entirely restored to health.

The sales from the yard of O. E. Yeager have been pretty good of late and the supply south of the Ohio is good enough to make up for the shipments, so that the plan is to go on about the same as before, till there is a change in market features.

I. N. Stewart & Bro. are still making cherry their leading wood, but will add such other hardwoods as oak, poplar and chestnut, as stock and yard space permit. The plan is to put in other woods always, if they do not cut out cherry.

Hugh McLean sticks to the sales part of his business as usual and Angus McLean will prepare to care for the spruce and cedar trade in the St. Lawrence valley almost entirely, with Montreal as headquarters.

The yard of A. Miller is, as usual, well stocked up with all sorts of hardwoods, and though he has not been inclined of late to regard trade as what it should be, he is doing as much business as others and knows where to find it.

F. W. Vetter finds no special points of novelty to report from his trade, for the reason that he has adopted the plan of keeping a general assortment of hardwoods and making no change till the market picks up again.

The yards of G. Elias & Bro. will be still further filled up with a few cargoes by lake, especially as they go into pine and hemlock as well as hardwoods. Hemlock is doing decidedly well here this summer, building is so active.

F. A. Beyer is back from a trip to his Pascola Lumber Company's mills with a report that business in lumber is showing much more activity than formerly. The mills are not running [illegible] but are ready for business.

PHILADELPHIA

Samuel Miller, senior partner of the well-known lumber firm of Miller, Robinson & Co., Sixth street and Sedgely avenue, died on September 15. He was sixty-three years old. Mr. Miller was highly respected by the whole lumber trade, who extend their heartfelt sympathy to his family and to his partner, Herbert P. Robinson, vice-president of the Lumbermen's Exchange.

C. E. Lloyd Jr. of the Bolee Lumber Company, Inc., has returned to the city after his summer outing at North Lovell, Me. He reports lumber orders coming in notwithstanding the insistence of the people that they do not wish to buy. He thinks the outlook for fall business unquestionably good, and contemplates a tour soon to the mill districts to inform himself as to conditions and to prepare for calls, which are sure to come.

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co., who have always been most logical in their prophecies of a gradual return of better conditions, report very satisfactory orders with better prices coming in; also good results from their men who are unfailing in their quest for business.

Schofield Brothers are emphatic as to their faith in better and better times right along, and they believe by the first of the year the wings of prosperity will be full spread. J. H. Schofield is in the mill district in West Virginia investigating the stock situation. Robert W. Schofield is on one of his trips to their Saltkeatchie mill at Schofield, S. C., attending to matters there. W. W. Clark sends good reports from the Cumberland valley section; George Lanze, Jr., who is traveling through eastern Pennsylvania, writes hopefully, and James C. Place, who is trying New York, is disposed to believe the best of the opening fall trade.

Lewis Thompson & Co., Inc., are very well satisfied with business conditions at present and consider the outlook promising.

Robert C. Lippincott testifies to a recent progression in trading, with encouraging outlook. Mr. Perry of this house states that inquiries are increasing, good orders are being booked and prices tend upward.

The Monarch Lumber Company has no fault to find with conditions generally. Its men are busy all the time, with very tangible results, and the outlook is for a steady advance. John J. Rumbarger of this company, who has just returned from a trip through eastern Pennsylvania and West Virginia, states that though buying is on a conservative basis there is good prospect for a progressive fall business.

E. V. Babcock & Co. do not concede to any recent great expansion of business, but think things are picking up and the outlook very encouraging.

L. Power & Co., woodworking machinery makers, 20 South Twenty-third street, evidently see signs of returning business, as they are busy manufacturing stock machines, to be prepared for a short notice demand. They do not hesitate to state that things with them are considerably brighter.

The Germain Company of Pittsburg, Pa., states that August, always a doubtful month, has been exceptionally prolific in sales. C. O. Maus, the Philadelphia representative, 1020 Real Estate Trust building, reports a far better aspect of things, with outlook flattering.

H. G. Hazard & Co. report things livening up and prospects for trade encouraging. This firm for a time was practically out of the hardwood market, but appreciating the possibilities of these woods in the near future, it is again entering the lists.

The Tomb Lumber Company states that orders are coming in better than for some time.

H. H. Maus & Co., Inc., report that although there is still difficulty in making prompt collections, as the fall opens there is a trend noticeable toward better conditions generally.

It was recently announced in Washington, D. C., in the case of the lumber concerns against the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific railroads, that the Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the railroads to establish differentials not exceeding 10 cents per hundred pounds above the rates on fir lumber between the same points. This authority is with the provision that no such differentials or differential of less than 10 cents existed prior to November 1, last.

A fire on August 28 destroyed the cooper shop of T. R. Maloney, Princeton avenue and Hegerman street, causing a loss of about $10,000.

On September 15 fire destroyed the plant of Hochheimer & Bros. chair manufactory in Baltimore, Md.; loss, $20,000.

News from Biddeford, Me., reports the recent burning of fifteen acres of lumber yards, twenty tenement houses, several factories and much rail-

The Union League of this city, of which nearly all the prominent lumbermen here are members, have decided to build a large addition to their clubhouse; it will consist of a handsome structure seven stories high, of pressed brick, with gray stone trimmings, and will cost about $650,000.

Among the recent visitors to the Lumbermen's Exchange rooms were Frank X. Loughery of Santa Rosa, Cal.; Mr. Galloway of Galloway & Pease, Johnson City, Tenn.; F. Pyfer of B. B. Martin Company, Lancaster, Pa., and J. B. Murpuree of New York.

The Buckeye Lumber Company, Pittsburg, Pa., obtained a charter under Delaware laws on September 14; capital, $30,000.

To manufacture automobiles and all parts and accessories thereof, the Auto Accessories Company, capital $10,000, has been organized at Camden, N. J., by F. R. Hansell, William F. Eidell and I. C. Clow.

S. John Pyle of Lansdowne, Pa., a member of the lumber firm of Pyle & Mitchell, died suddenly in the West Philadelphia station as he was about to start on a trip through Canada. He was sixty-seven years old.

PITTSBURG

The Pennsylvania Forestry Commission has bought 7,000 acres of land in Coganhouse, McIntyre and Louis townships near Williamsport, Pa., which will be immediately added to the state reserves. This tract lies on the watershed of Gray's Run and is heavily timbered.

The Weisjimier stave factory at West Mansfield, O., was burned last Friday with a loss of $2,000 and very little insurance.

E. H. Stoner of the Flint, Erving & Stoner Company and A. J. Diebold of the Forest Lumber Company are two of the Chamber of Commerce parties which are on a trade-booming excursion this week in Ohio and West Virginia.

Robert A. McDonald, president of the McDonald Lumber Company, reports a very slow inquiry for hardwoods and has not yet started up his West Virginia mill. Mr. McDonald spent his vacation at the Cambridge Springs summer resort.

Manager S. A. Seaman announces that the C. P. Caughey Lumber Company is getting orders with a commendable regularity, although they are not so large or frequent as he would like. The company's trade in river stocks has been especially good for this season.

The A. L. Sheaffer Lumber Company, which usually does a large amount of estimating on bill stuff, is taking it quiet at present. Outside of a few big contracts which have been lately awarded Mr. Sheaffer says that there is practically nothing in the market to figure on and that even when a job is estimated it is usually held up.

J. E. McIlvain & Co. have just finished filling an order for 10,000 white oak ties, part of which went to Cleveland and part into the Pittsburg district. The concern has also taken an order for 200,000 feet of oak bill stuff. Manager J. J. T. Penney says that prices are still soft and that the inquiry is coming from a better class of buyers.

William R. Cornelius is doing a nice business with good, well-established trade and manages to keep lumber on the road most of the time. A large portion of the small mills in West Virginia are down, according to his information.

The West Virginia Lumber Company is doing much better in a hardwood way and reports a good inquiry for both oak and poplar. The furniture trade is coming into market again and things are so encouraging all around that the company will put on two new salesmen October 1. B. W. Cross, who was a member of the Parsons-Cross Lumber Company, is now established as office manager for the West Virginia.

The Clay-Schoppe Lumber Company is running two mills at Coalmont, Pa., and Dudley, Pa., on hardwood. It sold twenty cars of four-quarter red and white oak this week and has a good stock of dry lumber on hand. The company will cut about 500,000 feet of hickory this winter and also a large amount of ash. It reports more inquiry for 35 and 40-foot white oak timbers than for anything else on the oak list.

The Reliance Lumber Company is mighty well pleased with September trade to date, and finds the market for poplar rapidly coming back to old-time form. Most of the inquiry is for house building lumber and comes from Ohio and states farther west. H. W. Henninger, secretary of this company, says that the lath business is improved a little also, and that he looks for a gradual increase in all lines of hardwood business from now on.

W. W. Vosburg of Bemis & Vosburg has returned from a long trip through the South. The company, in sounding the September situation, finds that inquiry is uniformly better and that orders are coming more easily. Trade, however, has not reached the point where it can be compared with 1906, nor two years previous to that date, but all indications point to steady improvement now.

The Nicola Lumber Company is convinced that both inquiry and sales are improving at a fairly steady rate. While price advances have resulted in some hesitation on the part of buyers, this only lasts for a short time and the buying public is finding that these prices are coming up to stay. The company has had an excellent trade in building lumber of late, most of which goes to places outside of Pittsburg.

I. F. Balsley, hardwood manager for the Willson Brothers Lumber Company, will represent the Pittsburg Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association at the convention of eastern associations to be held in Philadelphia, September 24. This is the fourth meeting called of these associations to try to devise a new method of grading hardwoods that would be satisfactory to the individual associations and also to the National Hardwood Association. Mr. Balsley reports a better outlook in the factory trade and says that white oak is in excellent demand.

The Linehan Lumber Company is getting a better inquiry from the factory trade and especially from furniture and implement concerns. While buying has not been resumed on the scale that present low stocks would seem to warrant, yet it is sufficient to show that confidence is steadily being regained and that by the first of the year with favorable political results business will be going ahead in good shape.

The Furnace Run Lumber Company does not feel jubilant over things yet, but is satisfied that the situation is improving. President Nelson Bell has kept very close tab on the line-up of mills and stocks, and finds that present conditions point to slightly higher prices even before January 1.

The J. C. Moorhead Lumber Company is doing the best it can with portable mills on its operations at Shryock, W. Va., pending the erection of a large planing mill to take the place of the plant which was recently burned. Mr. Moorhead's trade has been largely in hardwood and his company is in excellent shape to supply standard hardwood lumber.

The Bradford Hardwood & Rubber Company of Bradford, Pa., will shortly begin the complete manufacture of cot beds. For some time it has been supplying the hardwood parts of these beds to wholesalers all over the country. Its new scheme of assembling the parts and shipping the beds complete will make necessary a much larger force of employes.

The Crescent Lumber Company recently took an order for forty cars of hardwood piling. It has been selling some good orders for [illegible] poles to be cut in Ohio and delivered in the Pittsburg district. The demand for ties is slight, according to its inquiries.

Selling timber by the pound is something rather unique in Pennsylvania lumber history. This was virtually what was done last week when J. P. Frederick of Bloomsburg, Pa., let the contract to W. A. McWilliams of Danville, Pa., for clearing a large tract of woodland on his farm at the rate of $1 for every thousand pounds of timber.

H. T. Lincoln, receiver of the Cheat River Lumber Company, is not handing out any big lumps of encouragement to the creditors of that concern. Reports of auditors so far go to show that it was nearly a "clean-up" and if present ratios hold out, a ten per cent dividend will be a mighty lucky find for those who are left "holding the bag."

The Henderson Lumber Company reports a very fair business during August with a good increase in demand this month. Although buyers are hunting bargains and seem determined to keep prices at the lowest possible level, President J. F. Henderson says that conditions are going to force better quotations soon. The coal mining trade is taking more lumber and with the small stocks at the country mills it is soon going to be difficult to pick up bargains at the plants.

The Neuse River Lumber Company, which was recently established at 407-409 Ferguson building, is running its mills only part time. The company is preparing to build four miles of railroad to reach the heart of its tract of 4,000 acres of timber at Redwood, N. C., on the Seaboard Air Line railroad. For this reason its plant will not be started in full for sixty days. W. W. Wood is president of this company, Newton Shaver is vice-president, F. W. Siebert is secretary and John P. Stang is treasurer.

The F. W. Crane Lumber Company is now well established on the fourth floor of the Ferguson building with F. E. Smith in charge of its sales department. R. E. McQuay holds a like position in the Philadelphia office of this company. Another Pennsylvania salesman and a salesman in New York and Philadelphia are also hustling hard for business under the direction of President F. W. Crane, whose headquarters are at the Pittsburg office. The company's plant at Clover Lake, W. Va., on the C. & O. railroad, is cutting about 40,000 feet a day. This is choice stock and in birch and beech the company has an exceptionally fine lot of lumber, with 200,000 feet of twelve-quarter hard maple that is hard to beat. It is also carrying a big stock of four-quarter No. 2 quartered oak and 500,000 feet of eight-quarter sound square edge oak. Its trade is coming up right along and quite a nice inquiry is now coming through railroad courses.

Western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio suffered badly the past week on account of forest fires. A large area near Greenville, Pa., was burned over and the 1,800-acre tract of young timber belonging to the Dorset Cooperage Company, which is over the line in Ashtabula county, Ohio, was almost entirely destroyed. Bad fires also raged on the Blue and Green mountains near Shenandoah, Pa., and along the Maryland line.

The Bauer combination rolling shutter, awning and fly screen is the magic wand which is likely to make a large amount of money for a $300,000 company being formed in Pittsburg which interests several prominent lumbermen of this city. The shutter is made of wooden slats fastened with aluminum clips and strung on a bronze tape. It has been gaining favor very rapidly and it is proposed to erect a $50,000 plant this fall in the Pittsburg district.

The Pittsburg Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company is making a record of which it may well be proud under the management of Carl S. Vogel. Its fire losses for the [illegible] months of its existence aggregate [illegible] while the company has [illegible] number of dealers on account of low stocks being carried, it has secured more than enough business from other insurance companies to offset this. Its strong point is that it

[illegible] agencies and pays no commission and that it insures lumbermen and woodworkers only. J. C. Parsons is president of the company, Nathaniel Green is vice-president, George N. Glass is treasurer and Carl Van Der Voort secretary and manager.

A dispatch from Cumberland, Md., says that the Kendall Lumber Company has obtained a contract to furnish 850,000 feet of hemlock to the H. C. Frick Coke Company of Pittsburg, to be used in the erection of eighty houses at the company's works near Brownsville, Pa., for employes. The lumber is being put aboard cars at Hutton, Garrett county, Md., and the company operates mills at Crellin, Kendall and Dye.

BOSTON

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Association, held at the Exchange Club here on September 10, it was voted to adopt the fair rules of the National Hardwood Association. Another, and let us hope equally successful, effort in the interest of harmony will be made in Philadelphia on September 24, when numbers of wholesale merchants there will meet together to [illegible] conflicting views. It may be that delegates from Boston will be present at this meeting. A delegation has been invited to attend and Mr. Blanchard, the president of the Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Association, has written the members of that body asking them for an expression of their opinions in the matter. Mr. Blanchard himself is strongly in favor of peace. There are still some dealers in New York who [illegible] "irreconcilables."

Horace M. Bickford and Frank Witherbee of the Bickford Lumber Company are making an extended business trip through the South.

Harold Wentzell, [illegible] was in Boston with his automobile last week. He left here with the intention of making a long extended tour of the West.

[illegible] of Chicago, secretary of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, has been in Boston this week.

M. Foote, manager of the National Lumber Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., is expected here today (September 20).

E. B. Wright, vice-president and general manager of the Rice Lumber Company, Boothbay, Me., was in Boston a few days ago.

The insurance commissioner of Connecticut has admitted the Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Massachusetts to do business in that state.

E. J. Hammond, who spent quite a little time during the hot weather at his beautiful summer home at Winter Harbor, Me., is now to be found at his office on Milk street.

The Fuller and Rice Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., have been [illegible] in Boston for a few days.

The fruit was first-class and highly appreciated.

BALTIMORE

The quarterly meeting of the Baltimore Lum[illegible] was postponed for a week owing to the fact that the regular date was Labor day, when not a few of the yards were closed up. But the exchange, in avoiding one counter-attraction was destined to run into another, this being the arrival here of William J. Bryan, democratic presidential candidate, to deliver a speech. Many of the lumbermen, irrespective of politics, wanted to hear [illegible] but there was little business to transact and that little was of a routine character, so that the session proved to be of short duration. A city loans to increase the water supply and for other purposes, which are to be voted on this fall, but he failed to be present and adjournment quickly followed. Afterward the members sat down to a very excellent luncheon served in the best style of the Merchants' Club. Those present at the luncheon were: Daniel MacLea of the Eisenhauer-MacLea Co.; M. B. Kegan, East Brooklyn Box Co.; Bennett E. Tuck, Ryland & Brooks Lumber Co.; J. Benjamin Bayne; William T. Lawton and Joseph T. Lawton Jr. of Joseph Thomas & Son; R. W. S. Trader; A. Frank Gilbert and J. C. Gilbert of the J. L. Gilbert & Bro. Lumber Co.; James C. Rowe Jr. of the W. Lewis Rowe Co.; George Schumacher; L. H. Gwaltney and F. W. Clapp of the American Lumber Co.; John A. Berryman, Joseph Virdin and James Clarke of the Canton Lumber Co.; William D. Gill and E. P. Gill of Wm. D. Gill & Son; John S. Helfrich; R. J. Colonna and Charles T. Howard of the G. S. Briggs Co.; Campbell V. Helfrich of George Helfrich & Son; H. E. Burt of J. T. Burt; F. A. Ascherfeld of the F. W. James Lumber Co.; Alexander Campbell of the N. W. James Lumber Co.; C. W. Hilberg of John L. Alcock & Co.; Rufus K. Goodenow of the Canton Box Co.; Parker D. Dix of the Surry Lumber Co.; Theodore Mottu and Thomas H. Mottu of Thos. Mottu & Co.; Harvey C. Hall of Granger & Lewis; J. H. Manken, secretary of the Lumber Exchange; Paul Coriell, secretary of the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.

A second meeting of the creditors of the National Lumber Company, West Falls avenue, which has been involved in financial difficulties for more than a month, took place on September 8, at which the affairs of the company were extensively discussed. Mr. Peregoy, the virtual owner of the company, submitted a statement of assets and liabilities, showing the former to be relatively small and the latter as amounting to more than $30,000. He proposed to pay 30 cents on the dollar in cash within thirty days, and requested that the proposition be accepted. About two-thirds of those holding claims against the company, it is said, have already accepted and the others are expected to come in. Among the largest creditors are the Old Town and Canton National banks. Some twelve or thirteen Pennsylvania banks are also interested. The statement submitted, it appears, classes as assets some of the notes of the Wilson & Kenny Company, the Independent Lumber Company and of J. H. Cranwell, which were turned over to banks as collateral for loans, so that they will yield little or nothing. A number of other items are admitted to be bad by Mr. Peregoy, these amounts being either disputed claims or debts of the concerns which have gone into the hands of receivers. Under the circumstances 30 cents on the dollar is considered the best offer that could possibly be obtained.

John L. Alcock of John L. Alcock & Co., one of the Baltimoreans who attended the annual concatenation of the Hoo-Hoo at Chicago, has returned and speaks in terms of the highest praise about the reception accorded visitors by the lumbermen of the western metropolis. He said: "Everything was done on a large scale and in admirable taste, and that the Hoo-Hoo had the time of their lives. The trip across Lake Michigan was very enjoyable, and the proceedings, he thinks, will result in advancing the interests of the order to a marked extent. While some disappointment was felt about the passing over of Mr. Alcock as a candidate for Snark of the Universe in favor of a western man, the view prevails that Mr. Alcock is still a young man and will have other opportunities to secure the honor. His popularity was attested by election to a high position, and another Baltimorean, Maurice W. Wiley, also came in for distinction, so that taking it altogether the Monumental City fared quite well.

The furniture factory of Hechinger Brothers & Co., 308 Low street, this city, was damaged [illegible] on the night of September 10. The blaze was the sixth to break out in the building in recent years.

The stave mill of James Detrow, north of Hancock, Md., was completely destroyed by fire on September 13. A quantity of lumber and staves were lost. The loss is estimated at $2,800, partly covered by insurance.

R. P. Baer of R. P. Baer & Co. has been on a southern trip during the past two weeks and has conferred with a number of millmen in North Carolina and other states. He reports that business in the section visited is improving and that a hopeful feeling prevails.

Another Baltimore hardwood man to spend a week or ten days in the South was G. W. Eisenhauer of the Eisenhauer-MacLea Company, who went as far as Asheville, making that city his central point for trips to the surrounding country. He came in touch with a number of the manufacturers and paid close attention to the [illegible] situation.

CHARLOTTE

One of the best indications of returning normal conditions among lumbermen of the Carolinas is the fact that many plants heretofore closed down because of the panic now find it profitable to resume full operations. Every few days reports come in of the resumption of operations at plants located in various parts of the two states.

One of the latest plants to begin operations again is the Colleton Cypress Company of Waterboro, N. C. This is one of the largest lumber manufacturing concerns in that part of South Carolina, and the resumption of work means that about 150 men who have been out of employment will again be given work. All of the different departments of this large concern are now running as of old, and prospects are good for continued operations without interruption.

Announcement has just been made that J. C. Rigby has purchased the plant of the Spartanburg Lumber Company of Spartanburg, S. C., from W. A. Lawton.

The steamship Matilda Weems, the latest addition to the Baltimore and Carolina Steamship Company, sailed from Charleston, S. C., a few days ago with a large cargo for Baltimore via Georgetown, S. C. Her cargo consisted of over 200,000 feet of lumber, 500 barrels of rosin, etc. The increase of business in this line has been 1,000 tons since last May.

A meeting of the North Carolina Case Workers' Association was held in Greensboro, N. C., a few days ago, when about thirty prominent furniture manufacturers assembled to discuss conditions affecting their business. One of the most important results of the meeting was the decision to advance the price of furniture made by North Carolina factories by January 1.

The Jonesboro Sash and Blind Factory of Jonesboro, N. C., which has been shut down for the past sixty or ninety days and in the hands of a receiver, has just started up operations again. This is one of the largest concerns in that section and not only does a large local business, but sends its goods all over the North and South. The resumption of work at the plant is welcomed by the many operatives who have been out of work since its suspension.

J. H. Tucker, Asheville, N. C., has just sold for C. H. Rexford 30,000 acres of fine timber land in South Carolina and Georgia. This has been the first large sale of timber land since last year, and Asheville lumbermen consider it indicative of a reviving demand for timber. H. F. Watt of Pennsylvania is the purchaser.

George W. Roper, receiver for the Kinston Lumber Company of Kinston, N. C., has just filed with Judge Purnell a report advising the early sale of the mills at Kinston, which appraisement shows to be worth about $112,000. Creditors have been cited to appear before Referee in Bankruptcy S. W. Smallwood, at New Bern, N. C., on September 25 and show cause

if there be any, why the prayer of the said report and petition should not be granted.

Upon complaint of Messrs. Frank Gough, L. E. Whaley and J. A. Wooten of Lumberton, N. C., who allege an indebtedness of about $10,000 on a timber contract, Judge C. C. Lyon, at Burgaw, N. C., has just appointed receivers for the Monira Lumber Company, with offices in Wilmington, N. C., and mill plant at White Hall, Bladen county, North Carolina. Assets of the company are estimated at from $10,000 to $12,000, with liabilities estimated at $13,000. The general depression in the lumber business is attributed as cause of the failure.

The American Fixture Company, the largest makers of pool and billiard tables in the world and one of the largest concerns in the country manufacturing high-grade bank and store fixtures, etc., has just opened headquarters in Charlotte.

A. E. Lentz has purchased a big share of stock of T. E. Witherspoon & Co., furniture dealers of Salisbury, N. C., and with his son will be associated with the company.

Judge Newman is to hear the noted case of Harris-Woodbury Lumber Company vs. Coffin & White in Asheville, N. C., court at an early date. This is a phase of the long standing Whittier timber boundary litigation. The Whittier boundary contains more than 70,000 acres of fine timber lands lying in western North Carolina.

George Stone, employed at Phillips' sawmill, near Benham, N. C., in Wilkes county, suffered a serious accident a few days ago by accidentally failing on the saw while it was in motion. There is little hope for his recovery.

Jerome Bolick of Conover, N. C., inventor of the spring steel buggy which is just now finding its way rapidly upon the market, spent some time in the city last week. Mr. Bolick was en route to Rock Hill, S. C., where he proposes to place his invention with the Rock Hill Buggy Company in accordance with his plan to deal exclusively for the present with the wholesale trade.

The Horn Land & Lumber Company, of Mocksville, N. C., has been chartered with $125,000 capital by G. E. Horn and others.

The schooner William Thomas Moore of Bethel, Del., sailed from Little River, S. C., a few days ago with a cargo of 300,000 feet of pine lumber consigned to New York parties by the Hammer Lumber Company of Wilmington, N. C. This is the second three-masted schooner that has been loaded by the Hammer people at Little River this summer.

J. Elwood Cox of High Point, N. C., has been nominated as candidate for governor of North Carolina by the republican state convention, and is now waging a hot fight in his own behalf. Mr. Cox is perhaps the most prominent and extensive manufacturer of bobbins, shuttle blocks and furniture in the state or South. He is largely interested in six of the largest furniture factories, the three known as the Globe-Home being among the group, and is said to be closely identified with the interests of others. Mr. Cox is said to practically control the trade in bobbins and shuttles in this section. He is one of the most important figures in the manufacturing life of his home town, High Point, which is the Grand Rapids of the South in the furniture business.

A charter has just been granted the Wendell Hardware and Furniture Company of Wendell, N. C., capitalized at $25,000, by J. R. Hood and others.

C. E. Molton, prominently connected with furniture manufacturing business at Greensboro, N. C., has just returned from a trip to New York, Boston and other northern points. He reports that indications are now that the furniture business has about weathered the financial storm and that trade is opening up with much encouragement.

Jack Robertson, night watchman for the Carrington Lumber Company of Durham, N. C., was found dead on the yards of the company with two bullet holes in his body on the morning of September 19. It is thought he was shot by a negro who had threatened his life, Wesley Bates, and after the coroner's inquest Bates was arrested charged with the murder.

Luther George, a young man employed at the sawmill at Walnut Cove, near Winston-Salem, N. C., suffered a serious accident a few days ago by catching his hand in the saw. All the fingers on his left hand had to be amputated.

The recent storm which extended over North and South Carolina and parts of Georgia and Virginia did heavy damage to many lumbermen. The storm was the worst ever experienced in this section, and a number of lumber mills were damaged by the unprecedented rise of the streams nearby. An example of the magnitude of the storm may be seen from the fact that the Cape Fear river, on which is located a number of lumber mills, reached a flood stage of 79 feet, and other streams in this state made new flood records. At this time, however, most of the damage to plants has been remedied, and operations are being taken up again as before. It is not possible to estimate the damage to lumbermen, but a conservative estimate of the entire damage in this section to crops, manufactories, etc., has been placed at $25,000,000.

NORFOLK

The most pregnant happening of the past three weeks has been the exceedingly heavy, extraordinary and disastrous rains which have visited this immediate section and those sections of North Carolina from which the local wholesalers draw their principal stocks. From old and experienced lumbermen there come dismal estimates of the extent to which the lumber trade has suffered, some authorities having figured out the loss to be close in the neighborhood of $10,000,000. With the farmers the loss is, if not equally disastrous, at least fully as distressing. The entire corn crop along the Roanoke river will be a total loss, and the cotton producers have not succeeded yet in getting at a fair estimate of their damages. With the different logging operations it was only with the utmost difficulty, in some sections, that work was continued, and in other sections, because of washouts and high water, work was utterly impracticable. With many of the loggers the expediency of running loaded cars of logs upon trestles to prevent their being washed away by rising streams was successfully tried. Some of the mills, amongst which was the mill of the Camp Manufacturing Company at Franklin, Va., were completely flooded, the waters rising to the top of the first floor, putting out engine fires and stopping all machinery. One of the largest operators in South Carolina writes a friend in this city: "In consequence of the tremendous floods we have had recently in this territory we have been practically at a standstill with regards to the shipment of all business on our books, and have had many orders badly delayed." Another large producer states that his output has been reduced fully 20 per cent. Still others write in that their wood is so full of water that it is still impossible to log. A rough estimate of the extent of the curtailment of lumber production by these almost unprecedented floods, puts it at 25 per cent.

Charles G. Blatchley, prominent wholesaler of Philadelphia, was in Norfolk last week on business. Mr. Blatchley, who handles different kinds of hardwoods, had difficulty in recognizing this city, the last time he visited here being about 1890. He states that business is encouraging, and that this aspect is general.

James R. Clark of the Canton Lumber Company, Baltimore, Md., was a visitor to this city last week.

The recent storm was also felt severely in marine circles and there are several disasters reported as resulting therefrom. One of these is the wreck of the three-masted schooner Margaret H. Vane, loaded with lumber from Beaufort, N. C., to New York City, which went ashore on Hog Island beach, upon the upper Virginia coast. Another disaster, of less consequence, is that which visited the Alice P. Turner, from Charleston to New York City, which ship had a good portion of its deckload of lumber washed overboard.

George McBlair Jr., with the Fosburgh Lumber Company, this city, as buyer and salesman, has resigned from those duties to assume those of manager for the Exchange Branch Lumbermen's Bureau, Bank of Commerce building. The purpose of this bureau is to furnish consumer and producer with weekly lists of stocks in hardwoods and pine wanted and for sale, and also price data secured from members' reports, has been accorded a cordial reception by the trade, over two hundred of the fraternity having demonstrated their faith in the proposition.

CLEVELAND

Cleveland lumbermen are up in arms against the rule of the city administration regarding the piling of lumber in the flats, where most of the concerns are located. The city's building code prohibits the piling of lumber within 100 feet of a house of any kind. The recent fire in the yard of the Saginaw Bay Company, which imperiled the Central viaduct to some extent, has caused unusual activity at the city hall, and the rule is being enforced a little more stringently than called for. As a result the Cleveland City Lumber Company was required to secure a temporary order from the common pleas court restraining the city from interfering with its lumber piles. The city authorities complained that the lumber was piled too close to dwellings. The lumbermen hope to have the code amended so they will not be subject to hardship, as is now many times the case.

W. A. Cool, the well-known Cleveland hardwood dealer, has returned from a visit to North Carolina on important business. At the office of Mr. Cool it was stated that trade is quite good and that orders for hardwoods are rolling in with regularity. The small cramped quarters occupied by the company in the Citizens' bank has been deserted and a spacious suite of three large rooms has been secured on the fifth floor of the Superior Arcade, where the concern is now located.

Contracts have been closed for a couple or more twelve-story buildings. With the plans gradually maturing there promises to be a big lot of building next spring, when the superstructures of most of those recently announced will be gotten under way.

Andrew Dall & Son, contractors for the new $4,000,000 court house, have notified the county building commission that arrangements have been completed for changing the specifications for the window frames of the new monumental structure from clear oak to oak for the inside finish with cherry veneer for the outside. This has been pronounced satisfactory. The change was made to prevent warping.

William Osterhouse, formerly connected with the Cleveland Box Company, has become manager of the American Box Company, succeeding Joseph Miller, who has resigned from that position to become manager of the new Acme Box & Lumber Company. The latter's plant is nearly complete and will be in operation in a few weeks.

George E. Meier, manager of the Cleveland-Oconee Lumber Company, with a large preserve and mill on the Oconee river in Georgia, reports that the mill is very active, cutting about 50,000 feet [illegible] per week. Mr. Meier says the company has booked a lot of good orders within the past two or three weeks and that business is very brisk. The export trade is also improving, particularly regarding red gum and also dimension stock.

Fred Buell of the Fred Buell & Son Co., of Malvern, O., together with F. H. Weeks of Akron, was in the city during the past week.

D. T. Patterson of C. T. Patterson & Co., mill supplies, of New Orleans, was in the city last week calling upon the various dealers.

T. J. Aycock, secretary-treasurer of the Aycock Lumber Company of Aycock, Florida, and Thomas H. Betty, general manager of the N. & B. Lumber Company of Montgomery, Ala., were in Cleveland and called on the trade.

COLUMBUS

The Wayne Lumber Company of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, was incorporated Wednesday, September 16, at Columbus, with a capital stock of $50,000 by H. S. Cruikshank, T. W. Babcock, Mt. Gilead; O. S. and I. B. Jeffrey, Ashley, Ohio, and Meyers Jeffrey. The headquarters of the company will be at Mt. Gilead and the sales offices will be at Columbus. The company has 4,000 acres of valuable timber lands in Tennessee and during the next two years will give its attention to the cutting and selling of quartered oak and poplar. It will ship its mill within a few days from Mt. Gilead to its timber district in Tennessee and expects to begin operations within a month. F. McDonnell, former president of the F. McDonnell Lumber Company of this city, will have charge of the local sales offices and has contracted for the company's entire output during the next two years. The Jeffrey brothers have been operating a mill successfully for years at Ashley, Ohio, also at Marengo, Ohio, and have a thorough knowledge of the lumber business. All the men connected with this company are practical lumbermen, and Mr. McDonnell is well known to the local trade as a man of wide experience in the business. The company expects to have its lumber on the market within about five weeks from this time.

W. H. Schleyer, secretary and treasurer of the Schleyer Lumber Company, returned several days ago from the timber districts of West Virginia and reports stocks as unusually light everywhere and prices decidedly on the upgrade. The Schleyer Lumber Company was formerly launched several weeks ago and has enjoyed a good business ever since it opened offices in the Harrison building the first week in September. J. F. Schleyer is the president of the company; G. A. Schleyer, vice-president, and W. H. Schleyer, formerly of the Powell Lumber Company of this city, secretary and treasurer. The company will limit its business entirely to the hardwoods and conduct a wholesale trade. W. H. Schleyer has spent considerable time in the timber regions of the South since the company was formed and reports stocks as light everywhere and but few mills in operation. He says that some of the mills are getting ready to start up about the first of November, but will not begin operations then, unless the general business situation shows better signs of improvement.

S. D. Morgan, vice-president of the Kile-Morgan Lumber Company, who has been out of the city a greater part of the summer, says that business is much better than it was several weeks ago and reports inquiry, which is good all along the line, is resulting in many orders. Mr. Morgan says that prices are higher on the better grades of lumber and lower on the under grades. He is optimistic regarding the fall trade and says that the market will give a good account of itself before the close of the year.

M. A. Hayward of the Hayward Lumber Company says considerable stock is moving and there is a general improvement in the demand for all kinds of lumber. Prices are firming up on oak and there has practically been no cutting on poplar. Mr. Hayward seems to be confident regarding the future of the market for poplar, because stocks are light and mostly in the hands of manufacturers, who manifest a disposition to hold for higher prices.

A. G. Fritchey, who has been with the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company for several years, has resigned his position to take a similar position with the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company, of Memphis, Tenn. R. L. Gilliam, who has previously worked about five years for the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, has taken the position formerly occupied by Mr. Fritchey. Mr. Gilliam has a practical knowledge of the lumber business and is highly esteemed by the local trade.

The H. C. Creith Lumber Company says that its men are doing a good business on the road and sending in more orders than they have in many months. The company says that business is very satisfactory considering the depression that has prevailed in all departments of trade since the beginning of the panic last October.

The General Lumber Company is doing a good business in the hardwoods and has no complaints to offer at this time. It regards the outlook as very satisfactory and says that the trade will be active during the fall months. The month of September has been very satisfactory so far, and this company did a good business the latter part of August.

The McLaughlin-Hoffman Lumber Company continues to enjoy a good business and says that new orders are coming in with more regularity. The company is optimistic regarding the future of the trade and says that the low point of the depression has been passed.

Other local lumber companies say that the turn for improvement in the lumber trade has taken place and much better business can be expected from this on. Collections are good and there seems to be a gradual betterment taking place in the general business of this city. The outlook is regarded as very satisfactory.

CINCINNATI

The Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club held its first meeting of the season at the Business Men's Club, September 14. It was decided to send a delegate to the inspection congress at Philadelphia on September 24 with instructions to stand by the 1905 rules. The rules as adopted by the National Hardwood Association at its meeting in Milwaukee in June, 1908, were condemned as unsatisfactory.

A monthly bulletin of the lumber will be issued giving all information obtainable as to markets, statistics, etc. A committee was appointed to arrange for a game of baseball between the lumbermen and the furniture dealers of the Queen City, to take place Wednesday, September 23, at League park. Both teams have been training hard for the combat, and each team is eager to capture the contest. The contest promises to reveal several ex-leaguers, and a very warm contest is generally anticipated.

President B. F. Dulweber read a most touching eulogy upon the passing away of Col. A. D. McLeod in June and upon the death of the late Matthew Brown Farrin, both of whom were prominent members of the club. The committee on resolutions presented a tribute to the late M. B. Farrin, saying, "He was a man of sterling worth to the community, an able worker in all affairs that made for the best interests of his fellows. Of an optomistic and cheerful disposition, he lent encouragement to all those with whom he came in contact, and his wise counsel will be keenly missed by the various public organizations with which he was connected, and in his sudden and untimely death the city has lost one of its foremost and progressive citizens."

That Matthew Brown Farrin, the wealthy lumber merchant who died suddenly a short time ago, left no will, developed when his widow, Dora L. Farrin, applied at the probate court for appointment as administratrix of his estate. The estate is valued at $250,000, equally divided as the realty and personal property.

The Vermilion Lumber & Manufacturing Company, of Vermilion, Ohio, with a capital stock of $10,000, was incorporated last week.

The Wayne Lumber Company of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, was incorporated last week with a capital stock of $450,000.

Fire in the Krempe lumber yard at Oakley last week brought out the entire village, and the volunteer fire department were confronted with a difficult proposition in extinguishing the blaze of a lumber pile. The work was fast and the flames were put out with a small loss to the concern.

S. P. Egan of the J. A. Fay & Egan Company has returned from a business trip, where he reported that prospects were brighter.

Harry A. Freiberg of the Freiberg Lumber Company reports trade with them during the past month has made a decided improvement and that by the end of this month he expects to start up the mill of the concern located in this city. The mill has been idle for many months and the increased amount of business is bringing on the reopening of it. The fall trade should be very good and exceed that of the spring of the year.

J. H. Hicks of Glasgow, Ky., a prominent lumber dealer of that city, was a visitor in the Queen City during the past week.

James Rauh of the Freiberg Lumber Company left last week for the South, where he will ship a great deal of lumber to the concern here. The shipments will consist principally of undressed wood, which will be fitted for market at the mill here.

George M. Morgan of the Nicola, Stone & Meyer Company, large dealers in hardwoods, said that trade with them is only fair, but he looks for an increase in the volume of business within a short time.

W. E. Shrimpton Lumber Company state that trade is fair, but is not quite as good as the month previous.

William S. Sterrett of the Sterrett Lumber Company says trade is very good and from present indications he can see nothing that will mar a continued good business and a prosperous fall trade.

L. B. Adrich of the Reimeier Lumber Company left last week for a southern business trip, which he expects will consume about two weeks.

E. O. Robinson of the Mobray & Robinson Lumber Company returned from a business trip to the South. F. W. Mobray of this company says that business with them is very good, especially so in poplar and quartered oak. Both those items have been in good demand for some time and prices have been held up materially.

W. A. Hadly, senior Hoo-hoo, was a visitor in town during the past two weeks on business and on association matters.

G. H. Reimeier of the Reimeier Lumber Company reports that trade during the past month has been very good in all items of hardwoods, and also stated that the foreign demands were on larger volume.

Joseph Bosken of the Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Company finds trade locally improved durine the past few weeks. The export trade has been picking up in the veneer line. Ferd Bosken left last week for the South to look after some timber lands there of the company.

Chester F. Korn of the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company has returned from a business trip to the South.

Frank McCracken of the Kentucky Lumber Company, brother of Ralph McCracken, stopped at Cincinnati on his return trip from Chicago to Williamsburg, Ky.

A. E. Hart of the L. G. Banning Lumber Company reports trade as rather quiet during the past two weeks. L. G. Banning of the

company with a party of friends left last week for an auto tour to Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Banning is very fond of taking long auto trips and takes advantage of the opportunity at all times.

J. Watt Graham of the Graham Lumber Company has returned from a short trip to the lakes, where he said fishing was very good and where he was successful enough to land several large ones.

J. E. Tuthill of the E. L. Edwards Lumber Company returned from a trip up state. E. L. Edwards of the concern left last week for a trip to Michigan.

B. A. Kipp of the B. A. Kipp Lumber Company states that the demand for quartered oak during the past week has been very good and also that the upper grades of poplar are moving more freely with prices on both grades holding up fairly well. The output of mahogany this year, he says, is about 75 per cent of that of last year. Collections also are better.

The O. Armleder Company, manufacturers of carriages and wagons, reemployed full forces the middle of the month, which was brought on by the continued increase in their business. Orders have been coming in during the past two months of such nature to force the reopening of the big plant. Mr. Armleder also presided at the meeting of the Carriage Makers' Club at Heidelberg, Ky., where arrangements were made for a delegation of about fifty to attend the national convention in Chicago.

INDIANAPOLIS

The E. H. Eldridge Lumber Company is making a $1,500 frame and brick addition to its plant on South New Jersey street.

Richard Bartlett, Indiana representative of the Natalbany Lumber Company, Hammond, La., recently made an extensive trip through the southern part of the state.

The Warsaw plant of the G. B. Lesh Manufacturing Company has been sold to E. C. Johnson of that city for $5,400 by Receiver C. E. Stout, county clerk.

A branch factory is being established at Birmingham, England, by the Sidway Mercantile Company of Elkhart, manufacturers of go-carts. A recent English law refuses to protect the patentee of an article not manufactured in that country.

The Knudson-Mercer Lumber Company of Huntington suffered a $25,000 loss by fire on September 9, the lumber stock, office building and shed being destroyed.

A petition asking for a revision of lumber freight rates has been filed with the Indiana Railroad Commission here by William H. Bower, a Kurtz lumber dealer. He charges excessive freight rates are driving him out of business.

A. L. Messimore of Etna Green has completed a table containing 250,450 pieces of wood, all of the known hardwoods in the world. The top of the table is 3½ feet long by 3 feet wide, supported by a center 18 inches in diameter.

The Fulsmore Manufacturing Company has taken over the plant of a former table manufacturing company at Morgantown, which has been idle for about eight months. The new company is manufacturing tables, employing about fifty people.

A. V. Bradrick of the W. H. Gerbart-Bradrick Lumber Company, Spokane, Wash., is spending a few weeks in Indianapolis and vicinity visiting old friends. He left Indiana seven years ago to engage in the lumber business in Washington.

A. B. Eldridge of the E. H. Eldridge Lumber Company has just returned after a month's trip through the East. The company's bookkeeper, Henry C. Murphy, is now spending a few weeks in southern Michigan.

Arthur Wylie, manager of the Elwood Lumber Company, was married to Miss Laura Brown at the home of the bride in Elwood on September 17. Mr. and Mrs. Wylie left immediately for a wedding trip, after which they will be at home in Elwood.

The Indianapolis National Supply Company, dealers in hardwoods, cooperage stock, ties, etc., with headquarters in the Board of Trade building, have increased their capital stock from $10,000 to $100,000 in order to extend the business.

Clarence Morton has been made superintendent of the Oakland City yard of the Greer-Wilkinson Lumber Company, headquarters of which is in this city. Mr. Morton has been in the service of the company some time and won the promotion by hard work.

S. P. Jennings was in the city a few days attending a reunion of members of a party of twenty-six that made a trip through the East last summer. Mr. Jennings is in the lumber business at Newcastle.

After a pleasant trip through Europe, lasting more than three months, Frederick M. Bachmann has returned home. Mr. Bachmann is president of the F. M. Bachmann Company, lumber dealers and veneer manufacturers.

C. C. Foster of the Foster Lumber Company was one of the organizers of a political club which has just been organized here with 1,000 members. It is believed the club will wield considerable influence during the coming campaign.

The Indianapolis and Chicago Hoo-Hoo baseball teams played a return game at Atkins Park in this city on Saturday, September 19, the score being 23 to 4 in favor of the local team. It was an eight-inning game and might have lasted longer if the score card had been larger. A return game will be played in Chicago on Saturday, October 3, when Indianapolis expects to repeat the two it has made over the Chicago "kittens." The line-up at the local game was practically the same as the line-up at the Michigan City game during the Hoo-Hoo concatenation. The summary:

Chicago—	AB	R	H	O	A	E
D. B. Fox, p.	3	0	1	0	4	0
A. H. Lewis, c.	3	0	0	8	1	3
F. J. Swec, 1b.	3	1	1	8	0	3
W. A. Davis, 2b.	3	0	0	3	3	1
P. S. Fletcher, 3b.	4	1	1	1	0	2
M. Masters, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
A. Mackenzie, lf.	2	1	1	0	0	0
T. B. Taylor, cf.	4	0	1	1	1	1
G. A. Larson, ss.	3	0	0	0	4	2
Indianapolis—						
John Avery, p.	3	3	2	2	0	0
W. S. Johnson, c.	3	2	2	12	0	0
John Pritchard, 1b.	5	2	1	7	0	0
W. Geisel, 2b.	5	3	3	3	0	0
G. L. Maas, 3b.	5	2	2	0	0	1
H. Hesser, rf.	5	4	4	1	1	0
Hugo Wuehler, lf.	5	2	1	3	0	0
H. Geisel, cf.	3	3	1	1	0	0
J. Gould, ss.	2	1	1	0	0	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Indianapolis	1	4	8	1	1	6	2	*

Indianapolis played 7½ innings.

TOLEDO

A new chapter was added to the Kleper Brothers Furniture Company litigation the past week when the Michigan Life Insurance Company brought suit in the common pleas court at Toledo to recover on notes amounting to $20,171.31, given by that concern. Numerous indorsers are made parties to the proceeding. The defunct firm is now in the bankruptcy court here, having been forced into that court by creditors several months ago.

Clarence D. Whitney of Toledo has been appointed general traffic manager of the Missouri & Northern Arkansas Railroad, with headquarters at Eureka Springs, Ark. He was for years general traffic manager of the Clover Leaf with headquarters at Toledo.

A valuable hardwood timber tract comprising thirty-five acres on the Gerry Harris farm near Bellefontaine, Ohio, was destroyed by fire last week, incurring a loss of about $5,000. The flames originated from a lighted fuse to a dynamite cartridge. Forty farmers turned out with plows and finally succeeded in checking the flames.

The Toledo "saw dust volcano" has been in constant eruption during the present drought, and is causing the fire department no end of work and worry. For years this old Mitchell & Rowland saw dust mountain has been burning and hundreds of visits have been paid by the fire department to the scene.

The firm of Robinson & Duttweiler, wholesale and commission lumber dealers at Toledo, has been dissolved. F. W. Duttweiler, having purchased the interest of his partner, will continue the business under the firm name of the F. W. Duttweiler Lumber Company.

Hardwood floors and finish will be used in the freak house now being erected by John C. Budd of Defiance, Ohio. The structure will be of six rooms, with veranda, and the outer walls will be constructed of the new material for which Mr. Budd has applied for patents. It is a concrete composed of straw, broken glass, mud, feathers, paper, and anything else that will fill space, all of which is poured together in a mass. Even the porch columns will be made of this material.

Romine Howard, a pioneer of Williams county, Ohio, died at his home in Stryker, Ohio, recently, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. He was a wagonmaker by trade and for more than fifty years worked continuously in the same shop. He leaves a wife, one daughter and three sons.

Official announcement has been made of the appointment of Hudson Fitch to the position of traffic manager of the Ohio Central lines. The appointment is effective at once. The vacancy in the position of general freight agent caused by his promotion has not yet been filled.

Milton Kyle, engineer at the basket factory at Edgerton, Ohio, was scalded to death recently. While engaged on top of one of the boilers the steam pipes connecting the two boilers came loose, and he was burned so badly that death resulted within a few hours. He was fifty years old and leaves a wife and two children.

Toledo window glass jobbers feel optimistic as to the future. George L. Heater, general manager of the Toledo Plate & Window Glass Company, is quoted as saying that surplus stocks have now about all been cleaned up and prices are stiffening. Many of the plants throughout the country have been closed because of over-production, but are beginning operations.

Charles H. Whittier, who built and operated the first excelsior factory in the state of Ohio, died recently at his home in Lima, Ohio, at the age of eighty-four years. He was born in Maine and came overland to Ohio, settling at Delphos in 1859.

EVANSVILLE

Richard Jenks of the Davis-Birely Table Company, Shelbyville, Ind., was in the city this week calling on his friends.

J. A. Brittain, lumber dealer of Jackson, Tenn., was in the city on business recently.

Nathan Thayer of Thompson, Thayer & McCowen, who has been abroad since last spring, has just returned. Mr. Thayer says he enjoyed his trip very much, having visited nearly every country on the continent and Ireland, Scotland and England. Mr. Thayer is in excellent health after having made the trip.

J. P. McFarland of Chicago, Ill., was in the city recently looking after business.

Frank Smith of the Mossman Lumber Company, this city, spent several days at the mills of the company at Dubois, Ind., last week.

Work on the Furniture Exchange building is being pushed to completion. A force of men is being kept at work at night.

Mr. Otto Hill of this city, formerly with S. P. Coppock & Sons Lumber Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., has accepted a position with that firm again.

Bedna Young of Young & Cutsinger returned last week from Edinburg, Ind., where he had been on business.

B. F. VonBehren of the VonBehren Manufacturing Company left this week for the Great Lakes and Canada with his family.

Frank May of May Bros., formerly of this city but now of Memphis, Tenn., was in the city recently on his way to Memphis from the North.

George Worland of Thompson, Thayer & McCowen has returned from Chicago where he attended the seventeenth annual meeting of the Hoo-Hoo.

A forest fire of more than a mile in width has been burning in the Ohio creek bottom near Mayfield, Ky. Two cabins have been destroyed and the fire fighters have given up hope of checking the fire until it reaches a creek two miles away.

H. J. Schaefer, the hustling young manager for Maley, Young & Cutsinger, is making a trip through the central and northern part of the state for his firm with a fine line of Indiana quartered and plain oak.

D. B. McLaren & Co. of this city, wholesale hardwood dealers, have removed their office to the site of their lumber yard, Kentucky avenue and Illinois Central Railroad tracks.

The building trade in this city is quite active at the present time, and the general outlook for fall building is good. Several contractors have reported the contemplated building of a number of residences and business buildings, which will liven things up in this line.

MEMPHIS

A. N. Thompson, formerly a member of the wholesale hardwood firm of Thompson & McClure and latterly vice-president of the Bellgrade Lumber Company, which has its offices in this city and a large mill at Belzoni Miss., has sold out his interest in the latter to Messrs. Crenshaw, Cathey and McClure, the more important stock holders in that corporation. Mr. Thompson has taken over the yards at Memphis formerly operated by the old firm and will have his offices with the J. J. Holmes Lumber Company, in North Memphis, close to the yards. He will engage in the wholesale handling of hardwood lumber under the name of A. N. Thompson & Co. Mr. Thompson is one of the best known lumbermen of this city and has a large acquaintance with the buying as well as the selling end of the trade. His many friends wish him much success in his new venture. He has a good stock of ash and other hardwood lumber in the yards he has taken over, and will continue to make a specialty of handling ash.

Production of hardwood lumber is on the increase. R. J. Darnell, Inc., began operations at its double band mill and veneer plant in South Memphis a short time ago after an extended shutdown. All departments of the mill are reported in full operation. C. L. Willey of Chicago and Memphis is preparing to resume operations at his mill and veneer plant in North Memphis. The Lee Wilson Lumber Company, [illegible] down a portion of the summer, is running at full capacity at both its band and planing mills at Wilson, Ark. The L. H. Gage Lumber Company will resume about October 1 at its big band plant at Earl, Ark., after a suspension of several months. The firm has recently been engaged in getting out timber to supply the [illegible] when it resumes. The big hardwood plant of the McLean Hardwood Lumber Company in New South Memphis will also resume shortly this course having been recently decided upon by the management. The Three States Lumber Company is making preparations to resume at its band mill at Burdette, Ark., but only with a view to cutting up about 1,000,000 feet of timber which it is anxious to remove from its property there. The company does not believe there is sufficient improvement in conditions to justify resumption of operations on a larger scale. As proof of this fact it may be stated that it has closed down its hardwood mill at Hollywood, Miss., and has also suspended operations at its cypress mill in Louisiana. There are other firms in this city which are preparing to resume in the near future. Others, however, say the improvement has not yet been extensive enough to warrant such action and there are many mills which are still idle and which may remain so for some time.

Among the big firms which have resumed outside of Memphis may be mentioned the Sawyer & Austin Company of Pine Bluff, Ark. Operations at the band mill were started again about the middle of the current month and it is proposed to keep the plant going steadily. The planing mill and box factory operated by the same company has been running most of the summer.

With preparations for increasing output there is naturally considerable gain in the amount of logging operations under way. Weather conditions recently have been very favorable for this work, as there had been no rain of consequence for about thirty days until yesterday and today, when copious precipitation was noted throughout the Memphis territory. But, even allowing for the recent increase in milling and logging operations, production is still far short of normal and the amount of timber being gotten out is nowhere approximately what it should be at this time. These are points on which practically every interest in the trade is agreed.

J. V. Hill, who was for some years chief inspector of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, has resigned that position to accept service with the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company, which has its headquarters in this city but which operates mills at Charleston and other points in Mississippi. It is understood that Mr. Hill will have charge of the bending plant at Charleston, where the company operates its most extensive hardwood plant. Mr. Hill constitutes the second important addition to the forces of the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company, the first being John Dwyer, who recently resigned as assistant general freight agent of the Illinois Central to accept a confidential position with that firm. General regret is expressed among members of the association over the withdrawal of Mr. Hill from a position which he has filled with satisfaction to all concerned and with credit to himself. No official announcement has yet been made as to his successor.

Encouraged by the success of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis and prominent shippers of this city in winning their cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission, involving proposed increases in freight rates as well as rates already put into effect, cottonseed oil interests here have retained W. A. Percy, attorney of record in the lumber cases, to file a bill with the commission asking to secure an order restraining the southern roads from putting into effect on October 1 an advance of 2 to 5 cents per hundred pounds on cottonseed and products from and to all points east of the Mississippi river. The lumbermen of Memphis are interested to only a moderate extent in the proposed advance and have not yet taken any step looking to joint action with cottonseed oil interests. Cotton men of Memphis, however, are expected to join hands with the cottonseed oil men in the fight. Mr. Percy states that the injunction will be sought on the ground that the advance is unreasonable and on the additional ground that the roads in acting in connection in the matter are violating the spirit of the Hepburn l[illegible]

The annual convention of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association and the National Hardware Jobbers' Association will be held in Memphis November 18, 19 and 20. It is expected that fully 1,200 delegates will attend, 500 representing the former organization and the remainder the latter. The hardware dealers and mill supply men of Memphis are already discussing plans for the entertainment of those who will come to Memphis on that occasion. The Hotel Gayoso has already been chosen as headquarters for the jobbers and the Peabody hotel for the manufacturers. The sessions will all be executive and trade topics will be the chief subject of discussion and action.

The Crosby Folding Case Company has been granted a charter. Its headquarters are at Jonesboro, Ark., and its capital stock is $30,000 authorized and $15,000 paid in. The company will manufacture folding egg cases, folding poultry coops, folding bread boxes and other styles of shipping crates, boxes and cases. R. E. L. Crosby, E. L. Westbrook and others are the incorporators.

The Lehman Manufacturing Company, with headquarters at Anniston, Ala., has been incorporated under the laws of that state. Its capital stock is $40,000, and it will engage in the manufacture of washboards, step ladders, lawn swings and other wood, iron and metal products. E. S. Lehman is president; C. K. Hostetter, vice-president and treasurer; A. G. Lehman, secretary, and W. H. Sargent, general manager.

A big concatenation of Hoo-Hoo will be held here the evening of October 3 under the direction of Vicegerent Snark J. H. Fischer, who only recently received his commission as the ranking officer of the order for the western district of Tennessee. It is proposed to have one of the biggest concatenations witnessed here in some years. Mr. Fischer, who is connected with the firm of Reed & Duecker, mill supply men, has been a member of the order for only a year, with the result that he was very much surprised at his selection for the high honor.

The Three States Lumber Company is developing yards at Burdette, Ark., which will have a capacity of about 15,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber. It has had yards at Burdette for some time, but is rebuilding and enlarging these. It is employing kaolin for building the roadways between the piles of lumber and finds that this is not only better for this purpose, but a great deal cheaper. It is securing the kaolin or clay from a nearby property and is making rapid progress with its yards. It is understood that the Chicago Mill & Lumber Company is employing a similar material in rebuilding its yards at Blytheville, Ark.

The river and rail committee of the Lumbermen's Club has fallen heir to the problem of readjusting rates to compensate for the withdrawal of reconsigning privileges by the railroads entering this city. The special committee of the Lumbermen's Club, headed by A. L. Foster, which had this matter in charge, has retired from any further connection with this subject. So far as known the River and Rail Committee has taken no definite action in the matter, pending the arrival of some of the members who are out of town. In the meantime lumber is being shipped under the terms designated by the railroads, which means that the only concession allowed is about one cent per hundred pounds on the east and northbound rate out of Memphis. All shipments of lumber at Memphis are forced to pay the combination of the two locals less this slight concession, and the basis is a most unsatisfactory one. James E. Stark is chairman of the River and Rail Committee.

The Beaumont Lumber Company has announced its intention of building a large hardwood mill at Ashdown, Ark. The company will use this almost exclusively for cutting hickory to be used in the manufacture of wagons and carriages.

Memphis will, through the municipal authorities and the various commercial organizations

here, send a large delegation to the forthcoming annual convention of the Deep Waterways Association in Chicago early in October. The Lumbermen's Club, the Cotton Exchange, the Merchants' Exchange, the Business Men's Club and all other organizations will send delegates and Memphis will make a most excellent showing. Much interest was aroused in the project of deepening the channel of the Mississippi by the convention here last October and the enthusiasm created at that time has gained in force rather than diminished during the year. Lumber interests are strongly in favor of the deepening of the Mississippi because of their positive conviction that nothing will tend to facilitate regulation of the railroads in rate matters so much as the development of shipping facilities by water for lumber, coal, steel, iron and other bulky commodities.

W. H. Greble of the Three States Lumber Company has been ill for some days and has not been able to be at the offices of the company. He is suffering with malaria.

E. E. Taenzer, vice-president of the Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Company, who has been confined to his home for some time with sciatic rheumatism, is receiving the congratulations of his many friends on being able to be out again.

George C. Ehemann of Bennett & Witte and president of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis reports that there is some improvement in the demand for hardwood lumber and a moderate increase in the volume of business under way. He notes quite an increase in the number of inquiries and is inclined to take a slightly more optimistic view of the situation.

J. W. McClure, secretary of the Lumbermen's Club, reports that it has been impossible so far to give out final returns on the financial results of the baseball game played between lumbermen of Memphis and Nashville here August 22 for the benefit of the Memphis Foundlings' Home and incidentally to determine the permanent owner of the handsome loving cup offered by the American Lumberman, as well as to settle the question of the supremacy of Memphis or Nashville as the premier hardwood lumber market of the world. The report is awaited with much interest by all lumbermen of this city, who gave freely of their time and money for the success of the game.

BRISTOL

The Yellow Poplar Lumber Company of Coal Grove, Ohio, is making considerable improvements at its extensive operations along the Big Sandy, in southwest Virginia, where it operates a large band mill and circular mills.

J. H. Bryan, of this city, president of the Bryan Lumber Company and several other lumber corporations, denies in toto the story printed in New York and widely spread over the country, that he was swindled for $65,000 by confidence men in that city. While he admits that he caused the arrest of Frederick B. Salamon, a promoter, and Solon B. Lilleinstein, a lawyer, on a charge of attempted swindle, he denies that he or any of his companies lost one cent in the reputed transaction. The property was deeded back to Mr. Bryan's company and he loses nothing. He has just returned from New York, and will go there shortly to appear against the men whose arrest he caused and who are now held under heavy bail.

E. B. Burns of the Tug River Lumber Company has returned from a visit in southwest Virginia. Mr. Burns' company has just completed extensive improvements in Wise county at its band and circular mills, including a new five-mile line of standard gauge railroad, connecting with the Louisville & Nashville.

The Winifred Lumber Company, which was recently organized in Bristol by J. B. Bumgardner, C. C. English and Irving Whaley, has leased quarters in the First National Bank building and begun business. Irving Whaley, until recently with a large lumber concern here, is in charge of the business and will have C. C. English actively associated with him. The company expects to soon purchase timber land and operate mills, but until next spring will do a wholesale lumber business.

Receivers were appointed this week for the Standard Oak Veneer Company, the Allen Panel Company, the Interior Hardwood Company, all of Johnson City. The receivers for the two first named companies are Attorney S. C. Williams and J. Fred Johnson, while those placed in charge of the business of the Interior Hardwood Company are J. Fred Johnson and C. B. Allen.

All of the concerns are allied and own a large plant at Johnson City, employing about one hundred men. The plant is temporarily closed. No statement of the assets and liabilities is obtainable by the HARDWOOD RECORD correspondent. It is stated that it is the result of entanglements with New York interests.

It is believed that an agreement will be reached whereby the plants may be started by the latter part of this week. C. B. Allen, well known to the hardwood trade of the East and Middle West, is president of all of the concerns. For some time they have been in financial straits and the insolvency proceedings were not unexpected.

Several large timber deals are about to be consummated here. Timber values are firm and there is a heavy demand for hardwood stumpage. A large amount of property of this kind has recently changed hands here, and in one instance a tract of 50,000 acres sold for $15 per acre; whereas a year ago it was on the market at $10 an acre. This illustrates the increase in the value of timber in this section.

L. H. Snodgrass of the Buck Snodgrass Lumber Company of Johnson City is in Bristol installing a yard on the Virginia & Southwestern Railway. The company will ship the most of its stock in the future from Bristol.

Retail lumbermen in this section report that the business for this year will compare favorably with that of last year. This is due to the large amount of building, builders taking advantage of cheaper labor and the greatly reduced cost of carrying on building operations. This condition of trade has helped the wholesale lumbermen and manufacturers in this section no little.

LOUISVILLE

T. B. Norman of E. B. Norman & Co. reports that there are more numerous inquiries than before and that sales during the last month have shown an increase of 75 per cent. There has been no letup in prices, he said, but with the increased demand for red oak compared with white oak the prices on the former are strengthening. Mr. Norman states that he has 3,000,000 feet of lumber on hand, including all grades of red and white oak and poplar.

Mr. Norman's youngest brother, Edwin, has just started to Princeton, where he will try for the freshman football team. He played on the local high school eleven and captained it last fall, thus creating a unique record for his family, all three brothers, Barry, Van and Edwin, having been captain of that team.

Judge A. E. Richards, city attorney of Louisville, who is also president of the Louisville & Atlantic railroad, is quoted as saying that extensions are being contemplated by his road which will result in opening up important timber tracts in the eastern part of the state. The road runs from Lexington about 100 miles east and taps a rich territory.

The Southern Lumber Company reports that sales to the furniture dealers are improving, owing to the success of the Furniture Carnival in Chicago, July 1. Orders were so much better than expected, it is said, that the furniture manufacturers have opened up more than before and have ordered fairly liberally. Higher prices are also reported by them as being commanded by lumbermen in the producing region, the price of $15 for log run delivered on car, made in June, has been raised in several instances to $17.50. Word has been received by them of the burning of a mill of the Root Furniture Company of Shelbyville, Ind., one of their business correspondents.

The State Fair, which was held in Louisville from September 14 to 19, brought thousands to the city, the total attendance being over 100,000. Many who came were lumbermen, and they called on their confreres in this city in numbers. One of the features of state fair week was the celebration of the Kentucky Lumbermen's Association, in which about 150 dealers of Kentucky and southern Indiana participated. The day was known as Hoo-Hoo Day at the fair, and the lumbermen made their presence noticeable. A reception was held from 10:30 o'clock in the morning until noon, and at 12:30 o'clock lunch was served at E. L. Hughes & Co.'s warehouse at 315 East Main street. An interesting departure from the program, which stated that the visitors would be taken to the fair grounds in automobiles, occurred when they were loaded into big lumber wagons and proceeded with much merriment to the fair. A. N. Struck of Louisville presided as toastmaster at a banquet which was served at 8 o'clock in the evening at the Seelbach. Following the banquet, at which members of the association responded to toasts, there was a concatenation of Hoo-Hoo behind closed doors. It was officially announced that the initiates will long remember the concatenation.

The Louisville Veneer Mills is running a partial force, and reports that business is spasmodic. Occasionally orders are given in volume and indications are that business is about to boom, when suddenly the bottom drops out and inactivity is resumed. Inasmuch as one of the company's Tennessee competitors was forced into involuntary bankruptcy, the firm feels as if it were fairly prosperous.

The Ohio Valley Improvement Association is to hold its annual convention in Louisville, October 22 and 23, and lumbermen are much interested in its proceedings. Owing to the low stage of the river, which would be obviated with the proposed improvements, shipments of logs have been made impossible this summer, and it is reported that many mills in the eastern part of the state have been unable to operate.

Advices from the Louisville Lumber Company are to the effect that business is improving and that the outlook is optimistic. Prices are being maintained and there is no reason to cut them. The company has a big assortment at its band some yards at Twenty-ninth and Chestnut streets.

C. H. Stotz of the Louisville Lumber Company has just returned from a trip to Auburn, Ky. He said that the drouth in that part of the state is very severe and that crops will be cut below the usual yield. Unlike most states which have large timber areas, however, Kentucky has thus far escaped devastating forest fires.

The action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in reducing the rate on lumber from Memphis to the Pacific coast to 85 cents leaves the rate in effect on Cincinnati, Louisville and Evansville the same three gateways, at 75 cents, is regarded by local lumbermen as a discrimination which should not be. Efforts are being made to get a unanimous opinion on this subject, and it is possible that steps will be taken to have the former equality of rates put back into effect. As it happens, however, there is relatively little lumber shipped from Louisville to California.

A lumber inspector who was new to his job was preparing a statement for his company, a Louisville firm. He came to the heading "Miscellaneous." "If there's any miscellaneous in this yard I haven't seen it," he said.

Edward L. Davis Lumber Company reports that while business is fair, the manufacturers seem to be making only hand-to-mouth orders, and that as a result small shipments and quick deliveries are the rule. The demand for quartered oak is fair, and the furniture manufacturers and interior house trimmers are using it in considerable quantities. Mr. Davis' stock is the largest he has had in some time, though he is short on plain oak and has had to buy some in order to fill contracts.

Reports of the Louisville building inspector are that building is going on here at a much larger rate than at the same time last year. With increases in this line of activity, local lumber dealers believe that the general situation will improve.

C. M. Sears, representing the Edward L. Davis Lumber Company, is traveling through the East for his firm, and has secured some large orders.

The Norman Lumber Company reports that sales are holding up fairly well, but that current orders are larger than last year. While the total sales are larger, owing to contracts which were made last year, new business has fallen off considerably. Local sales are fair, however, though for the rest business is quiet. Mr. Norman believes that there is a tendency on the part of manufacturers and buyers to wait and see, and that activity will hardly be resumed before the election is over. A bad feature of the situation he regards is the tendency to insist on immediate delivery of orders, showing that the manufacturers are keeping a rather limited stock on hand. The chief demand just now is for first and second quartered and plain oak. Prices on both white and red oak, he said, have been advanced, as there is very little of it to be found.

Stuart R. Cecil of the Norman Lumber Company, is traveling for his firm in Canada and Michigan. The engagement of Mr. Cecil, who is a graduate of Princeton, to Miss Lucile Drummond of this city, has been announced and the wedding will take place in the fall. Miss Drummond is a Wellesley girl and is a talented singer and amateur actor.

There have been but few traveling buyers through this territory, as most of the orders have been made by mail.

A local dealer has adopted a plan which may interest others. He has organized an index system of manufacturers, arranged according to the articles they manufacture, such as tank builders, picture frame makers, box manufacturers, etc. When he has a surplus of a certain grade available for one of these branches he writes to all of them offering the stock. He believes that this is the best way of disposing of special lots for which there is no particular demand.

ASHLAND

William Nortrup, general manager of the General Lumber Company's mill and yards at this place, advises that he is selling out several cars of stock from the yard here and will be selling stock from the yards at some of their other operations up the State. The company has not operated its double band mill at this place any this season, and very likely will not place its mill in operation for some months.

The Licking River Lumber Company's large band mill at Farmers, Ky., was entirely destroyed by fire Thursday afternoon, September 17. The fire was first discovered in the basement of the [illegible] and the origin is unknown. The mill was in operation at the time of the fire, and by the use of the modern fire equipment the company owned, including chemicals, hose and a large water tank near the mill, the employes were able to prevent the fire spreading to the lumber yards and planing mill. The mill was a very valuable plant, being one of the best equipped in eastern Kentucky. Just a few months previous there had been a new band mill and carriage installed, taking the place of the large circle mill which had been in operation. The mill, building and machinery was a total loss, covered by some insurance. The company expects to rebuild at once on the same site and continue operations at that point. They have about 6,000,000 feet of logs in their log booms and ponds, which will warrant their operating for several months.

S. M. Bradley, the Morehead lumber and tie dealer, is a business visitor in the city this week. Mr. Bradley states that business is improving in both lumber and ties and he looks upon the present outlook as very favorable.

The S. B. Reese Lumber Company of Farmers, Ky., which has been closed down for several weeks, putting in new foundations and doing general repair work on its band mill, expects to resume operations this week. Having a good supply of logs on hand, the company will be able to operate for several months to come.

George H. Gearhart, superintendent of the Clearfield Lumber Company, Clearfield, Ky., was a business visitor in the city this week, just returning from an eastern trip. Mr. Gearhart reports the entire plant at Clearfield running steadily and expects to continue doing so for several months. The laying of rails on the extension of the company's new railroad is nearly finished, which will complete a line of twenty-six miles, taking in a very good territory of timber and mining interests. Mr. Gearhart is building himself a new house at Clearfield and expects to move his family there in a short time, which will enable him to have entire supervision over the plant. The company is one of the best equipped hardwood plants and is receiving a nice lot of orders.

The W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company states they are receiving orders for poplar, and that business is improving. The company's large band mill at Ironton is running steadily now and expects to continue in operation for some time.

R. H. Vansant of the Vansant-Kitchen Lumber Company has just returned from a business trip in the interests of his company. The company has not been operating for some time and will probably not place its mill in operation for several weeks to come. A large and complete supply of poplar lumber in all grades and thicknesses is carried.

The Farmers Lumber Company of Farmers, Ky., has its mill closed down and will probably not operate for some time, owing to general repair work.

B. F. Vansant, the Morehead lumberman, was in town on business this week, mingling with the lumbermen.

F. G. Eberhart Jr. of Mishawaka, Ind., president of the Licking River Lumber Company of this city, is a business visitor here this week. The total loss by fire of his company's mill at Farmers, Ky., necessitated some very important business transactions which demanded immediate attention. While here he will also spend a few days at the plant at Farmers, looking over some of the timber holdings and various interests of the company.

ST. LOUIS

The movement toward the conservation of Missouri's forest resources is [illegible] a forest [illegible] and the prospects are that the steps taken in Governor Folk along this line will be carried to a point where the people of the state will decide whether they wish to set aside a tract of 25,000 acres or more for this purpose. Since the first announcement of its possibility little has been heard of the project of a state forest preserve until the news of the appointment of Dr. Hermann von [illegible] of the state conservation was received in St. Louis. Dr. von Schrenck is the consulting engineer of the firm of Von Schrenck, Faulks & Kammerer. This commission will thoroughly investigate the timber resources of the state and will make an exhaustive report later, which will be presented to the people of Missouri.

Dr. von Schrenck is the first member of the commission to be selected, and it is not yet known how many other members will compose the commission or who they will be. Where an investigation is being made of like nature in other states the commission is composed of three members, and it is the general opinion that Governor Folk will select a like number.

Dr. von Schrenck was a member of the Forestry Awards Committee at the World's Fair. He was formerly in the Forestry Service of the government.

The plan outlined is to preserve 25,000 acres in the southern part of the state. There are wide strips of hardwood and pine in the southern counties and Missouri has long been one of the leaders as a lumber shipping state.

Fred Hofman, formerly with the Fred Heim Lumber Company, has bought an interest in the Cherokee Lumber Company, and will be its general manager.

A. R. Belt, secretary of the Millmen's Association, has started a new lumber company, the Commerce Lumber Company, and will be its manager. The offices of the new company will be in the old Third National Bank building. The company will handle yellow pine, cypress and sash and door lines.

Thomas E. Powe, vice-president of the Plummer Lumber Company, has returned from a trip through the North and Northwest and reports conditions as being much better than they were.

E. W. Blumer of the selling department of the Lothman Cypress Company has been north on a selling trip, sending in some good orders.

Charles Thomas, president of the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company, says there is a very encouraging outlook. He further states that they are not pressing sales, for from present indications those who have the best supply of hardwood on hand are the ones who will make the most money. He bases his opinion on the fact that there is a continued upward tendency in the market. They are doing a right nice business, he says, in spite of their disinclination to push sales, and are well pleased with the business they are doing.

"Jake" Mosberger of the Mosberger Lumber Company reports a nice trade on all items on the hardwood list and says it is getting better all the time.

E. H. Luehrmann, vice-president of the Chas. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company, reports quite an improvement in trade and a satisfactory demand for all hardwood items. The business that they have done thus far this month is far in excess of that of last month and is getting better every day.

A company was organized a few days ago, as Theodore Plummer, president of the Plummer Lumber Company, to float his colonization proposition in Texas. Mr. Plummer has a large tract of land in Texas, near Brownsville, and is going to cut it up in farms.

Lewis Doster of the Hardwood Manufacturing Association was a recent visitor in St. Louis. He was here in the interest of the association.

W. W. Dings of the Garrison-Provost Lumber Company is well pleased with the way business is going thus far this month. Their sales have shown a most satisfactory increase over the corresponding period last year. What is more pleasing to Mr. Dings is the fact that business is getting better all the time.

LITTLE ROCK

Now that the railroads have been given a temporary injunction against the freight and passenger rates of [illegible] in force under

there is much speculation, particularly among lumbermen, as to what will be the effect on lumber rates.

It was only last fall, after one of the hardest fights in the history of the railroad commission, that the companies were brought to an agreement relative to what is known as the "rough lumber" rates. The roads, although having for many years maintained of their own accord certain extremely low rates, decided that the rates were not remunerative under the changing conditions in the manufacturing line in lumber, and gave notice that they would be abolished. The shippers appealed to the commission and that body interfered, finally establishing practically the old voluntary rates of the company.

All this was done on condition, of course, that the railroads should get a specified percentage of the manufactured product for reshipment, and on this product they were to charge regular commercial rates. Many of the roads complained that the mills did not keep this part of their agreement. That they took advantage of the low rate into the mill and then used their own discretion in shipping out.

Under these conditions it is feared that one of the first commodities to undergo an increase of rates will be rough lumber, and there is little doubt that a radical increase would mean much disaster to many small plants. The only hope is that the roads will abide by their intimated intention of making no radical changes. Their attorneys say they are now considering new tariff sheets, and that rates will be put in accordance with the decree of the courts, advancing the rates on many commodities, but that the advance will not be sufficient to embarrass the shipper.

Such, at least, is the hope of the hardwood shipper, many of whom in the eastern and northern part of the state would be seriously disturbed in their recovery from the recent depression in the market, should local rates be suddenly advanced.

There is a noticeable resumption of work at the plants throughout the lumber belt since the middle of August. One of the largest to resume was the Sawyer & Austin plant at Pine Bluff, where three hundred men are employed. Last week saw the last of the long wait there and the wheels of the big plant were again put into operation. The manager is quite hopeful of a good winter's business.

There was some disturbance of the local lumber situation by the appointment of a receiver for the Ferguson Lumber Company, one of the largest and oldest concerns of the kind in the city, recently. The receiver was the result of a petition in involuntary bankruptcy by the Little Rock Trust Company, on account of an obligation of some $20,000 alleged to be due it from the lumber company. The Phoenix Lumber Company, an auxiliary company to the Ferguson concern, was also brought into the case. Mr. Ferguson, in his answer to the petition for a receiver, set up that it was not only the result of the depression in the lumber market, but, he declared, it was also largely because of a closing of credit by the trust company when it was most needed that had the most adverse effect on the company's prospects. The affairs of the concern are being adjusted, and it is thought the company will come out of the reorganization in good shape.

The American Hardwood Company of Sedgwick, Ark., is a new concern, with a capitalization of $500,000, of which amount half has been subscribed. The company has just been chartered by the secretary of state. The incorporators are Kenneth McLeod, L. S. Hugentugler, H. C. Potts, Leo Miller, R. E. Westfall, Ralph N. Harris, S. C. Dowell, D. Sloan and George Ponder. The company has a virgin territory to operate in.

The Buckeye Lumber Company will shortly install a hardwood mill a few miles east of Ozan, in the southern part of the state. They have large quantities of hickory, gum, ash, oak and elm in their territory.

The Gates Lumber Company at Wilmar has resumed its full schedule of ten hours per day after a shortened schedule of seven hours for the past ten months. This is one of the best plants in southeast Arkansas.

The Illinois-Arkansas Lumber Company is a new hardwood concern to enter the state, having recently been chartered by the secretary of state. The capital stock is $100,000, and J. M. Rose, of this city, is made state agent. The company is an Illinois concern.

The N. A. Webster Lumber Company, located at Malvern, in Hot Springs county, is among the new lumber concerns. The incorporators are N. A. Webster, president; H. L. McDonald, vice-president; W. J. Thrasher, secretary; D. W. Hudspeth, treasurer. The company has a capital of $10,000, with $8,000 subscribed.

Helena, Ark., is boasting two new industries, the O. H. Trook Hoop Company's plant and the plant of the Helena Lumber Company, both of which are to be constructed and in operation soon. The former is backed by $25,000 and the latter by $50,000 capital.

It is reported that the Gurdon Lumber Company will shortly remove its big plant to Graysonia, having operated twenty years at Gurdon. The plant will be combined with that already at Graysonia.

NEW ORLEANS

Lumbermen of this section are looking for the most serious car shortage they have ever experienced during the coming fall, and in sections the scarcity of rolling stock is already being felt in a marked degree. As business picks up at the mills the car stringency will, it is believed, become more emphasized, and everything at the present time points to a more serious car shortage than was experienced last year and the year before. It is pointed out that during the last several months many cars have remained idle and large numbers of these as a result are in a badly crippled condition. With a big cotton crop in sight and the demand for cars for moving the sugar crop already manifesting itself, it is entirely probable that the railroad companies will follow their usual bent and practically ignore the pleas of the lumbermen. Already cars that are used for lumber shipments are being converted into sugar carriers and will be used when the sugar crop begins to move. All of this means that the lumbermen are going to have a hard time getting cars, and the talk of resorting to the water routes is being revived on all hands.

This morning's advices from Monroe, La., stated that a location for the big plant which the Hardwood Lumber Company of Louisville will build there has finally been settled upon. It will be on the east bank of the Ouachita river, in Monroe proper. An effort was made to have the plant put in West Monroe, but no suitable site could be found. The mills will soon be erected and a 3,000-foot spur track will connect them with the Little Rock & Monroe railroad. Being on the river, the plant will have ample water transportation facilities and will have a line of barges to handle part of its output. It is understood that the company will ship considerable lumber to New Orleans by river.

The Bonner-Ferguson Company has been organized at Lake Arthur, La., with an authorized capital of $150,000. The company has bought several large tracts of cypress land near Lake Arthur and will establish a mill with 40,000 feet daily capacity. J. B. Ferguson of Memphis is president. E. J. Bonner is vice-president and J. O. Bonner is secretary and treasurer. The Bonners are from Brownsville, Tenn.

Announcement is made that Smith Bros. will install sixteen portable tie plants in the territory tributary to the Naches and Sabine rivers to fill orders for 6,500,000 ties for railroad building in foreign companies. Some of these mills are already in operation.

J. R. Buckwalter of Wingate, Miss., is considering plans for a steel lumber mill near Newton, Miss., that will have a daily capacity of 60,000 feet. He has 20,000 acres of timber land, containing considerable hardwood, which he expects to develop shortly.

MILWAUKEE

Forest fires in northern Wisconsin are assuming serious proportions and miles of ruins are received soon the damage resulting will be the greatest in the state's lumber history. Already the losses are reaching into the hundreds of thousands and extend not only to the lumbering interests of the state, but to hundreds of allied interests. The loss to the state forest preserves is estimated by State Forester Griffith to be nearly $100,000, and loss to one lumber company alone, the North Fork Lumber Company at North Fork, is given at more than $100,000. Here the entire plant was destroyed and the town itself was saved only by the most strenuous efforts. Rhinelander has been in hourly danger of annihilation and the apparatus from Milwaukee is still in the field to protect the city. The towns of Green and Woodboro, near Rhinelander, have been totally destroyed and 6,000 homeless refugees from the towns are being cared for at Rhinelander. Fires completely surround the city of Mosinee. Nearly 200,000 feet of hardwood logs, the property of the Dennison, of hardwood logs, the property of the Denison, Lives & Coerper Lumber Company, have been sand feet of standing timber owned by the Joseph Dessert Lumber Company have been consumed and the Mosinee Land, Log and Lumber Company has been a heavy loser. The city of Ladysmith is threatened with destruction and lumber and timber losses in this vicinity have been large. Wausau is again in danger and the property loss in Marathon county will be extremely large. Fires are raging north of Shawano and already considerable property has been burned on the Oneida reservation. The Upham Lumber Company is making great efforts to save some 5,000,000 feet of lumber at Medford, near Marshfield, and a big crew of men are in the field fighting the fire.

Following the second outbreak of forest fires in the Wisconsin territory, State Forester E. M. Griffith has announced that in his opinion much of the conflagration has been caused by carelessness, especially of settlers who are in the habit of burning brush while clearing land. Lumbermen, in their practice of leaving slash piles, and the railroads in allowing their locomotives to throw out the dangerous sparks are also condemned by the state forester. The railroads are doing much to coöperate with the state department and are commended for their action in offering their section crews to fight fire, and by the appointment of inspectors. Many are also carelessness are taking place in the lumber country and a strict watch is being kept by the 13,000 special men located in the danger districts by the state. The state forester believes that the heaviest losses in [illegible] have been in Lincoln, [illegible]field, Sawyer, Marquette and Menominee [illegible].

"The next [illegible] be called upon to enact [illegible] would seem to [illegible] their slashings carefully as they proceed," said State Forester E. M. Griffith. "The State Forestry Department months ago proposed to the lumber companies that they form an association to establish fire patrols in the woods, and this could be done at an insignificant cost. The lumbermen have been taken unawares."

Reports say that forest fires in the hardwood districts surrounding Houghton, Mich., are doing extensive damage and mills and yards which were considered out of danger a short time ago are again threatened.

Due to the prevalence of forest fires in the vicinity of Wausau, the efficiency of the city fire protection will be greatly increased. It has been found that the water pressure in the system is much too low, and this will be remedied and the department itself will be improved by added forces and equipment.

Lieut.-Gov. W. D. Connor, millionaire lumberman of Wisconsin, was a recent Milwaukee visitor and expressed the opinion that the present forest fires of Wisconsin are much more serious than is generally believed.

Former Gov. Edward Scofield, another well-known lumberman of Wisconsin, called on Milwaukee friends last week.

G. M. Maxson, secretary of the Cooper & Maxson Lumber Company of Milwaukee wholesalers and retailers, spent the past week in the Wisconsin lumber country.

Charles E. Tegge, president and treasurer of the Tegge Lumber Company, 684 Park street, and one of the well-known hardwood lumbermen of Milwaukee, reports a decided increase in business with an improved demand from manufacturers.

W. E. Allen, president of the W. E. Allen Lumber Company, Milwaukee wholesale lumberman, spent a few days at Wausaukee, Menominee and Oshkosh in the interests of his lumber business.

F. L. Tibbits, president of the Tibbits-Cameron Lumber Company, and wife have returned from an extended trip to western points. Denver and several coast cities were visited.

C. S. Curtis of the Curtis & Yale Company of Wausau recently called upon the Milwaukee offices of the company under the charge of George Donald.

The recent Wisconsin state fair, held in Milwaukee, brought a large coterie of retail lumbermen into the city, and wholesalers say that orders were perceptibly larger.

Contracts for furnishing a total of 15,000 chairs for the new Milwaukee auditorium have been awarded. Unusually low figures were obtained and the orders were divided between three of the five competing companies. The concerns failing to land the contracts later announced that owing to the low prices quoted they would have been unable to have entered into an agreement had they been considered favorably. The orders for opera chairs in the precinct were given to Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company, represented by C. W. Fischer Furniture Company of Milwaukee, at $4.25 each. The Superior Manufacturing Company received the order for the veneered opera chairs for the second at $4.75 each, while the portable chairs for the arena and the portable chairs for the recital hall will be furnished by the same company at $1.03 each and $1.15, respectively. The order for the opera chairs for the recital hall went to the American Seating Company, represented by the G. M. Barrett Company, at $2.70 each.

The pulp mill of the Wolf River Paper and Fiber Company at Shawano has been started and the company expects to rebuild its plant destroyed in the last fire.

The plant of the Michigan Elm Hoop Company of Koss, Mich., will be removed to Marinette, Wis. The company has secured a location on Witbeck island and will engage in the manufacture of barrel hoops and kegs.

A. Wrenger, one of the oldest lumbermen of the state, was a recent Milwaukee visitor and recalled lumbering and forest fire fighting in the early days of Wisconsin's history.

The Stange sawmill at Merrill will be equipped with three additional machines and extensive alterations will be made.

The R. C. Wente, loaded with 400,000 feet of lumber, was one of the recent steamer arrivals at the Milwaukee port.

Sawing at the plant of the Merrill Woodenware Company at Merrill will be completed by the latter part of October. This department will then be closed until after the opening of the new year. The lathe and finishing departments will be kept in continuous operation.

The Fond du Lac Church Furnishing Company, located at Fond du Lac, has increased its capital stock from $15,000 to $30,000. Marshall O. Pillsbury is president and N. W. Sallade is secretary of the company.

The Kaukauna Lumber and Manufacturing Company at Oshkosh recently gave its employes a holiday at one of its club houses in the vicinity, where a fish fry was held.

Effective work on the part of the Wausau fire department recently saved the plant of the Werbena Manufacturing Company from destruction. Loss to the company is estimated at $1,000, covered by insurance.

That there is a great deal more lumber in the United States than even the best lumbermen think, is the opinion of Charles R. Smith of Neenah, president of the Menasha Woodenware Company, controlling the largest plant of its kind in the world. Mr. Smith was examined at Appleton recently before the congressional committee, which is investigating print paper and pulpwood conditions.

Word has been received in Wisconsin that the mill of W. H. Hatton and W. H. Dick of New London, Wis., has been destroyed at Phillips, Miss. The mill had a capacity of 50,000 feet daily. The loss is $50,000, partly covered by insurance.

All of the sawmills at Stevens Point are again in operation. The plants were forced to close down for a long time owing to the fact that the government had shut off much of the water supply for navigation purposes.

A planing mill is being erected at Eagle River by James Langill to be operated in connection with his sawmill.

The Foster-Latimer Company at Mellen is making improvements on its establishment which will result in location at Mellen of one of the finest hardwood flooring plants in the United States. New buildings of large magnitude are being constructed of reinforced concrete and it is expected that the plant will be completed within two months. When completed the plant will have an annual capacity of about 10,000,000 feet of flooring.

Patrick Meehan, one of the early Wisconsin and Minnesota lumbermen, recently died at Minneapolis, aged seventy years.

What will be the largest sawmill in Wisconsin is being erected by the Weyerhaeuser interests at Park Falls. It is estimated that the plant will turn out 30,000,000 feet of lumber annually. A crew of several hundred men is rushing the establishment to completion.

John Dietz was seriously injured recently by a premature explosion of dynamite on his land at Winter.

WAUSAU

Before the first of the year Mellen will be able to boast of one of the finest hardwood flooring plants in the United States. By that time the Foster-Latimer Company will have completed the large additions to its plant. The company owns a vast tract of maple timber and it plans to use every available scrap of material. The new buildings are being constructed of reinforced concrete, and the roofs and floors of cement so that they will be fireproof. The new factory building will be 76x180 feet in dimensions. The flooring of warehouse will measure 56x155 feet. The dry-kiln will consist of three rooms, each sixty-four feet long, and a cooling room forty-four feet long the full width of the kiln. A force of one hundred men is at work on the buildings. When completed the plant will have a capacity of from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of flooring annually. All power will be electric and each machine will be supplied with an individual motor.

Bye, Lusk & Hudson of Stanley are preparing to move their mill, located at Eidswold, to either Polley or Gilman, where they have a ten years' run.

Wisconsin and northern Michigan have suffered greatly from forest fires in the past two weeks as a result of a drought which set in in July. Property of untold value has been destroyed or damaged, and the losses will foot up larger than they did in 1892, when the last fire swept over Wisconsin. Lumber companies have found it necessary to close their sawmills and set the crews fighting fire. Others shut down for fear of fire and are keeping a part of their crew at work with lines of hose wetting down mill, lumber piles and yards night and day. Hardwood men have no doubt suffered the most, and to save the timber killed they must log it the coming winter.

Patrick Meehan, aged seventy years, died recently at his home in Milwaukee after a prolonged illness. Mr. Meehan was one of Wisconsin's pioneer lumbermen and made a fortune in the business. He gave much to charity.

A. H. Stange of Merrill has purchased of the Sanborn Land Company of Ashland, one of the few remaining large hardwood tracts of land in Oneida county. The Stange Lumber Company will log and saw the timber.

James Langill of Eagle River is building a planing mill in connection with his sawmill. Besides handling his own products he will do custom work.

The Kaukauna Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Kaukauna is preparing to do a greater business this year than ever. New machinery, which will be operated by electricity, has been installed, and a large force of men will be employed.

Wright Bros. of Marinette have announced that they will rebuild the mill which was destroyed by fire some time ago. The new mill will be in operation the coming winter.

D. F. Daley's woodworking plant in North Menomonie is being fitted up with new machinery which will make it one of the most modern institutions of its kind. Machinery for making all kinds of columns, stave joints and spindles of all kinds and sizes is being installed, and when the plant begins operations within a short time a large force of men will be employed to catch up with orders on hand.

The R. Alden & Sons Novelty Company of Waukegan, Ill., has moved its Waukegan plant to Ladysmith and merged it with one it previously owned there. The Waukegan plant was done away with principally to be nearer the base of raw material—lumber.

The Brooks & Ross Lumber Company, of Schofield, is expending about $10,000 improving its planing mill, installing new boilers, machinery, etc.

The Shroeder Lumber Company of Ashland had a serious fire recently in its sheds and dock.

H. F. Anderson & Son are about to start a carriage factory in Grand Rapids.

It is estimated that lumber concerns in Wisconsin will this coming winter curtail to about 40 per cent of their usual cut, unless conditions change.

F. H. Johnson, of the F. H. Johnson Lumber Company, Rhinelander, has disposed of his interests to other stockholders and with his family has moved back to Lansing, Mich., his old home. He got out of the lumber business on account of poor health.

The boiler in Behnke Bros'. mill in Park Falls exploded recently, killing three men and a team of horses. This is the second acci-

dent of a like nature the firm has suffered. In 1906 the boiler in their mill in Holcomb, Chippewa county, exploded, killing seven men.

Dr. A. W. Truitt, W. H. Myhea, Davis Smith and Dan Healy, all of Wausau, have bought the interests of the Northwestern Land Company of Kenton, Mich. The deal includes 8,000 acres of hardwood lands located in the upper peninsula of Michigan. The sale was made by Norman J. Dolph of Spokane, Wash.

The Frost Veneer Company, whose plant in Antigo was destroyed by fire last June, has decided to rebuild and preliminary work is now under way. The new building will be of the same capacity as the old one and on an average fifty hands will be employed the year around.

The J. I. Case Company of Racine is constructing a complete fire protection system. This will include a tunnel five feet wide and six feet high under Root river, through which water service pipes will be run to the lumber yards. A steel water tower 100 feet high, capped by a 100,000-gallon steel tank, will be built to supply the sprinkling system in the factory building. The company will obtain its water through its own pumps.

The Bird & Wells Lumber Company, of Wausaukee, has resumed operations after a shutdown of several months. It has been decided by the company to cut hardwood only for the present.

The Rhinelander Manufacturing Company has started its factory with a full force. The plant was shut down for a few weeks while alterations and repairs were being made. The chief product of the company is refrigerators.

The J. W. Wells Lumber Company of Menomonie, has commenced logging operations, to supply its mill during the autumn and winter. The mill is temporarily shut down because of the shortage of logs.

C. H. Worcester, formerly of Marinette, Wis., and T. A. Green of Ontonagon, Mich., have purchased the interests of the O. V. McMillan Lumber Co., of Ewen, Mich., and have formed the Greenwood Lumber Company. The former is president of the new company and Mr. Green is secretary and general manager. The transaction is a large one, involving about 15,000 acres of timber land, sawmill and other property. The company has sufficient timber to keep its plant in operation fifteen or twenty years and it is more than probable that before the present supply is exhausted other timber will be secured. The output of the mill is to be materially increased. Work has been started extending logging railroads, etc.

The Perschke Manufacturing Company of Neillsville reports a prosperous business at present. The company's specialties are silo staves, church furniture, creamery packages, barrel heading, cattle stanchions, door and window casings and all kinds of mill work.

The Joerns Bros. Manufacturing Company, which has been operating plants in St. Paul, Stevens Point and Sheboygan, is considering the consolidation of all of them either at Stevens Point or Sheboygan. The company manufactures tables and other stock of a like nature.

The A. H. Stange Company of Merrill is operating again on full time, after curtailing its output for several months.

A short time since the sawmill and about 2,000 cords of wood belonging to Stier & Zuehlke of Wood's Spur was destroyed by fire. By hard fighting the lumber yard was saved. A few days later a high wind fanned some dying embers into a flame and before it was discovered the whole yard was on fire. The yard contained upwards of 2,000,000 feet of lumber.

The Hatenburg Furniture Company of Sheboygan Falls intends to locate its plant in North Fond du Lac, providing it can secure certain concessions from the business men of the latter town.

About 200,000 feet of hardwood logs belonging to Denison, Liver & Coerper, near Moon, were consumed by forest fires this week. The North Fork Lumber Company's plant at North Fork was destroyed from the same source; loss $100,000.

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company of Two Rivers has contracts to supply the fixtures for the federal buildings in Providence, R. I., and Key West, Fla.

W. H. Hatton and W. H. Dick of New London have lost their mill at Phillips, Miss., the same being burned recently. It was a new mill with a capacity of 50,000 feet per day. The loss is $50,000, partly covered by insurance. As the firm owns a large tract of oaks in that section it is likely the mill will be rebuilt.

MINNEAPOLIS

L. M Borgess, representing the Steele & Hibbard Lumber Company of St. Louis, has been spending a short vacation at Lake Minnetonka with his wife. He called on the Twin City trade before leaving, and returned home September 18.

V. F. De Vinny, who has been purchasing agent of the Great Western railroad for several years and has been with that company since it began business in 1885, has resigned to go into the wholesale lumber business. He came from St. Paul to Minneapolis and will have an office in the Lumber Exchange. He will make a specialty of lumber used for railroad purposes and will carry a line of hardwood for car material. He is also sales representative for the fir and cedar products handled by the Lumber Manufacturers' Agency of Centralia, Wash. The deal was arranged a few days ago at the time of the visit of J. G. Startup of Seattle, sales manager for the agency. Mr. De Vinny is a native of Pennsylvania and began work as a surveyor, helping to locate the original line of the Great Western in Minnesota.

P. R. Hamilton and W. H. Sill of the Minneapolis Lumber Company have returned from Ruby, Wis., the location of the Ruby Lumber Company's mill, which they control. They spent a week looking things over at Ruby.

H. M. Halstad of Halstad & Booraem, the local wholesalers and representatives of the Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company, is back from a vacation trip of two weeks' duration.

F. M. Fartelme, the local hardwood wholesaler, left last week for a rather extended trip to call on concerns that use material in his line.

C. F. Osborne of Osborne & Clark, the local wholesalers, is back from Erie, Ill., where he was called by the death of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Osborne. She passed away at the old family home in Erie, September 13, at the age of seventy-five, having survived her husband six years. The funeral took place September 16 and was attended by all of the surviving children, ten in number, six sons and four daughters.

SAGINAW VALLEY

No rain of consequence in two months, and the whole northern part of Michigan burned to a crisp by the drouth and forest fires. The fires have swept over an area extending a few miles north of Bay City to within a few miles of the Straits of Mackinac and nearly the entire width of the lower peninsula. Many farmers lost fences and buildings and townspeople in many instances sustained loss. Several small saw and shingle mills burned. Some logs skidded up were burned. The injury done to hardwood timber is in killing it under the intense heat to which it has been subjected. Vast tracts of land have been burned over which contained heavy growths of young timber. Much of the fire swept over what is known as "cut over" lands. These are lands from which the pine timber has been taken, but they contain large quantities of valuable hardwood and a great deal of this has burned. Where green timber stands well together the fires have not caused damage to any extent save, perhaps, at the edges.

There are more than one hundred small sawmills along the lines of the railroad and in the interior of northern Michigan, and these have been subjected to a severe test. On the South Branch L. A. Ewing's mill burned Thursday, involving a loss of $5,000, with no insurance. Iverson's mill in Missaukee also burned with a loss of $9,000. Other mills were saved only through hard work. It is fair to state that probably every mill crew in all that territory has been engaged in fighting fire the last three weeks. Frank Buell, who is operating seven camps and is sending sixty carloads of logs to the Saginaw river every twenty-four hours, had his entire force of over 500 men out the best part of last week fighting the fire back from logs and camps. The smoke was so dense the greater portion of the time that men could not find their way into camp.

The Stephens Lumber Company, operating a big plant at Waters, sustained considerable loss, but the two hundred men employed did splendid work in saving property.

The Garland Manufacturing Company at Bay City has been full of business of late, building four band sawmill outfits. One is now being installed in the local plant of W. D. Young & Co., the firm increasing its single band mill to a double band mill; another goes to Boyne City for W. H. White & Co., who are adding another band saw outfit to their single band mill; another for a single band mill now being erected at Grayling by R. Hanson & Sons, and a fourth goes to Houghton Lake to be installed in the sawmill which the N. Michaelson Lumber Company is erecting at that place.

Mershon-Bacon Company's plant at Bay City has been busy of late manufacturing box shooks from hardwood lumber. Beech, maple and birch are used chiefly.

The Rice-Myer Company is to locate a plant for making veneer, baskets, etc., at Carrollton, just below Saginaw, and will employ thirty or more hands at the outset. Maple, birch, basswood, beech and other woods will be used.

The Batchelor Timber Company has shut down its West Branch mill a month while improvements are being made.

Lobdell & Churchill, at Onaway, have shut down their plant a few weeks pending extensive repairs.

The flooring trade is reported as picking up, both as to demand and the movement. W. D. Young & Co. have booked many orders and are shipping a good deal of stock abroad. The S. L. Eastman Flooring Company is doing a steady business. The Strable Manufacturing plant and the Bliss & Van Auken plant are doing business and considerable business, too, and all report an improvement.

The Kneeland-Bigelow Company is getting a trainload of logs by rail every day. This company is making sales every day and Mr. Bigelow says there has been a decided improvement in business the last sixty days.

The Richardson Lumber Company is running its sawmill at Bay City and bringing logs down by rail.

The Lufkin Rule Company has brought a consignment of hardwood logs from Venezuela to Saginaw.

Ed Germain every week brings a consignment of mahogany saw logs from Africa to Saginaw to be converted into veneer for his piano factory.

CADILLAC

Forest fires are still raging and the atmosphere is very smoky and cloudy all the time. The Cummer-Diggilus Company have been fighting fire for the last two weeks and there has been no rain to put a check on the fires in this

county. This firm has felt the loss and trouble on account of fires more than any other in the county and have had to take their men from planing and sawmills to their camps to help fight the fire.

The Murphy & Diggins Company have closed their mill temporarily on account of lack of logs, which come in over the Cummer-Diggins logging railroad.

Williams Brothers of this city have also had to fight fire east and west of Manton and have had considerable loss in wood, logs, etc.

The Cadillac Handle Company is closed down temporarily for repairs to its mill.

Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., and Mitchell Brothers Company are not bothered with fires as they were a couple of weeks ago. They are running close to normal and report orders coming in well.

The shingle and sawmill of N. E. Hathaway of Aral, Benzonia county, has been burned to the ground. It is not known how the fire originated. The property is entirely destroyed and there is no insurance.

The veteran lumberman, T. Stewart White of Grand Rapids, one of Michigans' pioneer lumbermen, says that most of the forest fires in Michigan are caused by sparks from locomotives or carelessness. The former seems to be the cause of most of the recent fires, as they were adjacent to railroads in many cases.

Mrs. Ellen C. Diggins, mother of Mr. F. A. Diggins of Murphy & Diggins, this city, and sister of Delos F. Blodgett, the veteran lumberman of Grand Rapids, died Friday noon at the age of eighty-one years. The funeral services were held Saturday and the body taken to Harvard, Ill., for interment beside that of her husband. So one by one the old residents of Cadillac go to their long home.

A new chemical company has been organized in this city and is building a plant adjacent to the Cummer-Diggins chemical plant, the buildings of which will cost from $4,000 to $5,000. The company is known as the Northern Chemical Company and is promoted by Mr. Lester of Ohio. This company will use tar from the Cummer-Diggins plant, from which will be manufactured a binder for use in the construction of paving similar to the bitulithic paving here in Cadillac this summer. Other products will also be manufactured.

DETROIT

The steamer W. J. Carter brought a large cargo of hardwood lumber to the Forman Company from Alpena this week.

The Detroit Handle Company has filed articles of incorporation to do business in this city. The company is capitalized at $5,000. B. C. Eby, C. N. Gray and W. P. Stevens are the incorporators.

The Restrick Lumber & Coal Company, capitalized at $25,000, has filed articles of incorporation. The company is to manufacture sash, doors, frames, hardwood flooring and all kinds of dressed lumber. The company was organized by J. C. Restrick, C. W. Restrick, G. B. Weatherby, James Hannon and C. F. Meagher.

Forest fires in northern Michigan have destroyed acres of fine hardwood timber. The large tracts owned by White Brothers, Bay City, and Kneeland & Bigelow, near Atlanta, Mich., were threatened but not seriously damaged.

The Rice & Meyer Manufacturing Company will remove its plant to Saginaw. The company manufactures excelsior and wood veneers.

The plant of H. C. Hitchcock & Co. was damaged by fire to the extent of $15,000 this week. The cost of the damage was by the sprinkler system started in the company's yards.

The steamer Sickens and her tow brought a cargo of hardwood lumber to Detroit from a northern point this week.

The regular fall rush of shipping has put many of the lumber boats back into commission. Local chartering agents report that a number of vessels have been chartered this week to go to northern points for hardwood cargoes for Detroit.

James M. Barnett, a pioneer lumberman of this state, is dead at Grand Rapids. For thirty years he had directed lumber operations over thousands of acres and amassed a fortune in doing so.

The will of William H. Loveless, the St. Charles lumberman who died recently, disposed of $41,000 worth of property. His divorced wife is given an annuity of $150 a month as long as she remains unmarried.

Trade remains rather quiet, although many inquiries have encouraged manufacturers and dealers to believe that better business is in prospect. Additional announcements of many new buildings to be erected this fall, winter and spring have strengthened this feeling and a fairly busy winter and lively spring trade is looked for.

GRAND RAPIDS

The death of James M. Barnett, a well-known financier and lumber man of this city, occurred at his home September 19. Paralysis was the cause. Mr. Barnett was seventy-six years old and leaves a widow and four children. He was president of the Foshurg Lumber Company of Norfolk, Va., and a director of the Michigan Trust Company, Michigan Barrel Company, the Autumn Iron Company of Muskegon and other business enterprises. In 1895 he was elected president of the Old National Bank of this city, holding that position up to his death.

John W. Blodgett went to Harvard, Ill., September 20 to attend the funeral of his aunt, Mrs. Diggins, who died at Cadillac, Saturday. Mrs. Diggins was the youngest sister of D. A. Blodgett and her death leaves Mr. Blodgett the only survivor of the family.

The Lake Superior Iron & Chemical Company of Elk Rapids lost 3,000 cords of wood during a recent fire in Rapid River township.

The Belding-Hall Company of Belding held its first annual meeting recently and in most prosperous year was reported in spite of the financial depression. A dividend of 7 per cent was declared. The old board of directors was elected as follows: J. S. Weidman of Mt. Pleasant, H. B. Webber and Geo. E. Nichols of Ionia, B. F. Hall, R. H. Hall, W. T. Hazard and E. E. Chapel of Belding. Brinton F. Hall was re-elected president and manager.

Wilbur Rogers started a stave factory at Oxford, in Oakland county, this month and is employing eleven men.

J. D. Hawks, president of the Detroit & Mackinac Railroad, who has taken great interest in the reforestation movement, says that the state of Michigan is largely responsible for the damage done by fires in timber lands, and he scores state officials for their neglect of duty in allowing the fires to run unchecked. State game and fire warden, Chas. S. Pierce of Lansing, concedes that many of the fires may have come from camp fires left by hunters and from sparks of traction engines, but in the northwest section of the state a good share of the fires are believed to have originated from sparks of passing railroad locomotives. It is said that a number of property owners have declared intentions of starting damage suits against the railroad companies. Mr. Pierce has advices from different sections of northern Michigan, telling of the critical condition of forest lands, which are the dryest they have been in fifteen years, and in tinder-like condition, needing but a spark to turn them into roaring furnaces.

W. H. White & Co.'s shingle mill at Boyne City started on the season's cut September 14, giving employment to over 100 men.

An automobile containing a party of Traverse City people was overturned September 21 at the foot of a steep hill, near Lake Leelanau, and Miss Julia Kelley sustained a broken collar bone, while Walter N. Kelley, Frank Kelley, John J. Corcoran and Fred M. Longnecker have severe bruises. The party was bound for the Kelley cottage at Lake Leelanau, where Mrs. W. N. Kelley lay critically ill. Mr. Longnecker was driving the car, the brakes did not hold, and it was due to his presence of mind and skill as a driver that there were no fatalities. Mr. Longnecker is one of the directors of the Oval Wood Dish Company, while W. N. Kelley is a well-known lumberman.

The Traverse City, Leelanau & Manistique Railway, which runs from Traverse City to Northport, was sold recently on foreclosure proceedings to Henry Russell of Detroit, J. H. P. Hughart of Grand Rapids and other railroad men. The company has been reorganized, with $275,000 capital. Mr. Hughart, general manager of the G. R. & I. Railway, states that he is not personally interested in the new company and that its future has not been fully determined on.

The Charlevoix Lumber Company has sold its steam barge Pine Lake to A. Heckler of Sault Ste. Marie.

J. J. Nufer of Whitehall, the box manufacturer, has returned from a trip North where he purchased a large block of lumber, to be delivered by vessel and used in filling a long-time contract recently closed with the Corn Products Company of Chicago.

Mrs. Wm. Beitner and daughter of Traverse City have joined Mr. Beitner at Sidnaw in the upper peninsula. Two mills have been erected on the Beitner holdings there and the Traverse City mill will be dismantled this fall.

The W. L. McManus Lumber Company of Petoskey has bought the Cadillac Lumber Company's yards at Mancelona.

Mrs. Walter N. Kelley, wife of the well-known lumberman, died September 22 at the Kelley cottage, Lake Leelanau, near Traverse City, after a long illness. She was forty-one and leaves a husband and five children.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

CHICAGO

The feature of the local trade during the last fortnight has been the fact that a good many orders for railroad material, bridge planking, etc., have been placed by the railroads, and that there has been very liberal buying on the part of box makers, of the coarse end of both northern and southern woods. The main staple woods are in fair demand and trade is showing a slow but gradual improvement all along the line.

Lumber salesmen from abroad, who have visited Chicago during the last two weeks and called at the Record office, all report very fair to good trade in this market. Local dealers confirm this statement of conditions.

NEW YORK

While hardwoods in the local district are holding their own in general trading and are also enjoying their share of the slow but steady business improvement, the volume of trade is still

hampered to a considerable extent by the approaching election. While there is no great excitement or alarm as to the probable outcome, there is the usual hesitancy in the matter of anticipating business wants in the way of supplies to any large extent. On the other hand, there is a larger purchasing power to the market with the approach of fall than there was during the summer, and prices are ruling firmer in sympathy, but there is still "that something" still present which prevents a normal expression of trading in the retail and consuming lines, and as election is close at hand there is little likelihood that these features of the market will change much until that event is passed. But even under such conditions there are phases which indicate that things are making for a decided revival when the time comes. This is specially true in the matter of supplies in the hands of dealers and consumers. They have never been so low on the average as at present. Here and there a dealer has taken advantage of the low priced bargains during the spring and summer, but a vast majority are short to the limit. These are conditions which cannot help but provide a decided impetus to trade in the wholesale market when the change does come, and at the same time send prices upward by reason of lack of sufficient supplies at mill points to stock everybody up at once.

There is some business doing all the while and prices are today firmer and higher than sixty days ago on some items, and while the wholesalers could do more and the yards as well, there is a satisfaction and contentment present that there are good times and better things ahead and are not far distant, either.

Poplar, oak, ash, chestnut and basswood are firm on a fair sale and only medium supplies, while the balance of the list fluctuate slightly for lack of demand.

BUFFALO

The hardwood trade is doing a little more each week by week and promises to go on steadily till the full trade is back again, though it will take quite a while if there is no real stir more than is in sight now. The usual fall improvement is not in sight and it may be true that it is not to be looked for in hardwood lumber, but rather in lumber that is used to cover houses with.

Pine and hemlock are taking up most of the attention of the buyers, who say that it will need to be later in the year for the corresponding stir to take place in hardwood, but it will do so at the right time, for the need of the woods is quite large and appears to be growing in a healthy way, but there is no speculative buying as yet.

The reports from the Southwest are very encouraging, so far as demand goes. It now seems that the buyers are really in earnest there and must have more stock at once. Such is not yet the case in the market here, but the demand ought to spread this way in a short time. There is not much effort here to increase stocks against any such a revival of trade, as there is stock enough as yet.

The relative activity of the woods is as before, with oak and poplar leading, plain oak being more plentiful than quartered, and other woods showing more or less improvement, chestnut, birch and white ash being slowest.

PHILADELPHIA

There is tangible evidence, from the reports coming in from all sides, that the turning point in trading has been reached at last and that a steady progression may be looked for from now on.

The Pennsylvania and Reading railroads, the Seaboard Air Line and several others are rushing repairs and placing orders for supplies and rolling stock. The furniture factories, though somewhat cautious as yet, are buying. Millwork plants, interior finish and flooring concerns show activity with a promising outlook. The fact that John Wanamaker of this city has been able to create a mortgage of $6,000,000 for building purposes is a sure sign that money is easier and that the trust companies are again seeking investments, which move has already given considerable impetus to building. A number of plans are now being consummated for operation work to commence at once, and it is predicted that 1909 will see a prodigious activity in a line so seriously interrupted by the panic. Stocks at mill points, especially of the better grades, are scarce, and there is a stiffening tendency all along the line in values. It is predicted that in the near future available stock of high-grade material will command decidedly higher prices.

The hardwood situation, viewed from all points, gives general satisfaction. With one or two exceptions, in which there has been a move upward, the prices generally have held steady with every indication of an early rise. The prophecy of a possible scramble for stock is already being verified, and it is more than likely that some one is going to get left.

PITTSBURG

Extreme dry weather, bad forest fires, no water for the mills, red-hot political fever and many absentees on late vacations—these things are not strictly conducive to real prosperity in the lumber business. In spite of them the trade is beginning to smile. If the wholesalers of Pittsburg could be lined up to-day and each asked the question, "How's your business?" the entire class from A to Z would answer, "Better." Some of them say, "A whole lot better." Everybody admits that the turn in the tide has fairly come and that everywhere—except, perhaps, in Pittsburg—and in every line of manufacturing and industrial activity, a little lumber is being bought. These littles added together make enough business to more than pay expenses of the average firm. This is a condition which has not existed for months, and now that things are getting better nearly every big firm in the city is free to admit that it will be highty well satisfied if the books show a case of break even September 1.

Hardwoods are sharing in this general increase in trade, but not to the extent of yellow pine. In the hardwood market the gain in factory trade and with the furniture manufacturers is, perhaps, the best indication of returning prosperity. These concerns have very few stocks and they are now apparently getting in shape to load up for next year's supply. Many of them which have been running only two or three days a week are now running from four to six days per week and are using more stocks accordingly. The demand for hardwood finish is still slow. Very little is to be expected from Pittsburg proper along this line before January 1. While the building situation here is slowly righting itself, the projects will not be in shape to do the hardwood trade much good for a few months. In addition to the five big blocks which are now under way downtown, two more big business blocks have been announced this week on which work will be started this fall. Contracts have also been awarded lately for three residences to cost from $75,000 to $100,000 each. These straws show that among a certain class of builders confidence is pretty well established again, and they indicate, too, that the dealers in fine hardwood lumber have something to hope for a little later on.

The call for hardwood mining stock is fairly good, but it is a case of every buyer hunting bargains. Purchasing agents seem determined to push prices down to an unprofitable point for the wholesalers, and as yet the stocks are large enough to keep the wholesalers cutting prices to meet this demand. Only a fair proportion of the hardwood mills are running for two reasons; Those which usually run on special orders are down almost without exception. The other is that country mills have been unable for weeks to get sufficient water to operate with. On this account it is pretty certain that by winter hardwood stocks will be low, and if demand keeps on picking up as it has done since August 1 higher prices are bound to result.

BOSTON

The local demand for hardwoods continues gradually to increase. Sales follow upon inquiry more quickly than has been usual of late, notwithstanding the fact that sellers have in most instances adopted a rather firmer attitude as to prices, and the whole atmosphere of the market is more buoyant, or perhaps we had better say less enervating, for even the optimists are willing to admit that there is still great room for improvement. Buyers are not so timid as they were, but they can hardly yet be termed courageous. Their faith in a bright future is still at times of a wavering sort.

As to the character of the call for quartered oak, the testimony of the trade differs somewhat. Those who deal in such lumber merely as a side line say that customers are still few and indifferent, but merchants who make a specialty of it, and their evidence is naturally the most valuable, declare that buyers' interest during the last few weeks has increased perceptibly and is still growing. Plain oak is not yet active, but it is attracting more attention than in the early part of the summer, and purchasers in search of bargains have to look for them longer.

The better grades of whitewood are still held with great confidence. Holders are not in the least disconcerted by the rather slow demand, but seem to think that only a moderate quickening in the call would mean a further appreciation. There has been no decided change in the market for either brown or white ash since last report. In elm local trade is of very insignificant proportions. North Carolina pine is no doubt firmer. The furious slashing of price indulged in by some dealers here not so very long ago seems to be a matter of history. The weather in the producing districts has of late interfered materially with the operation of the mills and supplies are not so large. Some merchants here are disposed to complain that they cannot always secure as prompt delivery as they would like.

BALTIMORE

There is no change of special moment in the hardwood trade of this section beyond a gradual upward movement in both the demand and prices. The buying is characterized by somewhat greater freedom than has been the case, while the trend of values is toward a higher level. Nearly all the firms and corporations here report greater activity and a better tone, and state that the outlook is very encouraging. Conservatism, however, still continues to dominate the trade. Yardmen are chary about placing orders and as a rule they go no farther than to provide for the more immediate necessities. An extensive restocking is still to come, although the range of prices holds out strong inducements in this direction. This hesitancy is, perhaps, attributable in part to the progress of the national campaign, which diverts attention from other matters and raises just sufficient uncertainty to impart a halting touch to the trade. The outcome seems to be in less doubt than in other election years, but the effect is, nevertheless, much the same. Hence the restoration of the former status will be slower than seemed likely earlier in the year. Progress, however, appears to be continuous, and a feeling of hopefulness prevails throughout the trade. Some of

the larger consumers are again in the market and greater interest is being shown all along the line. Many of the mills have found it expedient to increase their output, and the small stocks at production points as well as along the railroads ready for shipment should encourage the placing of orders against possible shortage. The export situation is practically unchanged, the accumulations abroad, combined with the restricted withdrawals, serving to keep prices at figures which leave little or no profit and which are not infrequently productive of losses. The shipping on consignment is discouraged more than ever by those presumably in a position to inform themselves on all phases of the foreign trade as likely to cause disaster, and the dullness in business generally does not furnish ground for the expectation of an early improvement. While the forwardings are somewhat arrested, the quantity of lumber sent abroad is still much larger than it should be to end the demoralization that has prevailed. In proportion, however, as the domestic demand increases, stocks will be kept on this side of the Atlantic, and the foreign movement correspondingly lessened, which will do more toward the restoration of acceptable conditions than anything else.

CHARLOTTE

There has been unmistakable improvement in the hardwood situation in North Carolina. Not since the first of the year has there been a period of greater activity than during the past two weeks or a time when business showed more healthy signs. The effects of the panic are fast dying out, as is indicated by the steady increase in demand for goods and the constant picking up in market quotations. Quartered oak, ash, poplar and other grades have greatly improved in prices, and manufacturers are finding books filled with orders. Building operations were never being pushed with greater vigor than just now in this section. The correspondent of the HARDWOOD RECORD visited several of the largest hardwood manufactories of this city and learned from them that business just now is better than it has been before this year, with still brighter promise of fall trade. Something like $1,000,000 worth of new buildings have been commenced in Charlotte since January 1, and all the factories are busy with orders for goods. The large hardwood concern of J. H. Wearn, manufacturers of office fixtures, tables, interior finish, etc., reports the best business it has ever had. The Carolina Manufacturing Company, extensive manufacturers of interior finish, sash, doors, blinds, office fixtures, etc., reports that its mills are now running full time. Mr. Fore of this company stated business has improved at least fifty per cent within the past sixty days, and that never in its history has the company booked so many large orders. The story is the same with the rest of the concerns in this city and in this section. During the month of September dozens of cotton mills in the South that had been closed down resumed operations, thus indicating the improvement in other leading industries in this section. The railroads report greatly increased freight traffic and a great diminution of the idle cars that a few months ago lined the sidings. With the promise of bumper crops business has taken on a decidedly active tone, and no industry reflects the general improvement more than the lumber business, as none suffered more severely from the panic.

NORFOLK

Conditions on the hardwood trade in this city [illegible] some of changes for the worse, although [illegible] slow lag in the matter of increased value [illegible] has been noticed. It is expected that the [illegible] locality and from North Carolina and West Virginia, which ships [illegible] to expect enough this port is finding the European market easier and more remunerative than was the case during July and August, there being an easing up of the congestion which was reported and an improvement in the demand. With the pine dealers of this port trade has improved wonderfully with their foreign connections, and although the improvement is not so noteworthy with the hardwood fraternity, it is, at the same time, sufficient to warrant comment.

The steamer Guirune cleared from this port last week with a large general cargo, a good sized portion of which consisted of hardwood lumber and hardwood logs. The demand locally for hardwood flooring and other hardwood stocks, such as used in the making of desks, etc., is steadily improving, and it is thought that domestic trade is making long strides in the direction of normal business conditions. Oak and gum are being shipped in larger quantities just at present than are the other specie woods. Poplar and cypress are experiencing an exceptionally good demand, and have also felt the effect of this demand in the shape of better prices. The demand for walnut, hickory, red oak and ash is light and there is being little marketed. The exceedingly heavy rains which have recently visited this section and North Carolina have had a deterrent effect on the shipping of all kinds of lumber and hardwood material has come in for its full share. Cypress shingles, such as are manufactured by the John L. Roper Lumber Company, are being used in large quantities and at values which are on an ascending scale.

CLEVELAND

Business remains at about the same volume as two weeks ago, according to prominent hardwood dealers of this city. The demand continues very fair, but it cannot be said to be much greater than during August. Dealers are very hopeful, however, that the demand will continue well on into the winter before in any way diminishing. Several big concerns which use hardwood quite extensively have resumed full working hours recently. Orders from this source of business are reported as being good. Some lines of building material are also good, notably maple flooring. Quartered oak seems to have the call, however, with plain oak second. Chestnut is moving good, but there is no demand for hickory and the other rarer hardwoods.

COLUMBUS

All good grades of lumber are advancing in the market and the poor grades show some weakness. The hardwoods promise to attract more attention from this on, because the building permits show that new buildings to be erected this fall will call mostly for the better grades of lumber and that but few cheap structures are contemplated. The oaks are on the upgrade and the better class of poplar holds steady and shows no tendency to decline. The market for chestnut is strong and the demand fairly active. Oak flooring is active and stocks are decidedly light. The best factor in the situation is that stocks of nearly all kinds of lumber are light and it is believed that the tendency of the market will be upward from this on. The condition of the market is regarded as very satisfactory for this time of the year.

CINCINNATI

Inquiries for hardwoods continue to increase and [illegible] becoming more frequent than for some weeks past. The movement of wood during the past two weeks showed [illegible] two weeks of the year, and a great many of the local dealers here are of the opinion that this month will be the best of the year in the hardwood situation. The box manufacturers are still buying a great deal of the lower grades of poplar and are also using some cypress where a cheap lot can be secured. However the prices are being held up very well on cypress and they are forced to pay higher prices than some weeks ago. Every item in the hardwood list has been held up well during the past weeks, and some dealers are asking higher prices on choice grades of poplar and quartered oak. The latter item developed added strength during the past two months and also plain white oak has gained materially during that period. The demand for woods from the furniture element has been very light, and they seem to be buying only what their urgent needs necessitate. However, they are soon expected to get into the market for larger quantities of lumber and then all hardwood lumber dealers will be jubilant. The output of mahogany has been about 75 per cent of that of last year, and despite that fact prices have not been reduced, but seem to be holding up more stiffly now than ever. Building material is in good demand with prices very firm.

TOLEDO

Local hardwood dealers report a decided improvement in business during the past few weeks. Factories are increasing their consumption considerably, especially the furniture, chair and vehicle plants. There has also been a betterment in the situation so far as building operations are concerned. There are numerous structures now under way which will consume considerable [illegible] before winter sets in. [illegible] happened during the early part of the season. Oak has been quite active. Several cargoes of oak timber which were gathered up in the surrounding territory recently cleared from this port, destined for Liverpool. The better grades of poplar have been in good demand and have held very firm, but there are some weak spots among the cheaper grades. No. 1 common and selects are now selling around $35 to $38. There is a good supply of poplar here, although there is no overstocking. Much of the hardwood trade done by the local retailers has been on the basis of wagonload trade from the rural districts, and the retailers preferring not to buy heavily under existing conditions, when they can purchase in small lots almost as cheaply and thus avoid tying up working capital to no advantage. The box plants are running in good shape and are proving good customers. Basswood is very [illegible] as well as some [illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS

The local hardwood market continues [illegible] steady with a good demand for all lines, especially in oak. Building operations continue brisk and a good business is anticipated from now on, as manufacturing plants are operating on about normal conditions.

There has been little change in prices during the last month and no decided advance is expected for a few weeks. Owing to the long drought and the threatened destruction of the corn and other growing crops, conditions throughout the state are a bit unsettled at the present time.

Retailers are not hesitating to restock their yards, however, and the wholesalers and commission [illegible] [illegible] business a good [illegible]

EVANSVILLE

The hardwood market of this district remains about the same; however, taken as a whole, the month of September will show up [illegible]

August in point of orders taken and amount of lumber shipped. Although business is not as brisk as it has been, local manufacturers have no kick coming, as nearly all the mills are busy running full time and lumber is moving. The election is having very little effect on local trade conditions, as they are as good as could be expected considering existing conditions, and it is the general opinion that business will go right along improving until we get back to our former status. The demand for quartered white oak is still in the lead, although it seems that red oak is in good demand. Plain oak is getting better and it is thought this wood will be in much better demand soon. Logs are coming in more plentifully now than at any time during the summer, and it is thought will be plentiful from this time on.

MEMPHIS

Business conditions throughout the Memphis district continue to show improvement, and this is equally applicable to the greater part of the South. The demand for hardwood lumber, especially in the upper grades, is gradually getting better and practically every member of the trade is inclined to take a rather more optimistic view of the outlook. There is a marked increase in the number of inquiries and in some instances there is a request for low-grade lumber. The yellow pine mills say they are enjoying a very satisfactory volume of business. Certainly more mills are resuming in the yellow pine belt and some of those which were running on short time are returning to fuller hours. Hardwood mills, too, are resuming in some instances, though some manufacturers hold the view that the improvement has not yet become extensive enough to warrant any such action. Financial conditions generally are reported as encouraging and there is plenty of money for financing the movement of the cotton crop as well as the handling of the lumber and other business now offering. Rates for money are comparatively easy. Building operations throughout the Memphis territory are increasing and in Memphis proper the outlook is most satisfactory to those engaged in the building trades. The steel and iron business has recently improved to such extent that some manufacturers have withdrawn from the market for the remainder of the year, having sold all they expect to make during the next three months. A good demand is reported for the first quarter of 1909 and all connected with the steel and iron industry are disposed to take an optimistic view of the future. The railroads are enjoying increased traffic and are put to the severest test to supply sufficient equipment to take care of the freight now offering. The car repair plants are being operated on full time and in some instances the railroad companies are finding it necessary, because of the early indicated need for more cars, to let out some of their repair work to private foundry companies. The lumber people are not yet confronted with any peculiar shortage of cars, but they realize that, with any appreciable increase in the volume of their business just at the time when the movement of cotton is of record proportions, a car shortage of a very serious character would be only a logical development. For this reason they are disposed to urge upon consumers of hardwood lumber the advisability of placing orders now for immediate shipment so that this trouble and the consequent delay may be avoided. The indications are for a smaller cotton crop than a short time ago, the best ideas of the trade being around 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 bales, but the hot weather in the latter part of August and early in September has forced such rapid opening that receipts at interior towns and the ports are close to the record for this time of the year.

The improvement in hardwood lumber is less pronounced than some of the trade anticipated and there are not a few who hold to the belief that the political outlook is a factor in this slowness. There is an element of uncertainty regarding who will be the next president that makes many important consumers of hardwood lumber disposed to remain close to shore, with the result that purchasers are as a rule confined to more pressing needs. There are few orders being booked for forward delivery. Export demand for hardwood lumber is rather quiet at the moment, though the yellow piners say they are enjoying a very satisfactory outlet through foreign trade channels. The best demand in the hardwood line right now is for plain oak in the upper grades of both red and white, in which there is a rather pronounced shortage. There is some movement in common, too, but this is rather quiet as compared with that in the upper grades. Quartered oak is firmer, and there is a fairly active demand for the upper grades and some for common quartered red. The supply of firsts and seconds is not large and some manufacturers are advancing their prices slightly. The demand for ash in all grades continues rather slow, while there is only a moderate call for cypress outside of shops and selects. This lumber, with respect to the distribution of inquiries and demand, is rather the opposite of most other items for sale in this market. There is some demand for red gum in firsts and seconds and a moderate movement is noted in clear saps. The lower grades are rather heavy yet and the demand for these is comparatively quiet except at a price which most manufacturers are unwilling to accept at the moment. The production of upper grades is very light as compared with that of the lower, owing to the disappointing returns in the way of upper grades from the logs now being cut. Cottonwood is increasing in its movement slowly. Most of this, however, is in rather strong hands and there is absence of any decided pressure to sell. A canvass of the situation here reveals the fact that the greatest shortage in production is noted in cottonwood lumber, and those who are holding are taking this course because of this fact and because of their belief that better prices will be available later. The amount of cottonwood timber now being cut is strikingly light. There is some improvement reported in the demand for box shooks and the greater portion of the low-grade stock will be used in the box factories of the larger manufacturers of cottonwood. This leaves a comparatively light supply for the open market and prices show a slightly hardening tendency.

LOUISVILLE

The Louisville market may be described as being conservative and steady. There is a general feeling that business is to improve, though it is admitted that it will hardly be until after the presidential election is out of the way. Prices are being maintained by all dealers, and it is reported by some that the prices for red and white oak have shown a tendency to rise.

Another statement indicating confidence in the market was made by a local dealer who declared that he is sorry he made so many sales of his high-grade lots of lumber during the worst depression, since prices have now become strong again, and he has few lots of high-grade stuff, and much poor stuff, left.

The manufacturers appear to be ordering only what they need for immediate use, and they have apparently exhausted their stocks. They will have to begin buying shortly in large quantities, most dealers believe, and so they are getting their stocks in readiness to take care of all demands. The increase in inquiries is also an indication of a strengthening market, even though many of these inquiries do not result in sales.

Building is improving in Louisville, and this has had a tendency to increase local sales. In fact, Louisville dealers say that their sales of lumber here have been larger than at the same period last year.

The veneering mills are operating with short forces, but the flooring outlook is improved owing to the increase in construction work. Sales of mahogany are slightly better than before. The dimension stock trade has shown some improvement, with inquiries numerous and more orders anticipated.

BRISTOL

The lumber trade is reported slightly better here, with indications that the steady improvement that has characterized the market for the past few weeks will continue through the fall and winter. It is the general opinion that trade will be much better during the coming spring and that next year business will be about restored to its former status.

The best feeling prevails among the lumbermen around here as to the outlook, and the prediction is unanimously made that things will soon be much better. However there is now much more body to trade than the statements of those in the trade would seem to indicate, notwithstanding the apparent dullness.

The railroads are taking advantage of the dullness and putting their rolling stock in better shape. They all expect to face another car shortage next year, though there has not as yet been any signs that the supply of transportation equipment will be short soon.

It is expected that many of the mills will run through the winter, despite the fact that the yards are pretty well stocked now. Shipments are being made right along and the export trade is said to be showing signs of substantial improvement.

ASHLAND

During the past two weeks there has been very little change in the hardwood situation in this market. Oak seems to be holding its own, especially in the higher grades. Some of the large construction and car building companies are placing a number of contracts for plain sawn and bill oak, making the demand a little better. On the other hand, the large furniture and implement factories seem inclined to withhold their large orders for some time, and it looks very much as though they will not place their large orders until probably the fore part of the coming winter. Rough poplar continues to be in good demand, and especially panel stock. Wagon-box boards are in no great demand at this time, as most of the large wagon manufacturers have on a reasonable supply, but as soon as they resume full operations the demand is sure to increase and prices get better. Ash, basswood and other hardwoods are about the same as they have been for the past month, prices remaining the same.

ST. LOUIS

The hardwood situation continues to improve. Because of the strong condition that hardwood is showing, the manufacturers and distributers are not inclined to sell as they did a short time ago. The distributers are thinking more of getting in stock than they are of letting go. They are anxious to get ready for the big business that they anticipate this fall. All are placing orders as fast as they can and several already have large stocks in their yards in expectation of the trade in sight. First and second plain red oak is very scarce, and so is quartered white oak. These two items will be in good demand later and will bring good prices. The higher grades in all classes of hardwoods are scarce, and so are, in fact, the lower grades, but the demand for the latter is not so great. Consumers, while

they are buying liberally, are not buying quite as freely as they should and will later on. The majority of the hardwood dealers believe the bottom prices has been reached and that better prices will prevail from now on.

NEW ORLEANS

Heavy rains over Louisiana recently have interfered to some extent with the logging and the operations of the hardwood mills have necessarily been restricted. The advent of cooler weather will, in all probability, mark the end of this precipitation and the mills will no doubt be running on good time. The export movement is still slow. Several good shipments of oak lumber to Antwerp have been made recently, while staves continue active. Generally, however, the export movement is quiet and indicates a passive condition on the other side.

MILWAUKEE

Milwaukee hardwood dealers are much pleased over the manner in which all manufacturing plants of the city are placing orders. This important phase of the business has been exceptionally dull throughout the season until the past few weeks, when demand from the manufacturers has been decidedly revived. It is generally conceded that, while manufacturing in Milwaukee has not yet returned to the stage which held before the financial crisis, the majority of plants are operating on at least 80 per cent of the normal. This, considering the state of affairs during the early part of the year, is most satisfactory. Producers in general seem to realize, say the manufacturers, that material will never again be lower than at the present time, and the natural result is that machinery and equipment of all kinds is being ordered, causing an increased demand for all hardwood which goes into the manufacture. Sash and door plants of the city are showing more aptitude for placing larger orders also. While it is somewhat early for the influence of the fall building to be felt upon the hardwood market, dealers say that inquiries indicate the fact that building will be extensive and that business in this line will be good. Box factories are calling for plenty of material and prospects are that business in this field will be even better.

All of the woods are moving, and prices, while not materially changed, are showing an upward tendency. Oaks are in the lead and with prices satisfactory. Maple and maple flooring are not showing the improvement expected, although a change for the better is looked for soon. Poplar remains about the same, birch is picking up and stocks here are not especially large. Basswood is showing plenty of life owing to the demand from the box factories.

MINNEAPOLIS

Improved demand from railroad car shops and from the furniture factories is the feature of the hardwood market in the Northwest. The volume of transactions is much better than a month ago, but is still light for the time of year, indicating that most of the large consumers are still of a mind to buy conservatively and not to stock up for winter and spring prospective needs. Business in most cases does not come to dealers. They find it necessary still to go out and canvass the trade to get orders. However, in most cases the results are a great improvement. Prices are firmer than they have been for several months. The demand on oak is steady at $35 and upward for plain oak delivered here, with advances registered in some of the leading dealers. Basswood is also stronger, and birch is enjoying a demand that is gratifying. It is still off in price as compared with last year, but is at least $2 a thousand better than last spring, which promises an advance before another supply becomes available. Other northern hardwoods are scarce, and, while there is little doing, they are being held at stiff prices.

Sash and door factories are buying sparingly, though they are using a fair amount of hard wood, and they should be good customers before winter sets in. Oak for switch ties has been in good demand from the railroads of late. Dealers here are well satisfied with the prospect for business, though the present year will be the lightest on record for most of them.

SAGINAW VALLEY

The conditions governing the hardwood trade are steadily improving. There is a better tone to the trade all around, manufacturers and dealers say. Since the first of the month the industry has been getting upon its feet after the slump of October last. The mills have been running quite steadily and hence there are ample stocks to meet the requirements of the business. The market holds firm with no particular changes in quotations. Beech, maple, ash and basswood appear to have the call. There is also something doing in elm and birch. Dealers are in good form to do an extensive fall and winter business.

SAN FRANCISCO

The general tone of the hardwood market continues to the satisfaction of all parties interested in this line. Stocks are moving in and out right along, and the dealers all report bright prospects for the future. Prices are generally on a lower level and will no doubt so continue for some time, especially when it has been found that these lower figures are conducive to larger business. Competition is keener, but there is no desire on the part of the trade, to cut figures to an unprofitable basis. The softwood market is a little better, and we hear of higher prices in the near future.

The hardwood flooring market is fair and if present prices do not advance the demand will continue on the increase. Architects are realizing the advantage there is in using hardwoods for floors and are specifying them more generally.

The money market is much improved notwithstanding the extremely heavy movement of the California fruit crops. The confidence placed on the future of this city may be gauged by the competition there was last week to purchase the first lot of the municipal bonds (to the amount of $3,250,000), which issue was subscribed many times over.

LIVERPOOL

The revival of trade at this port still continues, and quite a cheery aspect is taken of the conditions prevailing, considering the present time of the year.

Hickory and first growth ash are badly wanted and if shippers have any stocks on hand shipment to this port would bring a handsome realization. Second-growth ash logs are far too plentiful in supply. Some of the principal importers have decided not to increase their present ample stock by buying wood on contract for delivery next year. One firm, however, was induced to buy 30,000 feet at a price which is considered very high. This wood is not so popular—most of the consumers finding it has not the same hard texture of the British grown ash.

Poplar lumber is finding a more ready sale. Ash panels of all grades continue weak in price, and the lower grades are unsalable at any price. Oak boards are better, but the wagon planks are hopelessly overstocked. A good parcel of round oak logs would find a good market. Several good buyers are anxiously waiting an arrival of a few hundred logs. Satin walnut and hazel pine lumber continues weak, mainly owing to the low prices ruling for poplar lumber in all grades. Mahogany sales recently brought a good company of buyers forward and prices were on a higher level as compared with those ruling at sales before. The wood offered was of a high-class texture.

Under date of September 7, Farnworth & Jardine announce that there was a good demand for African mahogany at auction sales the last of August, and considerable quantities changed hands at steady prices. The stock of Honduras wood is light, consisting of a small parcel of prime quality, chiefly of large dimensions. Of Mexican wood no recent arrivals are reported. The stock of Cuban mahogany is moderate, and good sized wood is in demand, but small inferior stock will not sell, even at low rates. There is a fair inquiry for round and square cedar logs in good condition. There have been no recent arrivals of rosewood, and strictly first-class wood of rich, dark color is in demand, at good prices. Moderate shipments of good size satinwood ought to sell well. American walnut is light, and there is good inquiry for prime wood of large dimensions. The stock of planks and boards is very heavy.



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WARREN ROSS LUMBER CO., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTERS OF THE **Finest Cherry and Mahogany** IN THIS COUNTRY

—Correspondence Solicited—

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Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

For one insertion.....20 cents a line
For two insertions.....35 cents a line
For three insertions.....50 cents a line
For four insertions.....60 cents a line

Eight words of ordinary length make one line. Heading counts as two lines.
No display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

EMPLOYEES WANTED

MANAGER WANTED.

A concern in the West would like to get manager who understands general hardwood business, particularly management of saw mill, lumber yard, and marketing cabinet woods. Address "HARDWOOD MILL CO.," Care HARDWOOD RECORD.

LUMBER FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

2,000,000 feet dry gum.
500,000 feet dry 1" white oak No. 2 and No. 3 common.
1,000,000 feet 2" white oak common bridge plank, also timbers.
Write for prices.
BLUFF CITY LUMBER CO.,
Pine Bluff, Ark.

WALNUT AND HARDWOOD LUMBER.

Crating lumber a specialty. Also walnut gun stocks.
E. H. FALL, Port Clinton, O.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

At S8 f. o. b. cars mill Casparia, La., on the L. & N. W. R. R., the following oak lumber, mill run. Purchaser must take all or none:
About 150,000 feet 1" oak boards, cut scant.
50,000 feet 2" oak dimension.
This is mixed oak proposition of white, red, overcup and post oak.
DALTON-WAKEMAN LUMBER CO., LTD.,
Gibsland, La.

HOLLY LOGS.

I offer for sale a small car lot of prime holly logs, 10" and up in diameter, 8' and up in length. Will take best price bid, subject to destination.
WM. R. LIGHTON, Vandervoort, Ark.

PRICES CHEAP.

1 car 4-4" plain Red Oak.
1 car 4-4" White and Black Ash, 9" each.
1 car 4-4" log run Sycamore.
S. D. SMITH, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

LUMBER WANTED

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY, 1235 S. Robey St., Chicago.

OAK WANTED.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
CONTINENTAL LUMBER CO.,
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CLEAR RED AND WHITE OAK.

1¼x11"x20 and 40.
1¼x11"x40.
1¼x11"x18.
1x11 and wider, average 7" wide, 18" long.
1x1x16¾.
Delivered Evansville, Ind. Address "W," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED, SMALL DIMENSION STOCK.

Furniture, Chair, Vehicle and Turning Stocks in all kinds and sizes of Hard and Soft woods. Quote your best prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia. Pa.
PHILADELPHIA FURNITURE & CHAIR DIMENSION CO.,
815 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

OVER 100 DISTINCT BARGAINS.

In hardwood, yellow pine and cypress timber, sawmills, turpentine plants, improved farms and lands for settlement. Also timber and farm loans.
JOHN HARDY PURVIS, Savannah, Ga.

FINE COTTONWOOD STUMPAGE.

1,000,000 ft. On river and R. R., at $2.50 per M. 5000 capacity mill and engine thrown in. Address BOX 77, Bellville, Tex.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

One three-saw Stearns gang edger.
One two-saw trimmer.
One Mitts & Merrill hog.
One 60-h. p. high speed automatic engine. 11"x12".
One Boenning jointer for veneers and thin lumber.
One hand taping machine.
One 56" Capital clipper.
One Prescott steam feed, 8"x30'.
One slab cut-off saw.
One 12-h. p. Hoey hoisting engine, 6½x8 double cylinder and double friction drum.
For prices and particulars write PHILADELPHIA VENEER AND LUMBER COMPANY, Drawer 13, Knoxville, Tenn.

MACHINERY WANTED

LOG LOADER.

Am in the market for first-class log loader in good condition for 56" gauge. Address, for full particulars,
"N," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—CONNECTION WITH MANUFACTURERS

on Forest Products and any Specialties carried by lumber dealers or factories. We want to brokerage, or buy outright.
MILL WORK SPECIALTY CO.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.

Narrow or standard gauge from 7 tons to 70 tons; over 165 locomotives of various types at our shops.
SOUTHERN IRON & EQUIPMENT CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

RAILS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

All inquiries for industrial railway equipment listed before RECORD readers will find ready response.
HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

FACTS FROM PRACTICAL MEN.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is always in the market for articles on any and every feature of the hardwood industry. It wants practical statements of fact from practical men who know how certain things can be done in the best way. Literary quality not essential. Liberal pay for acceptable articles. Address
Editor HARDWOOD RECORD.

COUNTERFEIT CHECKS

are frequent except where our

Two Piece Geometrical Barter Coin

is in use, then imitation isn't possible. Sample if you ask for it.

S. D. CHILDS & CO.
Chicago

We also make Time Checks, Stencils and Log Hammers.



CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
When you have anything to sell, or wish to purchase anything in the way of
HARDWOOD LUMBER
CROSS TIES OR PILING
Norval Osburn, Seaman, Ohio

INFORMATION.

More than

1,250

BUYERS OF OAK

are listed in

HARDWOOD RECORD'S

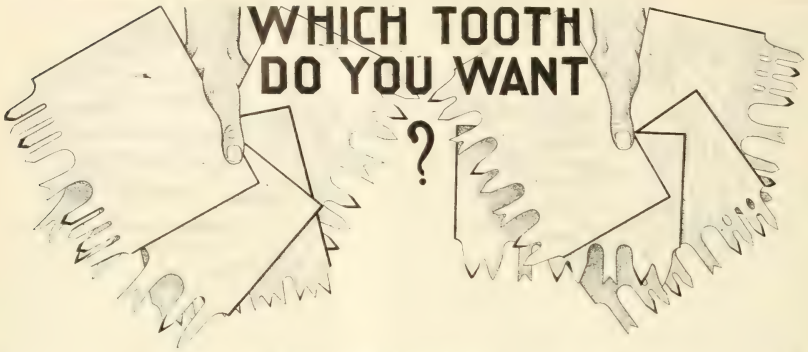
Wholesale

LUMBER CONSUMERS' GUIDE.

More than

15,000

Hardwood Requirements in All.



A Few Styles of Teeth used in

ATKINS SILVER STEEL CROSS-CUT SAWS

We make an endless variety for all sections of the country and all kinds of wood.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL SAW.

Because—They are made of SILVER STEEL and tempered by our own secret Gas Process. Are **hard** and **stiff** (but not brittle). They hold their teeth and edge.

Segment Ground (our own exclusive process). They are thinnest at the center of the back and taper gradually **from tooth edge** which gives them ample clearance with but little set. They cut faster and easier.

Use them this season in comparison with any other Saw. You have always expected to try an Atkins sometime—why not now, when you are so anxious to economize in every way?

For Sale at your Dealers, Jobbers, or if not, write us direct or to our nearest branch listed below.

E. C. ATKINS & COMPANY, Inc.

— The Silver Steel Saw People —

Minneapolis and Chicago.

Home Office and Factory: INDIANAPOLIS.

Branches in all other large cities

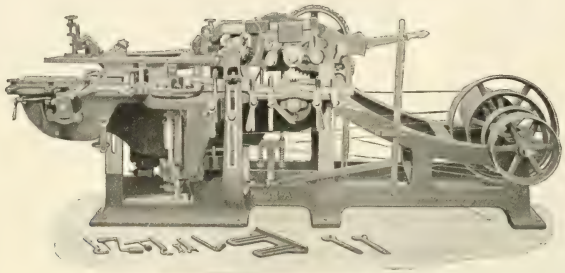
TRY ATKINS MACHINE KNIVES

TRY ATKINS MACHINE KNIVES

SMITH of SMITHVILLE

New Profit Builder

SMITH of SMITHVILLE



No. 133-A. SEVEN INCH, FOUR SIDE HARDWOOD MOULDER

HARDWOOD manufacturers are constantly demanding machine tools of a more sturdy character. Many attempts have been made by machine builders to meet this need, resulting in added complications, with very slight improvements. We have, however, developed a moulding sticker of the 7-inch type that is both sturdy and simple, a machine that contains all of the elements of a very heavy large size moulder, yet it is only a seven-inch machine Write us today for a special circular.

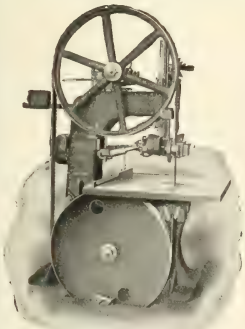
Branches: NEW YORK, CHICAGO and ATLANTA

H. B. Smith Machine Co.
SMITHVILLE, N. J., U. S A.

Branches: NEW YORK, CHICAGO and ATLANTA

Our No. 180 Aut. Band Rip Saw

SHOWN HEREWITH



No. 180 Aut. Band Rip Saw.

is especially adapted for use in factories working in hardwood, such as furniture factories, cabinet shops, etc., because its thin blade (thinner than that of any other machine) saves a good deal of material which other machines waste in sawdust. Hardwoods are expensive and are becoming more so; this accounts for the growing demand for our line of Band Sawing Machinery. No matter what kind of a band saw you may be in need of, we can save you money—not only in the initial price of the machine, perhaps, but certainly in the saving of high priced materials which go into the making of your product.

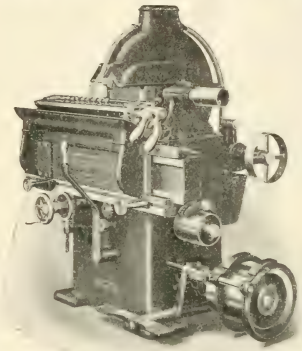
A talk with us along this line, if you are in the market for a band saw, may mean many dollars to your good.

Write for our Descriptive Circular.

414-434 W. FRONT ST.,

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO., Cincinnati, O.

KEEN, STRAIGHT KNIVES,



This Grinder, designated No. 226, was designed with the determination that it should have no superior in accuracy or ease of operation.

Knives that economize in stock and in time and in power, knives that insure the finest finish at the fastest feed, are given these qualities by the

WOODS AUTOMATIC KNIFE GRINDER

First of all it is made entirely automatic, even to the automatic stop that prevents further grinding when the knife has been brought to a proper edge. It's only necessary to place the knife on the bar, make the proper adjustments and set the machine agoing. When its work is done it stops, in the meantime it requires no attention whatever. When properly adjusted it is impossible to overheat the edge and thereby draw it out of true. As a double guarantee water is constantly fed over the work, keeping everything cool.

Durability and continued accuracy are insured by so enclosing the sliding ways on the knife carriage and bed that no dirt or grit can possibly get on these guiding surfaces. This is a patented feature peculiar to these machines.

This machine grinds straight knives of any kind, high speed or common tool steel, small or large, straight or in multiples, up to its limit of capacity. It has a device for duplicating bevels and patent step gauges to insure parallel grinding.

You should see our catalogue—No. 226 New Automatic Knife Grinder." Send for it.

S. A. Woods Machine Co. Boston

Specialists in PLANERS AND MOULDERS

CHICAGO, 811 Railway Exchange NEW ORLEANS
JACKSONVILLE SEATTLE, 617 Lumber Exchange

10-432

VENEER DRYER

"The Proctor System Improved Apron Conveyor"

Objections to Roller Dryer overcome because no clogging can occur.

Objections to old style Apron Dryer overcome because no adjustment is needed.

Objections to "Girt Conveyor" overcome because the veneer is held throughout its surface which prevents the ends buckling as in the "Girt Conveyor" type.

Grain can be fed either way.

The "Girt Conveyor" type may be altered to the Improved Apron type at small cost.

The magnificent air circulation is maintained as in the old Apron Dryer and as in the old Girt Conveyor Dryer.

The Most Economical System in the World

THE PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE MACHINERY CO.

Hancock and Somerset Streets, Philadelphia

Hardwood Record's

strongest circulation is in the region where things are made of wood—WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK and the East. **It's the BEST sales medium for hardwood lumber.**

THE CONSTANTLY INCREASING DEMAND for RUSSEL LOGGING CARS and LOGGING MACHINERY



May be accounted for because they do the most work with

THE LEAST "GRIEF" AND COST

Their users or our catalogues will give you fuller particulars.

RUSSEL WHEEL & FOUNDRY CO. :: Detroit, Mich.

Branch Office: 208 GODCHAUX BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The Raymond Log Loader

Operated by HORSEPOWER, GASOLINE or STEAM

Patented August 23 1904

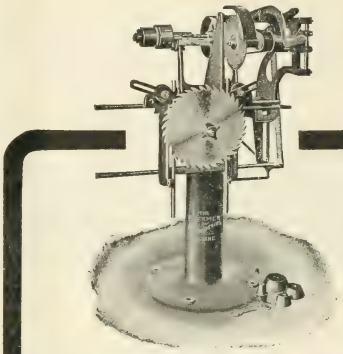


THIS is the first and only practical machine which is a money-saver for loading sleighs, trucks, etc. I place them on approval and with a guarantee to do the work of loading logs for less than half the expense of the old ordinary way. They have given universal satisfaction all over the United States.

By using the Raymond Log Loader and the Phoenix Mfg. Co.'s Patent Stake Pockets, bunches of logs can be picked up and swung into the stakes by inexperienced men in one-third the time that almost a double crew of experienced men can do it in the old way. This is the first rear end swinging crane sleigh loader, in combination with a double pole sleigh, ever invented.

WRITE FOR CATALOG AND PRICES

O. L. Raymond, Marinette, Wis.



THE BEST MACHINE IN THE BUSINESS

"Blackmer Improved No. 2"

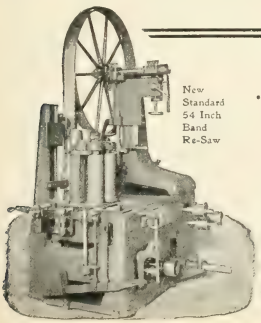
Saw Sharpening Machines

We make numerous other types

Write for Descriptive Circular and Quotations

CROWN IRON WORKS

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



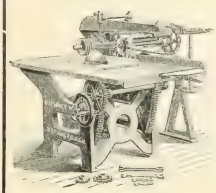
New Standard 54 Inch Band Re-Saw

MERSHON

BAND-RESAW SPECIALISTS

25 MODELS
ADAPTED TO
EVERY REQUIREMENT

Wm. B. Mershon & Co., Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.



No. 3 Power Rip Saw.

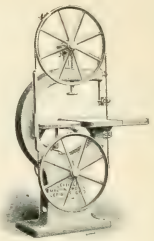
"DEFIANCE"
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

FOR MAKING

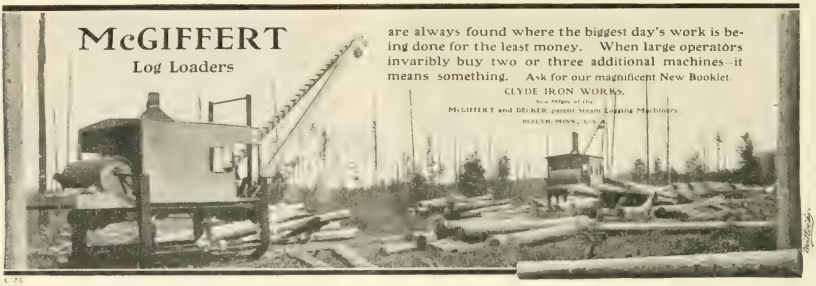
Hubs, Spokes, Wheels, Wagons, Carriages, Rims Shafts, Poles, Neck-Yokes. Single-Trees, Hoops, Handles of all Kinds, Spools, Bobbins, Insulator Pins and Oval Wood Dishes

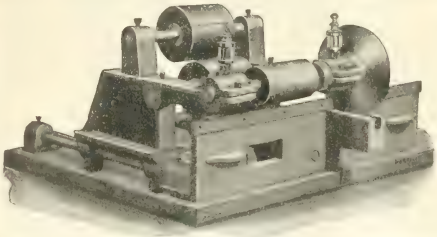
INVENTED AND BUILT BY

The Defiance Machine Works
Defiance, Ohio



28-inch Band Saw.





BUTTING SAW
for
Flooring Factories

For cutting out defects and making square and smooth ends for end-matching machines. Used by the largest producers. Write for particulars and prices.

Manufactured by

Cadillac Machine Co.
CADILLAC, MICH.

The Trimmer that **Does the Most Work with the Least Fatigue to the Operator and Wastes the Least Lumber is the "Tower"**



TOWER one man 2 saw Trimmer.

IT DOES THE MOST WORK WITH THE LEAST FATIGUE TO THE OPERATOR because the chunk that adjusts the saws is attached to one of the trimmer blocks whichever is preferred. Hence it is not necessary to go to the end of the MACHINE to shift the saws, as with all other trimmers. This saves steps and time.

IT WASTES THE LEAST LUMBER because the operator is CLOSE TO THE BOARD, whether long or short, when he sets the saws, and can therefore see INSTANTLY how to trim it to the BEST POSSIBLE ADVANTAGE.

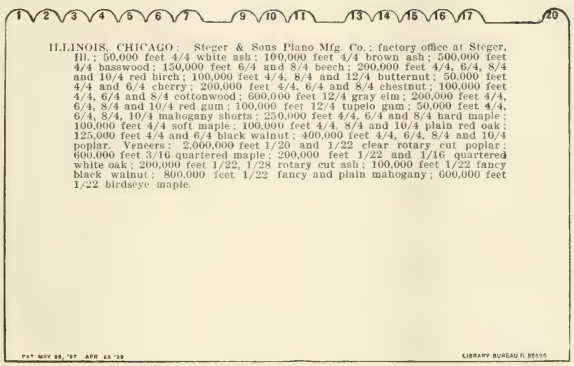
TWO FEEDS, Controlled by **ONE LEVER.**
MADE IN 10 DIFFERENT SIZES.

GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE CO. **Greenville, Michigan**

Manufacturers of the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate and the "TOWER" line of Edgers and Trimmers.

Who Buys Hardwoods?

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW?


1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 13 14 15 16 17 20

ILLINOIS, CHICAGO - Steger & Sons Piano Mfg. Co.; factory office at Steger, Ill.; 50,000 feet 4/4 white ash; 100,000 feet 4/4 brown ash; 200,000 feet 4/4 basswood; 150,000 feet 6/4 and 8/4 beech; 200,000 feet 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 and 10/4 red birch; 100,000 feet 4/4, 8/4 and 12/4 butternut; 50,000 feet 4/4 and 6/4 cherry; 200,000 feet 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 chestnut; 100,000 feet 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 cottonwood; 600,000 feet 12/4 gray elm; 200,000 feet 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 and 10/4 red gum; 100,000 feet 12/4 tupelo gum; 50,000 feet 4/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4 mahogany shorts; 250,000 feet 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 hard maple; 100,000 feet 4/4 soft maple; 100,000 feet 4/4, 8/4 and 10/4 plain red oak; 125,000 feet 4/4 and 6/4 black walnut; 400,000 feet 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 and 10/4 poplar. Veneers: 2,000,000 feet 1/20 and 1/22 clear rotary cut poplar; 600,000 feet 3/16 quartered maple; 200,000 feet 1/22 and 1/16 quartered white oak; 200,000 feet 1/22, 1/28 rotary cut ash; 100,000 feet 1/22 fancy black walnut; 800,000 feet 1/22 fancy and plain mahogany; 600,000 feet 1/22 birdseye maple.

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SPECIMEN INDEX CARD

ILLINOIS

Key

1	Ash	12	Hickory
2	Basswood	13	Mahogany
3	Beech	14	Maple
4	Birch	15	Oak
5	Butternut	16	Walnut
6	Cherry	17	Poplar
7	Chestnut	18	Miscellaneous including Dogwood, Holly, Locust, Persimmon, Sycamore.
8	Cottonwood		
9	Cypress		
10	Elm	19	Dimension stock
11	Gum	20	Veneers and panel stock

SPECIMEN STATE GUIDE CARD

The HARDWOOD RECORD Supplies free of charge to its lumber advertisers a bulletin service showing the annual requirements of lumber, dimension stock, veneers and panels of wholesale consumers of those materials throughout the United States and Canada. Specifically, the items of the bulletins recite:

Name of state and town
Name of concern
Name of buyer
Line manufactured
Kinds, grades and thicknesses of lumber
Kinds and sizes of dimension stock
Kinds and thicknesses of veneers
Kinds, thicknesses and sizes of panels

The paragraphs are cut from the bulletins and pasted on patent cards, the numbered tabs corresponding to the kinds of lumber NOT used are removed, and the cards are filed in alphabetical order by towns between state guide cards. No house not in good commercial repute is listed. The card index thus formed, which requires but about an hour's work by a clerk once a week, forms a complete and quick reference roster of the hardwood requirements of the country, and is an invaluable adjunct to the sales department of every manufacturer and jobber. This service is free to all advertisers, save the cards, the cost of which is nominal. The RECORD system is now used by more than 150 manufacturers and jobbers. Let us put you next to a good thing.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago

Ahnapee Veneer & Seating Co.

We are now in position to supply single ply veneers of native woods, from our Birchwood mill.

Twenty-two years' experience in high-grade built up work assures our familiarity with all its special requirements. We produce stock THAT IS IN SHAPE TO GLUE.

OUR ALGOMA FACTORY, for the past seventeen years, has made a specialty of high-grade glued up work only. We manufacture panels of all sizes, either flat or bent to shape in all woods. Mahogany and Quarter-Sawed Oak a specialty.

We do not make any 2-ply stock or do not use slice cut quartered oak in any of our work. Our quartered oak is all sawed veneer. THE GLUE WE USE IS GUARANTEED HIDE STOCK.

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Factory and Veneer Mill: ALGOMA, WIS. Veneer and Saw Mill: BIRCHWOOD, WIS. Home Office: ALGOMA, WIS.

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If you wish to buy Panels that are **Right and Will Stay Right,** give us a chance to figure with you and submit samples and prices.

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MT. PLEASANT, MICH.

We do not claim to be lower in price, but we do claim our PANELS are cheaper in the long run as they will not come to pieces after they are in the furniture

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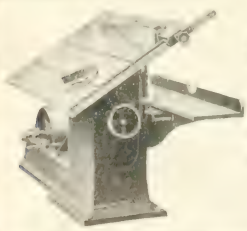
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Owing to our long experience our grade is of the highest quality.

Three and five ply Panels a specialty.

Send us your specifications.

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Panels, Backing, Bottoms

One, Two, Three and Five Ply. Any thickness.
Crossbanding, Core Stock and Veneer Wrapping
We can give you the service you are looking for.

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Have for sale at all times desirable stocks of all kinds of West Virginia Hardwoods.
SPECIALLY: Sound Wormy Chestnut—Common and Better Chestnut—Common and Better Oak and Common Oak.
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200 M ft. 4/4" 1st and 2d Plain Oak.
300 M ft. 4/4" No. 1 Common Plain Oak.
150 M ft. 4/4" No. 2 Common Plain Oak.
100 M ft. 4/4" No. 1 Common, Saps and Selects Poplar (50% S&S)
150 M ft. 4/4" S. W. Chestnut.
50 M ft. 6/4" S. W. Chestnut.
75 M ft. 4, 6/4" Common and Better Chestnut.
6 M ft. 4/4" Log Run Ash.
6 M ft. 6/4" Log Run Ash.
This stock is band sawed, dry, good widths and lengths. Send us your inquiries.

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Manufacturers and Wholesalers
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Oak, Poplar, Chestnut and Basswood Our Specialties. We Solicit Your Inquiries and Orders.
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A Good Supply of Dry Lumber in Stock
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Southern Hardwoods

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We have following Hardwoods in various thicknesses and grades ready for shipment—(cut, 1st Lock 1st)

Ash	750,000 ft.	Pl. White Oak .	300,000 ft.
Qtd. White Oak .	100,000 ft.	" Red Oak . .	600,000 ft.
" Red Oak .	150,000 ft.	Cypress	500,000 ft.

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Wholesale Hardwood Lumber.

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We have in stack ready for shipment:

Cottonwood, 4/4 & 5/4, All Grades.
Gum 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Oak, Plain Red & White, 4/4 to 16/4, All Grades.
Oak, Quartered Red & White, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Sycamore, Plain Sawn, 4/4 to 6/4, Log Run.
Maple, 4/4 & 8/4, Log Run
Tupelo Gum, 4/4, Log Run,
Ash, 4/4 to 16/4, All Grades.
Poplar, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Elm, 4/4 to 12/4, Log Run.
Walnut, 4/4, All Grades.
Cypress, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.

We cater to the factory trade especially.
Write us your wants; we answer all inquiries promptly.
Band Mills: Wilson, Ark.; Armorel, Ark.; Marked Tree Ark

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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

GUM

In thicknesses of 3-8", 1-2" 5-8", 3-4".

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LET US QUOTE YOU

Straight or mixed cars. We are not brokers.

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100 M ft. 4/4 log run M. C. Soft Elm
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100 M ft. 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Gum
120 M ft. 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Sap Gum
200 M ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Sap Gum
150 M ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common Sap Gum
50 M ft. 1x18 to 21" Panel and No. 1 Cottonwood
40 M ft. 1x22 and wider Panel and No. 1 Cottonwood
120 M ft. 1x8 to 12" Box Boards Cottonwood
200 M ft. 1x6 and up, 1st and 2nd Cottonwood
220 M ft. 1x4 and up, No. 1 Common Cottonwood
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400 ft. 4/4 1st and 2nd Hard Map
8000 ft. 4/4 Common Hard Maple
6000 ft. 4/4 Shipping Cull Hard Maple
40000 ft. 4/4 Log Run Soft Maple, mill
50000 ft. 4/4 12 in. and wider, [illegible] and better oak
1000 ft. 4/4 Common oak
8000 ft. 4/4 Shipping Cull Oak.
100000 ft. 4/4 Mill Cull oak
8000 ft. 4/4 Mill Cull Oak 10ft
5000 ft. 4/4 Common Birch
1400 ft. 4/4 Shipping Cull Birch
121000 ft. 4/4 Log Run Birch, Mill Culls run.
1000 ft. 4/4 Mill Run Birch
5000 ft. 4/4 [illegible] Ash, Mill Culls out
10000 ft. 4/4 Shipping Cull Poplar
[illegible] ft. 4/4 Mill Cull Basswood
8000 ft. 4/4 Log Run Basswood
10000 ft. 4/4 [illegible] Cherry
[illegible] ft. 4/4 Common Cherry
[illegible] ft. 4/4 Mill Run Chestnut
10000 ft. 4/4 Mill [illegible] Elm
10000 ft. 4/4 Hard Maple
8000 ft. 4/4 Hardwood Mill Culls
100000 ft. 4/4 Hardwood Mill Culls, Sound Basswood
100 ft. 4/4 Common Maple
8000 ft. 4/4 Shipping Cull Maple
100 ft. 4/4 Shipping Cull Maple

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2 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common and Better White Birch, dry.
2 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
1 Car 6/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
2 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
1 Car 8/4 No. 2 Common and Better Oak, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 2 Common White and Red Oak mixed, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 1 Common White and Red Oak mixed, dry.
5 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.
3 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.
3 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.

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50M 4-4 Maple, L. R. M. C. O.
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50M 8-4 Mill Cull Hardwoods.
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50M 4-6-8 and 12-4 — 1 and 2 Plain Sawed White Oak.
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2 cars 1¼ inch to 2 inch No. 1 Common Plain Oak.
2 cars 1 inch Log Run Beech.
1 car 1¼ inch and 2 inch Log Run Sycamore.

Please write us for delivered prices.

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Capacity: 85,000 feet daily.

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WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

IMPORTANT

We want to move the following QUICK:

200 M 2″ Dry No. 2 and Better Rock Elm
60 M 1″ Dry No. 2 and Better Basswood
12 M 1¼″ Dry (Choice) No. 1 Com. and Better Basswood
75 M 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 No. 2 and Better Birch
100 M 1″ Dry No. 3 Birch

WE HAVE OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST. PLEASE SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

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HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF
DRY BIRCH—ASH—ELM
MAPLE AND BASSWOOD

Write Us a Letter

Rib Lake = Wisconsin

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100 M feet	2	inch	No. 1 Com. and 1s and 2s Rock Elm.
50 M feet	1⅝	inch	No. 1 Com. and 1s and 2s Birch.
100 M feet	1½	inch	No. 1 Com. and 1s and 2s Birch.
50 M feet	1¼	inch	No. 1 Com. and 1s and 2s Birch.
2 cars	1	inch	1s and 2s Red Birch.
3 "	1¼	inch	1s and 2s Red Birch.
2 "	1½	inch	1s and 2s Red Birch.
2 "	2	inch	1s and 2s Red Birch.
1 "	2	inch	No. 1 Com. and 1s and 2s Soft Maple.

We also have a nice stock of 1 inch, 1¼ inch and 1½ inch Elm Crating Stock

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Let us quote you especially on Red Birch
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We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering **Red Birch** in **thicknesses, 1" to 2½" common and better, also Maple, Birch and one quarter sawed**

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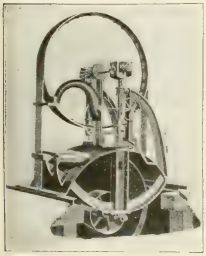
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1 Million ft. of 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in. 1st and 2nd Clear Plain Red Oak, Dry.
500 Thousand ft. of 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in. No. 1 Common " " " "
500 " " " " " " 1st and 2nd Cl'r Qr't'd " " "
500 " " " " " " No. 1 Common " " "
250 " " " " 1st and 2nd Clear Quartered White " "
1 Million " " " No. 3 Com. Plain Red Oak, for crating purposes.
1 " " " " No. 2 and 3 Com. Birch and Maple crating stock.
500 Thousand ft. of 1 in. No. 3 Common Soft Elm crating stock.

We also have all grades of 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in. birch. Write us for prices. Remember E. R. Elliott & Company are the people to buy your crating stock from. We make a specialty of cutting crating to lengths.



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6-Foot BAND MILL

FOR HARDWOOD

Serves You Right

Price Moderate
Capacity 25,000 to 30,000 ft. in 10 hours

Phoenix Mfg. Co.

Eau Claire - Wis

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Northern Hardwoods

Marshfield - Wis.

"ROBBINS"

Rock, Maple and Birch Flooring

Is air and kiln-dried, end matched, bored and steel scraped. Mixed carloads a specialty.

ROBBINS LUMBER COMPANY

RHINELANDER, WIS.

SAWYER GOODMAN CO.

MARINETTE, WIS.

Mixed Cars of Hardwood, Basswood, White Pine and Hemlock, Cedar Shingles and Posts.

We make a specialty of White Pine Beveled Siding and White Pine Finish and Shop and Pattern Lumber

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Eau Claire, Wisconsin

Birch - Rock Elm - Basswood

Your Correspondence and Business Solicited

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Wisconsin Hardwood Lumber

The Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Hard Maple in the State. Full line of Birch, Ash, Rock and Soft Elm, Basswood, etc. Birch and Elm crating cut to size and length.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN

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FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

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MILLS: Ozark, Mich., Spur 461 Soo Line
CARS OR CARGO
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Cadillac, :: Michigan.
Arkansas Yellow Pine,
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Correspondence Solicited Especially on White Maple.

GIBBS, HALL & ALLEN CO.
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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

8/4 No. 2 Common and Better Beech
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Birch
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Basswood
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Soft Elm
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Maple
4/4 1sts and 2nds Maple
4/4 to 8/4 White Maple on grades
Thick Birch and Maple on grades
DRY PROMPT SHIPMENT

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THOMPSON, MICHIGAN
MANUFACTURERS
Michigan Hardwoods
HEMLOCK AND CEDAR PRODUCTS
Selected end-piled White Maple and Red Birch our specialty.
Rail and Water Shipments.

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NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HARDWOODS
Ash, Basswood, Birch, Soft Elm, Rock Elm, Oak, Chestnut, Poplar.
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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
SPECIAL: 800,000 4, 5, 6/4 No. 3 Common, Ash and Elm
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400,000 4, 5, 6, 8/4 Beech
WRITE US FOR PRICES

Sicklesteel Lumber Co.
Wholesale Hardwoods
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Dimension chair and furniture stock. Special dimension bills cut to order. Oak bill stuff and large timbers in Oak furnished promptly.
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LIMITED
HARDWOOD HEMLOCK LUMBER
Saginaw :: :: *Michigan*

The **KNEELAND-BIGELOW COMPANY**
—Mills Always Running—
BAY CITY, MICH.
WE WANT TO MOVE:
No. 2 COMMON AND BETTER **BIRCH**
200,000 ft. 4/4
70,000 " 5/4
No. 2 COMMON AND BETTER **BEECH**
275,000 ft. 5/4
400,000 " 6/4
70,000 " 8/4

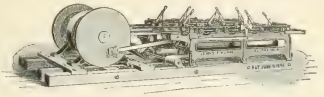
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FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

Kline's Eight-Block Excelsior Machines

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

To Install on Capacity Basis To Operate on Labor and Wood Basis



Many other points that will be valuable and interesting to you will be developed on investigation. Let us point them out to you.

Our catalog shows our complete line for the excelsior mill.

We make Automatic Wood-Working Machines for Variety Turnings, Handle Lathe for Broom, Rake, Hoe, Mop Handles, etc.; also Paper Plug and Fail Handle Lathe. Complete Information.

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Hemlock and Hardwoods

WEIDMAN, MICHIGAN

"Chief Brand" Maple and Beech Flooring

in 3/8, 5/8 and 13-16 and 1 1-16 inch Maple in all standard widths and grades, will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone

WRITE US, WE CAN INTEREST YOU

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

BRIGGS & COOPER CO. LTD.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

OUR SPECIALTIES

ELM	ASH	BIRCH
OAK	BEECH	GUM
MAPLE	POPLAR	BASSWOOD
	COTTONWOOD	

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN **MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE**

SALLING, HANSON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

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I X L POLISHED

ROCK MAPLE FLOORING

Enables us to offer you an excellent and superior product—One which has stood the test 20 years.

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MAPLE FLOORING

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Hardwood Lumber

Yards { Saginaw, W. S., Mich. / Little Rock, Ark.

Office: **Saginaw, W. S., Mich.**

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BAND SAWED LOUISIANA GULF COAST RED CYPRESS

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WE WANT TO MOVE

100,000 feet 5-4 Common and Better Red Oak
100,000 " 6-4 " " " " "
50,000 " 4-4 Sap Poplar.

MILLS AND YARDS IN TENNESSEE



A floor to adore

For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing.

Our Booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it. Write for it now and it is free.

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22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

F. Slimmer & Company

Hardwood Lumber

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65 W. Twenty-second St. CHICAGO

JOHN C. SPRY

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Phone Main 3772 CHICAGO

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The John Gillespie Lumber Co.

Lumber and Seward Streets

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FOR SALE NOW 300 M. Ft. 4-4 Log Run Birch.
100 M. Ft. 6/4 Log Run Basswood.

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oak, Ash, Gum, Cottonwood, Wagon Stock and Other Hardwoods

In the market for round lots of Hardwood and Wagon Stock. Write us before selling.

Fisher Building, CHICAGO

SAVE YOUR MONEY BY USING THE

RED BOOK Published Semi-annually in February and August

It contains a carefully prepared list of the buyers of lumber in car lots, both among the dealers and manufacturers.

The book indicates their financial standing and manner of meeting obligations. Covers the United States, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The trade recognizes this book as the authority on the lines it covers.

A well organized Collection Department is also operated and the same is open to you. Write for terms.

Lumbermen's Credit Association

ESTABLISHED 1875

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The Wm. H. Perry Lumber Co.
HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS
Oak, Chestnut, Poplar, Ash, Hickory, Etc.
ALSO YELLOW PINE AND OAK TIMBERS
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Wants Hardwood and Yellow Pine Stocks to Sell on Commission Basis

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Buys and Sells: Walnut, Oak, Poplar, Chestnut

The Bayou Land & Lumber Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Hardwood Lumber and Timber Lands
Your Correspondence Solicited.

WANTED
POPLAR and GUM
SEND LIST OF DRY STOCK. WILL CONTRACT FOR MILL CUTS.
KENTUCKY LUMBER COMPANY
CINCINNATI, OHIO

DO NOT SEND US ANY ORDERS FOR DRY GOODS
WHAT WE HANDLE IS
DRY HARDWOODS
FOR DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS
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SPECIALISTS IN
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ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR ROUND LOTS OR MILL CUTS
OFFICE AND YARDS SIXTH ST., BELOW HARRIET — CINCINNATI

H. C. CREITH & CO.
Hardwood Lumber
Can quote special prices on
300,000 feet 4-4 Furniture Oak.
100,000 feet 6-4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.
50,000 feet 4-4 Log Run Birch.
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THE POWELL LUMBER CO.
6"x6" up to 24"x24" **TIMBERS** 10' to 70'
OAK, YELLOW PINE, DOUGLAS FIR
A Full Line of Hardwood Lumber
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C. S. BAER
Manufacturer and Dealer in **Hardwood Lumber**
WABASH, INDIANA
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

D'Heur & Swain Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

WANTED:

Inch Dry Plain Red and White Oak; Inch Dry Quartered Red and White Oak; Inch and 1¼-inch Poplar; 1¼-inch, 2-inch and 2½-inch 1s and 2s Dry Hickory.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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LAFAYETTE, IND.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

For choice lots of hardwoods.
Walnut our specialty.
Inspection at Mill Points.

The Walnut Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

WANTED for CASH

1" Qtd. White Oak
4" White Ash
Will contract for mill cuts in Oak or Ash, green or dry

C. C. SHAFER

SOUTH BEND, IND.

Bone Dry Walnut and Cherry

2 cars 1-1 1 and 2 Cherry
1 car " " Black Walnut
1 " 5-4 " "
1 " 6-4 " "
1 " No 1 " "
1 car each 5-4 6-4 and 8-4 No 1 Com., 6" and up wide

C. J. FRANK — LOGANSPORT, IND.

SEPTEMBER STOCK SHEET

J. V. STIMSON, Huntingburg, Ind.

J. V. STIMSON & CO., Owensboro, Ky.

Plain White Oak,	5/8 to 12/4	thick
" Red "	4/4 to 8/4	"
Qtd. White "	3/8 to 8/4	"
" Red "	4/4 to 8/4	"
Red Gum,	4/4 thick, all grades.	

Elm, Hickory, Ash, Cherry, Poplar, Maple and Cottonwood, bone dry. Write us any time.

Three Mills in Indiana

FORT WAYNE INDIANAPOLIS LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

HARDWOOD SPECIALTIES
Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - - - INDIANA



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INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U. S. A.

Tangaro Mahogany. African Mahogany. White Mahogany. Rosewood. Fancy Veneers of all kinds. Also Quartered Oak Veneers. Sawed and Sliced.

Montgomery Hardwood Lumber Co.

Crawfordsville, Ind.

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Indiana Quartered and Plain Oak, also Hickory.

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THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Ash
White and Brown

Basswood

Birch
Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm
Soft and Rock

Gum
Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple
Hard and Soft

Red Oak
Plain and Quarry

White Oak
Plain and Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood
Poplar

FRANK W. VETTER

Dealer in all kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER.

1142 SENECA STREET

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BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

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Our Specialty: QUARTERED WHITE OAK

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HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

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HARDWOODS ONLY

Yard, 1555 SENECA STREET Office, 886 ELLICOTT SQUARE

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT

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Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK

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PASCOLA LUMBER CO.

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOOD LUMBER

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T. SULLIVAN & COMPANY

Specialties: BROWN ASH, BIRCH, PACIFIC COAST FIR AND SPRUCE

50 ARTHUR STREET

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Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

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BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

We want to buy for cash:
Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

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MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
SPECIALTY

Ashland, Kentucky

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN HARDWOOD COMPANY GUIRL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers **OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM AND CYPRESS**

MAIN OFFICE: 720 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Three Band Mills { Memphis, Tenn. / Chancy, Miss. / Stover, Miss.

Our Specialties { Well Manufactured Stock / Good Grades / Prompt Shipments

For Quick Shipments

Send us Your Orders for Mixed, Cars in all Thicknesses

Oak. Ash. Cottonwood. Gum. Cypress.
Cottonwood and Gum Bevel Siding.
Car Timber and Bridge Planking

Three States Lumber Co.

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YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED POPLAR LUMBER

ALL GRADES
DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath & Squares
SPECIALTY, WIDE STOCK

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LUMBER CO.

Hardwood Record

Thirteenth Year. Semi-monthly. CHICAGO, OCTOBER 10, 1908. Subscription $2. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

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HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER CO.

We observe all these points in marketing our Product



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DREXEL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"The Best Lumber"

CHERRY RIVER BOOM & LUMBER CO.

SCRANTON, PA.

West Virginia Hardwoods

G. A. MITCHELL, President. W. H. GRATWICK, Vice-President. GUY WHITE, Treasurer. R. H. McKELVEY, Secretary.

LUMBER INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Assets December 31, 1907 - - $493,567.96 Surplus to Policy Holders - - $311,034.96

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A Suggestion for October

ONE THING

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ANOTHER THING

This stock for the most part was picked up at bargain prices during the year just passed, but, we are now at a point where at least a part of it must be sold. If you are looking for something "soft" now is the time to buy for this stock MUST BE MOVED and we will name prices that WILL TURN THE TRICK. Let us quote you some of the prices.

G. W. Jones Lumber Co.

Appleton, Wis.

offer

The following in dry stock:

BLACK ASH
250,000 ft. 1 in. Log Run
20,000 " 2 " "

WHITE BASSWOOD (Piano key stock)
300,000 ft. 1¼ in. No. 1 C and B

BASSWOOD
500,000 ft. 1 " No. 2 and No. 3 C

BIRCH
350,000 ft. 1 " No. 1 Common
75,000 " 1¼ " " "
50,000 " 1½ " " "
50,000 " 2 " " "

SOFT ELM
75,000 ft. 1½ " Log Run

We are in position to name attractive prices on hardwood crating, Rock Elm and Oak Bridge Plank, and Oak car stock.

W. D. YOUNG & CO.

MANUFACTURERS

FINEST MAPLE FLOORING

KILN DRIED, HOLLOW BACKED
MATCHED OR JOINTED
POLISHED AND BUNDLED

Hard Maple, Beech and Birch Lumber
1 TO 6 INCHES THICK WRITE FOR PRICES
BAY CITY :: MICHIGAN

CADILLAC

CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK

SOFT GRAY ELM

Oldtime users of White Pine will remember the superior character of the Cork Pine lumber produced at Cadillac. Our Soft Gray Elm is equally superior to ordinary soft elm. Buyers who discriminate in favor of something better than the ordinary will be interested. We have dry—

4 cars 10/4 Firsts and Seconds
4 cars 12/4 Firsts and Seconds

Wide, choice stock, our own product, seasoned right. Send for our complete dry list.

COBBS & MITCHELL
(INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

W. W. CUMMER, President — W. L. SAUNDERS, Vice-President — F. A. DIGGINS, Sec'y & Treas.

CUMMER-DIGGINS CO.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

Manufacturers of

"CUMMER" BRAND
MAPLE and BEECH
FLOORING

Also have a few car loads of dry Northern Michigan

GRAY ELM

130 M-ft. 4-4 No. 2 Com. and Bet.
19 " 5-4 " " "
18 " 6-4 " " "
91 " 4-4 No. 3 Common

WRITE US ABOUT IT

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14/4, 16/4
GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
BASSWOOD—4/4
BIRCH—5/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

We Offer For Sale

3 cars 4-4 Soft Elm, No. 2 Com. and Better. Dry.
1 car 6-4 Beech, No. 3 Com. Dry.
7,000 ft. 4-4 Birds Eye Maple, guaranteed 75% 1sts and 2nds.
5 cars 4-4 x 6-inch Maple, No. 3.

MITCHELLS
MAKE
MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

ROCK HARD MITCHELL MAPLE FLOORING

Our current Dry Stock List includes ASH, BASSWOOD, BIRCH, SOFT GRAY ELM and HARD MAPLE, all our own manufacture. This list shows the thickness, quality and quantity of each item. SHALL WE SEND IT TO YOU?

Mitchell Brothers Company

CADILLAC, MICH.

BREON LUMBER CO.

Williamsport, Pa.

Manufacturers of

HARDWOODS

WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE, CYPRESS AND POPLAR

List of Lumber on Hand at Ulmers, S. C.

Cypress	4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4	306,500 feet.
Red Gum	4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4	428,000 "
Tupelo Gum	4/4, 6/4, 8/4	142,000 "
Poplar	4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4	261,000 "

Quartered Oak Flooring

Manufactured for

HIGHEST CLASS of trade only.
Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring.
The name ***DWIGHT*** on flooring is a guarantee of its excellence.
DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the only suitable thin flooring to lay. Write for Sample.

DWIGHT LUMBER COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

W. M. RITTER LUMBER COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Let us Quote you on the Dry Stock shown below:

POPLAR—No. 1 Common 4-4 — 8-4	300,000 ft.	PLAIN RED OAK—No. 1 Common 4-4 — 8-4	100,000 ft.
No. 2 and 3 Common, 4-4 — 8-4	450,000 ft.	No. 2 Common 4-4 — 8-4	200,000 ft.
BEVEL SIDING—All Widths	Plenty		
CHESTNUT—No. 1 Common 4-4 — 8-4	250,000 ft.	ASH—All Grades and Thicknesses	180,000 ft.
Sound Wormy 4-4 — 8-4	200,000 ft.		
PLAIN WHITE OAK—No. 1 Common 4-4 — 8-4	200,000 ft.	HEMLOCK Bill and Boards	450,000 ft.
No. 2 Common 4-4 — 8-4	300,000 ft.		
No. 3 Common 4-4 — 8-4	150,000 ft.	YELLOW CYPRESS—Fine—All Grades	300,000 ft.

THE CROSBY & BECKLEY CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Oak, Poplar, Ash, Maple
Chestnut, Gum, Bass

ASSOCIATE COMPANIES:
The Holly Lumber Co., Pickens, W. Va.
The Douglass & Walkley Co., Drew, Miss.

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Evansville, Ind.

Head Office: NEW HAVEN, CONN. Western Office: COLUMBUS, OHIO

PAEPCKE-LEICHT LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTONWOOD

GUM AND OTHER HARDWOODS

Large stocks of well seasoned Lumber always carried at our yards and mills.

General Offices: 140 W. Chicago Ave., CHICAGO. Mills: Cairo, Ill., Marked Tree, Ark., Greenville, Miss., Arkansas City, Ark., Blytheville, Ark.

General Electric Company



Swing Cross Cut Saw driven with General Electric Induction Motor

Individual Drive

GIVES A MOTOR FOR EVERY MACHINE

It Allows Each Machine to Run Independent of Every Other Machine. It Guarantees Convenience. It Insures Reliability.

No power is easier to apply than electricity. No method of application is easier than with General Electric Motors and Controllers.

1703

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ESTABLISHED SINCE 1880

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WE OFFER TRACTS OF VIRGIN TIMBER IN LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA, ALABAMA AND ALSO ON

PACIFIC COAST

We employ a **larger** force of **expert** timber cruisers than any other firm in the world. We have furnished **banks** and **trust** companies with reports on timber tracts upon which **millions of dollars** of timber certificates or **bonds** have been issued. We furnish **detailed** estimates which enables the buyer **to verify** our reports at **very little expense** and without loss of **valuable time.** Correspondence with bona fide investors solicited.

JAMES D. LACEY & CO.

JAMES D. LACEY, WOOD BEAL, VICTOR THRANE.

608 Hennen Bldg., NEW ORLEANS
1200 Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO

LARGEST TIMBER DEALERS IN THE WORLD

507 Lumber Exchange, SEATTLE
829 Chamber of Com., PORTLAND

Anderson-Tully Co., Memphis, Tenn.

STOCK-LIST OCTOBER 10, 1908

ASH.

11,000 feet 1 inch 1sts and 2nds.
15,400 " 3 " " " "
3,400 " 4 " " " "
20,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
9,000 " 2 " " 1 "
7,000 " 1 " " 2 "
30,000 " 1 " " 3 "

COTTONWOOD.

56,000 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds, 8 in. and up.
85,000 " 1 " " " " 8 to 12 in.
22,000 " 1 " " " " 12 inch.
90,000 " 1 " " " " 13 in. and up.
45,000 " 1 " " " " 18 in. and up.
39,000 " 1¼ " " " " 8 to 12 in.
65,000 " 1½ " " " " 12 inch.
72,000 " 1½ " " " " 13 in. and up.
40,000 " 1 " " " " 8 in. and up.
81,000 " 1 " Wagon Box Boards 8 to 12 in.
79,000 " 1 " " " " 13 to 17 in.
85,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
65,000 " 1¼ " " 1 "
48,000 " 1 " " 1 "
80,000 " 1 " " 2 "
75,000 " 1½ " " 2 "
83,000 " 1½ " " 2 "

CYPRESS

31,500 feet 4/4 inch 1sts and 2nds.
22,000 " 4/4 " Select.
27,000 " 4/4 " No. 1 Shop.
30,000 " 8/4 " Log Run.
11,500 " 1 " Strips, 1 face clear & better
6,600 " 1 " " No. 1 Common.

ELM.

10,500 feet 8/4 in. Log Run.

MAPLE.

12,700 feet 1¼ inch Log-run.
61,000 " 2 " " "

RED GUM.

32,600 feet ¾ inch 1sts and 2nds.
44,700 " ½ " " " "
59,000 " ¾ " " " "
17,000 " ½ " " " "
69,000 " 1 " " " "
12,600 " 1¼ " " " "
15,200 " 1½ " " " "
22,000 " 2 " " " "
76,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common.
24,600 " 2 " " 1 "
9,300 " 1 " Strips, 1 face clear and better

SAP GUM.

32,000 feet ¾ in. 1sts and 2nds 6 in. and up.
28,000 feet ½ " " " " 6 " " "
16,400 " ¾ " " " " 6 " " "
20,000 " ¾ " " " " 15 " " "
37,000 " ½ " " " " 6 " " "
25,000 " ¾ " " " " 16 in. to 20 in.
76,000 " ½ " " " " 6 in. to 12 in.
37,000 " 1 " " " " 8 in. to 12 in.
48,000 " 1 " " " " 13 in. to 15 in.
41,000 " 1 " " " " 22 inches and up.
39,000 " 1¼ " " " " 6 " " "
57,000 " 1½ " " " " 6 " " "
45,000 " 2 " " " " 6 " " "
16,600 feet ¾ inch No. 1 Common
44,000 " 1 " " "
14,600 " 1¼ " " "
38,000 " 1½ " " "
11,360 " 2 " " "
72,000 " 1 " No. 2 "
63,000 " Strips 1 face clear and better
90,000 " 1 inch Wagon Box Boards 13 to 20 inch

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

24,000 feet 1 inch 1sts and 2nds
17,000 " 1 " No. 1 Common

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

52,000 feet ¾ inch 1sts and 2nds
46,000 " ¾ " " "
27,000 " ¾ " " "
86,000 " 1 " " "
9,900 " 1¼ " " "
34,900 " 2 " " "
86,000 " ¾ " No. 1 Common
26,000 " ½ " " "
75,000 " 1 " " "
11,300 " 1¼ " " "
17,000 " 1½ " " "
25,000 " 2 " " "

QUARTERED RED OAK.

9,760 feet 1 inch No. 1 Common

PLAIN RED OAK.

32,000 feet ¾ inch 1sts and 2nds
67,000 " ¾ " " "
26,000 " ¾ " " "
40,000 " ½ " " "
100,000 " 1 " " "
67,000 " 1¼ " " "
18,000 " 1½ " " "
27,000 " 2 " " "
7,000 " 3 " " "
43,000 " ¾ " No. 1 Common
44,000 " ½ " " "
7,000 " ¾ " " "
86,000 " 4/4 " " "
26,000 " 5/4 " " "
29,000 " 6/4 " " "
36,000 " 8/4 " " "
13,000 " 3/4 " Coffin Boards 12" and up.
28,000 " 1 " " "
25,000 " 1 " 1sts and 2nds Wormy.
29,000 " 1 " No. 2 Common.
31,000 " 1 " " 3 "

SYCAMORE.

17,300 feet 1sts and 2nds.

TELL US WHAT YOU CAN USE OF THE ABOVE LIST; WE WILL DO THE REST

D. G. COURTNEY

MANUFACTURER OF

Car and Railroad Timbers

Yellow Poplar Oak, Chestnut & Basswood

Oak Cooperage

CHARLESTON, - - - WEST VIRGINIA

Modern mills and perfect manufacture.

We make a specialty of getting out high grade Soft West Virginia Panel Poplar and are in position to ship either straight or mixed cars of lumber. We also get out a Sound Wormy grade of Chestnut, suitable for veneer purposes. We will load cars to suit the requirements of our customers. We seek the trade of wood-working factories who want a dependable lumber supply and fair treatment.

Write us for prices on Chestnut, all grades.

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INCORPORATED

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Sawmill Veneer Mill
Dimension Mill
Dry Kilns
Distributing Yards

Exploiter and Importer of Mahogany and Cedar Logs

MANUFACTURER

Mahogany Lumber and Veneers

BRANCHES:
Grand Rapids, Michigan
Chicago, Illinois
Belize, British Honduras
San Pedro Sula, Honduras
Axim, Gold Coast, Africa

WE WANT TO MOVE

150M ft. 4-4—No. 2 Common Plain Red Oak
50M ft. 4-4—No. 2 Common Plain White Oak
75M ft. 12-4—Red and White Oak Bridge Plank
50M ft. 4-4—No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak
50M ft. 4-4—No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
50M ft. 8-4—No. 1 Common Plain White Oak
200M ft. 8-4—No. 1 Common quartered White Oak
25M ft. 12-4—No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
100M ft. 4-4—Cull Poplar
10M ft. 4-4—1st and 2nd Sap Gum
100M ft. 4-4—No. 1 Common Sap Gum
50M ft. 4-4—No. 1 Common Red Gum

LOW PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Oak thoroughly dry. Kentucky and Tennessee stock. Gum is Arkansas product and largely 6' long. We carry a complete assortment of dry Hardwoods and Flooring and can supply straight or mixed cars. Can kiln-dry or work as desired. Write for our latest stock list.

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29th AND CHESTNUT STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

"KY. STAR BRAND"

HARDWOOD FLOORING

SANITARY AND CLEAN

We Have For Immediate Shipment

1 car 13/16 x 2¼" face, Clear Plain White Oak Flooring.
1 car 13/16 x 2¼" face, Select Plain White Oak Flooring

Kentucky Hardwood Flooring Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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(HIGHLAND PARK) LOUISVILLE

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Wood Mosaic Flooring and Lumber Company

FOR SALE FOLLOWING MISCELLANEOUS STOCK:

10 cars 4-4 in. Poplar Box Boards, 13 to 17 in.
4 cars 4-4 in. Poplar Box Boards, 7 to 12 in.
1 car 5-4 in. Poplar Box Boards, 13 to 17 in.
10 cars 4-4 in. Log Run Quartered Poplar.
20 cars 4-4 in. No. 2 Common Poplar.
6 cars 5-4 in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
6 cars 6-4 in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
3 cars 4-4 in. No. 1 Common Ash.
3 cars 8-4 in. 1s and 2s Ash.
3 cars 5-4 in. Common and Better Hickory.
8 cars 8-4 in. Log Run Hickory.
10 cars 4-4 in. No. 1 Common Plain White Oak.
10 cars 4-4 in. No. 2 Common Plain White and Red Oak.
10 cars 4-4 in. No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak.

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LOUISVILLE

DISTRIBUTING CENTER FOR FAMOUS KENTUCKY HARDWOODS.

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E. B. Norman & Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Band Mill Manufacturers of

Yellow Poplar and White Oak

We have Planers and Re-saws.
Can furnish mixed cars of stock exactly as wanted in

Poplar and Oak

Special For Sale

100,000 ft. 4-4 Common and Better Basswood.
10 Cars 4-4 1's and 2's Poplar.
1 Car 5-4 1's and 2's Poplar, 18" and up.
1 Car 12-4 1's and 2's Poplar.
20 Cars 4-4 No. 1 Common Poplar.
4 Cars 1" 1's and 2's Plain Oak.
9 Cars 1" Common Plain Oak.

Phones: --Cumberland, Main 178.—Home, 7107.

Shelby and Fulton Streets

LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company

Louisville, Kentucky

Stock Piled at Louisville, Kentucky

Poplar.

20,000 ft.	4/4	in.	1 & 2 18 & up
12,000	5/4	"	"
6,000	6/4	"	"
5,000	8/4	"	"
102,000	1	"	"
22,000	1½	"	"
31,000	1¾	"	"
27,000	2	"	"
42,000	3	"	"
4,000	4	"	"
120,000	1	"	No. 1 Common
28,000	1¼	"	No. 1 "
20,000	1½	"	No. 1 "
53,000	2	"	No. 1 "
48,000	1	"	Select & Sap
21,000	1¼	"	"
14,000	1½	"	"
20,000	2	"	"
50,000	1	"	No. 2 Common
29,000	1¼	"	No. 2 "
25,000	1½	"	No. 2 "
25,000	2	"	No. 2 "

Plain White Oak.

95,000	ft. 1	in.	1 & 2
118,000	" 1¼	"	"
152,000	" 1½	"	"
142,000	" 2	"	"
28,000	" 2½	"	"
26,000	" 3	"	"
127,000	" 1	"	No. 1 Common
160,000	" 1¼	"	No. 1 "
80,000	ft. 1½	in.	No. 1 Common
150,000	" 2	"	No. 1 "
42,000	" 3	"	No. 1 "

Quartered White Oak.

150,000	ft. 1	in.	1 & 2
18,000	" 1¼	"	"
45,000	" 1½	"	"
8,000	" 2	"	"
148,000	" 1	"	No. 1 Common
30,000	" 1¼	"	No. 1 "
40,000	" 1½	"	No. 1 "
22,000	" 2	"	No. 1 "

Plain Red Oak.

155,000	ft. 1	in.	1 & 2
150,000	" 1¼	"	"
192,000	" 1½	"	"
57,000	" 2	"	"
18,000	" 2½	"	"
16,000	" 3	"	"
310,000	" 4	"	Common & Better
135,000	" 1	"	No. 1 Common
84,000	" 1¼	"	No. 1 "
44,000	" 1½	"	No. 1 "
47,000	" 2	"	No. 1 "
18,000	" 2½	"	No. 1 "
12,500	" 3	"	No. 1 "

Quartered Red Oak.

9,000	ft. 1	in.	1 & 2
2,000	" each	1¼, 1½ & 2	in. Com. & Better
15,000	" 1	in.	No. 1 Common

Chestnut.

30,000	ft. 1	in.	1 & 2
40,000	" 1¼	"	"
30,000	" 1½	"	"
85,000	" 1	"	Common
30,000	" 1¼	"	"
30,000	" 1½	"	"
30,000	" 1	"	Sound Worms.
18,000	" 1¼	"	Cull
30,000	" 1½	"	"

Hickory.

1 car 1 in. Common & Better
2 cars 1½ " "

Ash.

20,000	ft. 1	in.	1 & 2
5,000	" 1¼	"	"
14,000	" 1½	"	"
14,000	" 2	"	"
20,000	" 2½	"	"
20,000	" 3	"	"
10,000	" 4	"	"
65,000	" 1	"	No. 1 Common
32,000	" 1¼	"	No. 1 "
28,000	" 1½	"	No. 1 "
14,000	" 2	"	No. 1 "
150,000	" 1	"	No. 2 "
19,000	" 1¼	"	No. 2 "
20,000	" 1½	"	No. 2 "

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MATCHLESS HARDWOOD FLOORING, VENEERS AND PANELS.

Edward L. Davis Lumber Co.

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The Louisville Veneer Mills

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PANEL STOCK

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(INCORPORATED)

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50,000 feet 4/4 to 16/4 White Ash.
100,000 " 4/4 log run Chestnut.
50,000 " 6/4 " " Beech.
15,000 " 4/4 " " Cherry.
500,000 " 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 Plain Red and White Oak.
200,000 " 4/4 Quarter-Sawed White Oak.
100,000 " 5/4 " " Red Oak.
10 ,000 " 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 Poplar.
50,000 " 4/4 log run Black Walnut.

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5/4" 6/4" 8/4" 12/4" and 16/4"
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13-16x1½" Clear Maple Flooring.

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is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery from carefully-selected stock and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular its name "IDEAL."

Rough or Finished Lumber—All Kinds

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Our brand "Michigan" is a guaranty of quality. Perfect mill work and excellent grades distinguish our Flooring and our prices are reasonable.

WARD BROS., Big Rapids, Mich.

Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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Second Annual Meeting Handle Manufacturers' Association of America.

The second annual meeting of this association will be held at Hotel Gayoso, Memphis, Tenn., at 10:30 a. m., on Wednesday, November 11, 1908.

Lunch will be served at 1 p. m.

All handle manufacturers, whether members of the association or not, are invited.

T. R. CLENDINEN, President. HENRY H. GIBSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

General Market Conditions.

The country over a moderate improvement is noted, but buying is still being done on a very conservative basis. The only line that shows any marked increase of purchases during the last fortnight is the railroad trade. Railroads generally are buying to a considerable extent. What improvements are noted are distinctly in the Middle West. The trade in the East is still dragging.

There has been a good deal said during the season of the retrenchment of output in hardwood operations. Undeniably there has been a retrenchment in the North, but to no such extent as in the South. It is doubtful if there is a falling off of output over last year of over twenty per cent, while in the south-country it is doubtful if there is over fifty per cent of the normal production. In the North it is true that one-inch maple is in short supply, and a good many flooring factories which have deferred purchases are hustling to secure enough stock to carry them through to next spring. On the contrary, in the South it is equally true that there will be a manifest shortage in oak, ash, poplar and chestnut.

The hardwood flooring factories are from fairly busy to busy. In some instances two and one-quarter-inch face clear maple, and the same dimensions and grade in oak flooring, are oversold to a considerable extent. One important northern flooring factory is a million feet behind its orders on high-grade stock. This situation in the flooring industry is accounted for by the September building reports, which show a gain over a year ago in the chief cities of the country of seven per cent. Nearly every building now constructed employs hardwood flooring of some type.

Furniture people are buying only moderately, as their trade still fails to reach standard dimensions.

The foreign woods trade is only fair, but with comparatively short stocks as much profit should be made out of the holdings as was realized last year.

The handle trade is showing a little improvement, with good prospects for increased demand a little later.

There is quite an improvement in the veneer industry, but still plants are not yet fully employed. Prices are being very well maintained.

The Great Waterways Convention.

Chicago has been busy during the last few days over the third great convention of the Lakes to the Gulf Waterways Association. Meetings have been held in the Auditorium and have been largely attended. More than 3,000 delegates, representing forty-four states, composed the gathering, which, with its flags and delegation standards, bore a physical resemblance to a national political convention. The meeting opened on October 7, and after the introductory speeches and the appointment of committees on organization, the convention adjourned for the day, and the delegates spent the afternoon at the Drainage canal, the part of the lake to the gulf waterway which Illinois is asked to supply for the ship canal. The delegates were carried on four special Santa Fe trains as guests of the Association of Commerce.

The star speaker of the first day's session, and probably of the entire meeting, was Hon. Wm. H. Taft, republican presidential nominee, who as a practical builder of waterways like the Panama canal gave great force to the proceedings. The chief points made in the elaborate address on the subject of internal waterways by Mr. Taft were:

> Transportation is the question of the hour. We must have regard to our waterways.
>
> Internal commerce has increased 118 per cent, while railroad facilities have increased only 20 per cent.
>
> The waterway being open and free for all, the danger of monopoly is much reduced and its carrying capacity, unlike that of the railroad, is unlimited.
>
> Achievement of these great ends cannot be worked out without a radical departure from the course of procedure heretofore employed. * * * A policy which breaks delay is wasteful, if nothing worse.
>
> We have the problem of making our forests outlast this generation, our iron outlast this century and our coal the next.
>
> The ordinary effect of waterway improvement will be a reduction in the mechanical ratio of the consumption of iron and of coal. It will reduce the demand of timber for ties.
>
> Experts estimate that the water power produced in the United States would suffice to drive every manufactory and propel every railway train.
>
> My own judgment is that every great improvement, like that of the lakes to the gulf, should be treated as one great enterprise, just as the Panama canal

Philadelphia Hardwood Conference.

A conference of minor association and exchange interests on the subject of the consideration of inspection rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association was held at Philadelphia on September 24. A part of the gathering of delegates present unmistakably had a right in a conference of that sort, but the opinion of quite a portion should certainly have no weight in hardwood inspection matters, from the fact that they had no interest in hardwood inspection affairs.

The proceedings of the meeting as supplied by one of its officers is printed in this issue of the RECORD, but from a perusal of it nothing can be deduced save that a part of those present were not satisfied with the current rules of hardwood inspection and a committee was therefore appointed to report at a future meeting to determine in what particular the rules were not pleasing.

The attitude of this conference may very forcibly be epitomized by the old English distitch:

I do not like you, Dr. Fell,
The reason why I cannot tell,
But this I know, and that full well,
I do not like you, Dr. Fell.

Lumber Fire Loss Increase.

Lumber fire losses, especially in the West, continue increasingly heavy, largely because of the long drought. Happily this period is at an end and copious rains have fallen all over the Northwest and a large portion of the South during the last few days. The losses from fire have not only been the moderate ones in the woods but have involved sawmills, lumber yards and various woodworking factories.

The big feature of this recrudescence of fires just now is that they have occurred promptly after the promulgation of the new schedule by the Western Union, materially reducing rates on this class of hazard, based somewhat on previous experience, and largely on account of the strong competition forced upon them by the lumber insurance companies.

Critics of the change allege that the past five years have been unusually wet, or normal seasons, upon which it would be unfair to base a general average which would be offset by the past year of drought. It is to be hoped that the fire loss in lumber risks is only temporary, and that the good work so largely attributable to the lumber fire insurance companies will not be lost to insurers, and that the recent losses will not affect the splendid record made during the past few years by such concerns as the Lumber Underwriters of Kansas City and the well-known New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Mansfield companies. These lumber insurance companies have certainly made an immense saving for the lumber trade, and the very fact that rates have been forced lower with the old line companies during such times as have recently prevailed is a mighty good reason for the average lumberman to give the lumber companies as liberal a share of his business as they will accept.

Forest Census.

The National Conservation Commission has caused the first comprehensive attempt at a census of the standing timber in the United States ever undertaken. The forest service has for several years been eager to take such a census, and the bureau of the census has expressed its willingness to coöperate, but funds have never been available. The conservation commission, however, needs the information to help complete its inventory of the country's natural resources, which it will include in its report to the president, and since that report is to be submitted on the first of next year, it needs the information at once. In consequence, the work on the census has been started with a rush and is now under full headway.

It may be a slight exaggeration to speak of a census of timber, for of course it is impossible to count the individual trees in the forests; even the most ambitious plans of the forest service and the bureau of the census did not contemplate that. But a trained man can with great accuracy "cruise" a tract of forest and estimate the number of board feet it contains. Large portions of the forests of the country, including practically all the national forests, have been estimated at various times, but these figures have never been brought together and no organized effort has ever been made to gather them into one total, nor to supply the deficiencies where hitherto no estimates have been made.

As a result, the guesses as to the amount of standing timber in the United States range all the way from 822,682 million to 2,000 billion board feet—a difference of more than a trillion feet in the estimates of the best qualified authorities in the country.

In the opinion of the forest service, the most carefully prepared estimates yet made are those by Henry Gannett, published by the twelfth census in 1900. These placed the total stumpage at 1,390 billion board feet. Mr. Gannett, it so happens, has been chosen by the president to compile all the information gathered for the commission, and with his previous acquaintance with the subject of forestry, he is at work now enlarging the knowledge of forest areas at present available.

The importance of this census lies largely in the fact that it will give an accurate basis for computing how long our timber supplies will last. Through the coöperation of the forest service and the census bureau the country's annual consumption of wood is known with tolerable accuracy, although even here there are some discrepancies, because a large amount of wood is used for posts, fuel and domestic purposes for which no satisfactory data have yet been collected. But the consensus of opinion among those equipped to judge is that the present annual consumption is about 100 billion board feet, or something more than that. One leading authority has placed it as high as 150 billion board feet.

Assuming a stumpage of 1,400 billion feet, an annual use of 100 billion feet, and neglecting growth in the calculation, the exhaustion of our timber supply is indicated in 14 years. Assuming the same use and stand, with an annual growth of 40 billion feet, we have a supply for 23 years. Assuming an annual use of 150 billion feet, the first supposition becomes 9 years, and the second 13 years. Assuming a stand of 2,000 billion feet, a use of 100 billion feet, and neglecting growth, we have 20 years' supply. Assuming the same conditions, with an annual growth of 40 billion feet, we have 33 years' supply. With an annual use of 150 billion feet, these estimates become, respectively, 13 and 18 years.

It is apparent from these computations why the national conservation commission considers the census of timber so essential to the preparation of its inventory.

The chief difference between the methods now being employed by the conservation commission and those the bureau of the census would use are, that while the bureau would send out enumerators to make personal visits to all parts of the country, the commission is aiming at the same results through a tremendous amount of correspondence. For instance, 3,100 letters have gone out to county clerks asking for statements of forest areas in their counties. Seven thousand lumbermen and timberland owners have been asked to supply similar information. In all nearly 150,000 letters have been sent. These letters also ask for a wide variety of information beside the area and capacity of forests. They touch upon all phases not only of the lumbering and milling industries, but of all others which are even indirectly dependent upon the use of wood. The purpose of the commission is not merely to learn how much wood is growing now, but how long it may be expected to last and how the supply may be prolonged by economy.

All government departments and bureaus which have any information about forests, as well as many large corporations, such as land grant railroads which hold big forest tracts in some states and have cruised them carefully, have turned it over to Mr. Gannett.

The forest service naturally has the largest fund of information, and it is gathering more constantly, either independently or with the help of the census bureau. The departments of war, the interior and commerce and labor can turn over the amounts of timber standing on military, lighthouse and other reservations. The bureau of corporations of the department of commerce and labor has sent out an extensive schedule of inquiries to its special agents which, it is hoped, will add to the present information concerning the manufacture of wood. All the states of the Union are coöperating and will furnish statistics concerning state forest lands.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

The Star.

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are.
At the footlights bright and gay,
Having all your own sweet way.

How I wonder if the paint
On your cheeks will e'er grow faint,
If your slippers, trim and neat,
Will look flabby on your feet.

How I wonder if that smile,
Which you use men to beguile,
Turns into an ugly sneer
When your patrons are not near.

How I wonder if your gems,
From your crown to fluffy hems,
Are but glass beads, cent apiece,
Borrowed on a broker's lease.

How I wonder if you feel,
After all, that life is real;
If you say, when you are free:
"Oh, what fools these mortals be!"

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
While your assets are on par;
Soon you'll find some other orb
All your homage will absorb.

Soon you'll find your sweetest self
Snugly laid upon the shelf.
Make your hay while eyes are bright;
Twinkle, twinkle, all the night.

True Living.

Still in mutual sufferance lies
The secret of true living;
Love scarce is love that never knows
The sweetness of forgiving.

A Query.

Juno, they say, was "ox-eyed";
Now, don't you think it true,
Were she a dame of these times,
She'd be peroxide, too?

Hopeful Situation.



Now if the Political Game can be speedily ended, and the country gets down to business it will be a good thing.

True Manhood.

The hour is late, and I must leave the club;
Alone a woman waits for me at home;
Her anxious, care-worn face—ah, there's the rub!
Will not permit me longer, boys, to roam.

You bachelors may laugh and cry, "Don't go!"
Am I a brute? True manhood do I lack?
Without a maid what can a woman do
Whose waist is buttoned down the back?

—New York Times.

To the Good I May Do.

"I expect to pass through this world but once; any good thing, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness I can show, to any fellow human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."—Dr. Bedloe.

There Are Others.

B. is for Bounder blasé
Who likes to appear quite au fait;
He purses his lips
As his Rhine wine he sips,
Tho' he doesn't know Hock from Tokay.

To Courage to Wed.

Here is to the girl
With courage to wed,
May she be happy
Until she is dead.
Then to the place up above let her go,
For she will know in the end, what's down below.

—Jennie Partlow.

Which?

A man who can live without work, go where he pleases, and do what he likes must be either a millionaire or a tramp.

To My Sweetheart.

"Before man parted for this earthly strand,
While yet upon the verge of Heaven he stood,
God gave a heap of letters in his hand
And bade him make with them what word he could.
Had I been there on that red-letter day,
And God given me an alphabet to try,
Two dozen letters I'd have thrown away
And spelled "life's happiness" with "U" and "I."

To My Friend.

"God never loved me in so sweet a way before,
Tis He alone who can such blessings send,
And when his love would new expression find,
He brought thee to me and He said,
"Behold a Friend!"

Philippine Public Forests and Possibilities For Their Exploitation.

The Bureau of Forestry of the Philippines has recently issued a report from Manila, which tells exactly what lumbermen looking for foreign timber propositions need to know. It is therefore excerpted and reproduced herewith. It covers the ground briefly and fully, and points out all the problems likely to arise in tackling timber enterprise in the Philippines, as well as relates the experience of companies already operating there.

Although the future prosperity of the Philippine Islands depends mainly on their agricultural development, yet it is generally recognized that the proper exploitation of the extensive Philippine forests will add exceedingly to the future prosperity and also aid greatly in agricultural development.

More than one-half of the land area of 120,000 square miles in the islands is covered with tree growth. Of the 60,000 square miles of forest, 40,000 square miles are in the more thinly settled islands of Mindoro, Samar, Palawan and Mindanao.

It must be admitted, however, that large parts of this timbered area can not be considered commercial forest by lumbermen. Scattered stands of small unmerchantable trees and inaccessible mountain forests cover considerable areas. Estimating conservatively, there are 25,000 square miles, or 16,000,000 acres, of timber which can and will be exploited on a reasonably large scale. An average yield of 2,500 board feet of merchantable timber per acre on this area is a conservative estimate, giving a total supply of 40,000,000,000 board feet. The total annual cut in the islands is now less than 50,000,000 feet or only about one-eighth of one per cent of the probable supply. This cut is an insignificant item of the annual growth in these forests. The forests under conservative treatment should furnish an annual supply of at least 400,000,000 feet of mature timber and be improved by so doing.

The timbers in the islands include a great variety, ranging from pine and calantas, or soft tropical cedar, to the extremely heavy and hard dungon and mancono. In general, Philippine woods are hard and heavy, yet there are not lacking abundant supplies of light and strong construction timbers which can well be substituted for the white pine, Oregon pine, and California redwood, which are imported. Lauan is a fairly soft, strong wood and can well take the place of Oregon pine and California redwood. Apitong, harder, heavier, and stronger than lauan, is equal to Oregon pine and longleaf pine for general construction. Lauan and apitong and the other species of the same family, *Dipterocarpaceæ*, are not only the most abundant timber occurring in the archipelago but they are very large trees. Timber up to ninety [illegible] to one hundred [illegible] them. They are also excellent finishing woods, equal to most American woods used for interior finish.

Some of the finest cabinet woods in the world are found in the Philippines. Ebony, acle, narra, camagon and tindalo give the greatest choice in beautiful color and grain. These and others would make superior substitutes for the American cabinet woods which are so rapidly disappearing. For cherry and mahogany, narra, tanguile, balacbacan, calantas and lumbayao, though differing somewhat in grain and hardness, can be used; for black walnut, acle and banuyo can be used; and so on, every American furniture wood having numerous Philippine substitutes. Valuable woods such as ebony, camagon and tindalo have no counterparts in the United States.

At present Philippine lumber is produced almost exclusively for the local demands. In the fiscal year 1904-05 the islands used about 75,000,000 board feet of lumber, of which they produced about 40,000,000 feet. The remainder was imported from the Pacific coast. It seems anomalous that a country so rich in timber should not produce more than one-half of the supply necessary for its own people. The reasons are that lumbering is generally on such a small scale and with such inefficient methods, and facilities for transportation of timber in the islands at present so poor, that Oregon pine is sold in Manila and other large cities cheaper than most native lumber.

Conditions demand the development of a modern lumber industry and the installation of large sawmills and suitable transportation facilities so that Philippine lumber can dominate in the Philippine Islands and penetrate to foreign markets. Large operations, well capitalized and efficiently managed, are necessary if the Philippine people are to receive a proper economic benefit from the possession of their valuable forests.

The company desiring to establish a large lumbering operation in the Philippines can not study too carefully the factors governing the lumber industry here. These factors are the character of the forests, the accessibility of the timber, transportation facilities, labor conditions, stumpage prices, and market conditions, which are herewith discussed.

A lumberman desiring to operate on a large scale demands in a commercial forest accessibility, comparatively few species per acre—most of which are merchantable, and enough merchantable timber per acre to permit the use of modern logging methods. Large areas of Philippine forest, although containing valuable timber, fail to answer these requirements.

In Benguet and neighboring provinces at an altitude of more than 2,000 feet are the open pine forests. Along the coasts, especially at the mouths of the rivers, are extensive salt-water or tidal swamps known as "manglares," from which come firewood, tanbark and dyebark. The low coast flat is another forest type, characterized by scattered trees of ipil and a few other valuable species. The tangled forests of the deltas and river bottoms present the greatest variety in species but are not satisfactory for extensive lumbering. Finally, there is the extensive hill or upland type of forest which is the most suitable for lumbering operations.

On rocky, exposed and thin-soiled uplands the forest is thinner and is characterized by a smaller proportion of commercial species. Here the most valuable trees are found scattered through a stand composed largely of small, unmerchantable trees, and other type of upland forest grows on the better, deeper soils. Here is generally found a fairly dense stand of large trees, principally members of one family, *Dipterocarpaceæ*. The best example of this type is the forest in northern Negros where a lumber company is now operating. Here these woods make up a stand of 32,000 feet board measure of merchantable timber per acre. This type of forest naturally answers best the requirements of modern logging, and upon it will largely depend the development of an extensive lumber industry. Both classes of hill forests are found throughout the islands.

The Bureau of Forestry is gradually locating and roughly mapping the best commercial forests of all these types. The information thus collected is available to all interested parties.

The commercial forests are found either along the coast where the timber can be skidded directly to the beach and loaded in suitable harbors, along navigable and floatable rivers where it is skidded directly to the rivers and floated or rafted down them, or at some distance inland so far from deep water that short railroads are advisable or necessary. As long as timber remains close to the beach and large rivers, logging is easy and cheap, requiring but little capital. In such forests there are a large number of operators, cutting small quantities of timber. But these forests are being fast destroyed by the farmer. Lumbering in the future will be in the extensive forests some distance from the coast, where carabao will not serve for hauling.

The difficulties and expense in transporting lumber to the markets are great. A lumberman who does not own his own boats is handicapped. Few of the interisland steamers are adapted for carrying lumber, and freight rates are high and sometimes prohibitive. From the island of Palawan to Manila, a distance of about 300 miles, the freight rate for logs is about $30, gold, per 1,000 feet board measure. Such rates are many

testly absurd. Only the good prices in Manila make it possible to ship native lumber under such conditions.

A company operating on a large scale should own its own means of transportation from the woods to the market. One lumber company which is operating more extensively than any other in the islands has a fleet of steamers and barges to transport the sawn lumber to the markets of Cebu, Iloilo and Manila. Freight from its mill in the island of Negros to Manila costs them less than $5 per 1,000 feet board measure. It is reasonable to expect that lumber can be shipped between most points in the islands at a cost not exceeding this figure.

Freight rates from Manila to the Pacific coast amount to $7, United States currency, per ton (logs), about 40 cubic feet, or $12 to $14 per thousand feet board measure. Freight rates from Manila to the Atlantic coast of the United States are $14 to $15, United States currency, per thousand feet board measure, or $8 per ton of 40 cubic feet; lightweight material, $5 per 40 cubic feet.

There are no export duties on timber or on the manufactured product. Logs imported into the United States are admitted free. The import duty at Manila on sawmill and logging machinery is 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

The oft-repeated saying that Filipino labor is inefficient does not apply in the lumber industry. Dollar for dollar of outlay, much better results will be secured both in the woods and in the sawmill from Filipino labor than from American labor. The Filipino has a natural aptitude for running machines and is easily taught. Given a good American foreman it is surprising how well a Filipino crew can handle a sawmill. They work for small wages—$0.25 to $0.75, gold, per day—and given fair treatment make fairly steady and permanent workmen.

In the thinly settled forest regions it is necessary to import labor from the more thickly settled districts. Yet there are tracts of commercial forest so located that there is an abundant and good supply of labor available in the regions themselves. One lumber company is located in the sugar-growing district of Negros where labor is abundant and cheap. It has found no difficulty in securing a force of several hundred men, to most of whom it pays $0.25 per day. The laborers are satisfied and work well.

A lumberman will not find the labor problem a difficult one. He will find that he has escaped many of the vexatious labor difficulties of the United States to meet comparatively few in the Philippine Islands. Patience and fairness in treating the Filipinos will secure most excellent results.

The Philippine government sells its timber cheap. The government charges range from $0.25 to $1.25, gold, per cubic meter, or approximately $1 to $5 per 1,000 board feet. One dollar per 1,000 board feet is charged for lauan which sells in Manila for $35 per 1,000 board feet. Similar grades of California redwood for export are worth $20 to $25 in San Francisco and stumpage at present can not be secured for less than $2, gold, per 1,000 feet. The cheap Philippine stumpage is still more marked in the fine cabinet woods. For narra and the other most valuable woods, it is but $5, gold, per 1,000 board feet, less than pine stumpage in many parts of the United States.

The lumberman, however, is not satisfied alone with a satisfactory forest, cheap labor and stumpage, and good transportation, but probably wants to know first what the market is for Philippine timber. Approximately 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 feet board measure of lumber are used each year in the Philippines; of this a large amount is imported, being mostly Oregon pine and California redwood. The imported timber is being driven out of the market by the cheaper and more abundant kinds of native timbers. About 5,000,000 board feet has recently been added to the consumption of native timber by the decision to use native lumber almost exclusively in construction for the United States Army in the Philippines. China and Australia used of American pine during the past year 85,000,000 and 63,000,000 board feet, respectively, a large part of which can be furnished by the Philippine Islands when their lumber has been introduced in those markets by large lumber companies properly equipped and capitalized.

A market for Philippine lumber should also be secured in the United States. Most Philippine timbers are unexcelled for cabinet work, interior finishing, etc., where beautiful hardwoods capable of high polish are required. Such woods are rapidly disappearing in the United States. The difficulty has been that there were no lumbermen in a position to supply a strong demand. Consequently the fine Philippine woods are still unknown in the United States.

It is very evident that a lumber company properly equipped and managed and operating on a suitable timber tract should be able to deliver many kinds of native lumber in Manila at a low cost. Cheap labor and low stumpage offset the increased expense of machinery and management in the Philippines.

There should always be an opportunity for small operators in supplying the local provincial demands, but the growth of a lumber industry worthy of the islands will depend on the investment of considerable capital. Such lumbermen should be prepared to handle the lumber in all stages from the forest to the market. In this way they can compete successfully, not only in the Philippines but also in Chinese, Australian and even American markets.

Lumbering at present is mostly carried on in a crude, inefficient way by numerous small cutters, few of whom cut a significant amount. There is also great waste in logging. Skidding and hauling are done with carabaos, which are poor draft animals for this purpose. Several carabaos are needed to move an ordinary log, and much of the timber is too large to be hauled by them. In this kind of logging the requirements for cheap logging are lacking and the output is necessarily small.

Since the American occupation, the number of small sawmills has greatly increased, yet a large part of the native timber used in the islands is whipsawn. In all there are thirty-one sawmills in the Philippines. These do not manufacture more than 250,000 board feet of lumber per day. Of this, 90,000 feet can be cut by the five Manila mills. This indicates well the condition of the lumber industry at present. Extensive lumbering is only beginning in the Philippine Islands. Yet there are a few operations now being successfully carried on which indicate to lumbermen the possibilities in the Philippine forests.

The operations of a company in Negros Occidental are more extensive than those of any other company in the islands. It is operating on a tract of sixty-nine square miles, sixty square miles of which are covered with an unusually heavy stand of timber averaging about 32,000 board feet of merchantable lumber per acre. The mill, which has recently been completed, is a modern band mill of the best type with a capacity of 100,000 board feet and should manufacture at least 60,000 board feet per day when a mill crew has been trained. This company is able to sell lauan and apitong in Manila at a lower price than that prevailing for Oregon pine or California redwood. Its operation is an example of what can be done in the Philippines by a well-equipped company operating with modern methods. Donkey engines are employed to skid the timber to a logging railroad on which the logs are hauled to the mills. The company's steamers and barges carry the lumber to Manila, Iloilo and Cebu.

In pursuance of its policy to do everything possible to stimulate the forest industries of the Philippine Islands, the Bureau of Forestry, during the past two years, has located and roughly mapped timber tracts suitable for large operations. It is now in a position to give definite information regarding some such tracts to prospective lumbermen.

In northern Negros are sixty square miles of dense virgin forest, similar in species and equal in yield to the forest of the Insular Lumber Company, which adjoins it. This forest covers the slopes of Mount Silay, ranging in elevation from 200 to 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. About forty square miles lay below 1,000 feet and are an excellent lumbering proposition for a company with a large capital. The new railroad in Negros is planned to pass within three miles of the edge of the forest. A company would build its sawmill on the line of this railroad, run its own logging railroad into the forest, and ship its lumber to a port on the coast to be loaded for Cebu, Iloilo, Manila, or Hongkong and New York. On the forty square miles most accessible is a total stand of about 800,000,000 board feet of merchantable lumber, enough to supply a mill cutting 50,000 feet per day more than fifty years.

It is a *Dipterocarp* forest, that is, composed mostly of apitong, lauan, apitong and tanguile.

In the well-forested region of northeastern Mindoro is another suitable tract of some 200 square miles. It is located west of Lake Naujan and about thirteen miles from Calapan, the provincial capital. This also is a *Dipterocarp* forest. A rough survey showed an average stand of about 20,000 board feet per acre. Logs may be rafted across the lake and down the river to the coast or a tramway built direct to Calapan, which is about twelve hours by steamer to Manila.

On the northern half of the peninsula of Bataan, across the bay from Manila, is another forest tract suitable for a large lumbering operation. Although logging is much more difficult here than on the other tracts mentioned, the proximity to Manila makes it a good proposition.

The public forests of the Philippine Islands are not sold, but are exploited under a license system. In the case of large operations involving the investment of considerable capital in permanent enterprises, exclusive licenses are granted for periods up to twenty years for definite large tracts of timber, which licenses are practically equivalent to concessions.

Applications for exclusive licenses on tracts not exceeding 2,500 acres in area are forwarded by the Director of Forestry, after due investigation, to the Secretary of the Interior with recommendations. The secretary may then grant an exclusive license if he decides [illegible] of more than 2,500 acres when the Secretary of the Interior is convinced that the granting of an exclusive license is in the public interest, proposals for bids to secure the said privilege are published in the Official Gazette and other newspapers. The license will then be granted to the highest and best bidder who offers to install the most complete and efficient plant most promptly and to do the greatest amount of annual development work and who furnishes the best bond as a guaranty of performance.

The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved, and in general it may be stated that no exclusive license will be approved except upon a reasonable showing that the licensee will be able within the period fixed in his license actually to exploit the resources of the forest tract covered by it. The man who means business must show the government that he really intends to develop the tract for which he secures an exclusive license and will protect the interests of the public in the concession.

The Bureau of Forestry is now in a position to assist lumbermen desiring to locate here. Some have recently made applications for exclusive licenses for large tracts and have found the maps and information furnished them by the bureau of great value. Trained foresters with two or more years of experience in the Philippine forests will be placed at the service of lumbermen to assist them in will be sent on application to interested finding suitable forest tracts.

[illegible] parties.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER LXXII.

Richard E. McLean.

It is a well-tried aphorism that a man can have anything he wants in this world, provided he wants it badly. Those people who are in weighing against the present order of things and arraigning class against class by their constant reference to the successful man as one favored by the gods, and the unsuccessful man as a failure through no fault of his own, are discontented simply because they look for the things which bring discontent and warped judgment into their lives.

America is a country of self-made men. Only a very small proportion of the rich men of today have become so except by their own efforts, and it is a fact that has been demonstrated thousands of times that if a man wants wealth, fame, honor, or any other thing that the world holds of great worth, he can find it in America, provided he wants it bad enough to bend every energy, every waking thought and every talent that he possesses to that end.

The successful man in any walk of life is the man who "likes the game," who studies it from every point of view, and who plays it for all that it is worth. Such a man is Richard Earle McLean, a slight appreciation of whom the HARDWOOD RECORD is privileged to place before its readers in this issue.

Mr. McLean was born in the Province of New Brunswick, and perhaps some of his success may be attributed to his sturdy Scotch parentage, his father being one of New Brunswick's pioneer lumbermen, who brought to the new country all the canny Scotch acumen and dogged persistency of the race.

Mr. McLean attended school until the death of his father, which occurred when the boy was in his early 'teens. Then, with the ambitions of youth seething within him, the Province of New Brunswick began to look small, and he was seized with an unconquerable desire to see the outside world. He first went to Aristook county, Maine, and naturally, as his boyhood days had been filled with his father's talk of lumber and lumbering, he first applied himself to Hale & Murchie, where he took his initial degree in the great business school of life.

It seemed to him, however, that Horace Greeley's advice held the kernel of success for the young man of business without capital, and as soon as possible he decided that he would go West. It took him some little time to save enough money to make the journey, but in the eighties, after studying the various railroad maps, he counted his funds and decided that Michigan was about as far as his exchequer would warrant him going the first [illegible] and soon [illegible] in December without friends or acquaintances, full of grit and belief in himself—but with no employment in sight and only a very little money.

Naturally his first move was to look for a sawmill, because by this means Mr. McLean had already decided to conquer in the business world, and sawmills looked like home to him. He found one at Flat Rock, near Escanaba, Michigan, owned and operated by the Ludington Company, since reorganized as the I. Stephenson Company, and went to work as a common mill-hand. There was no work around the yards and the mill that he did not find and do at different times. You see, he "liked the game," and was playing it just as scientifically as he knew how. When the sawmill shut down in the winter he went out with a crew cleaning out the river, locating and building camps. Later on he scaled for the company's camps, and also scaled their purchased product.

At this time he realized, if he would succeed, he must have more schooling, and he attended night school wherever the opportunity accorded, and he always studied nights if he got through his work before midnight. Mr. McLean was not worrying himself about the eight-hour schedule and union wages, but he was buying a future which he knew would bring him great returns. When he had mastered every detail of lumber production, not only the woods work, logging and railway building, but also the handling of camp affairs, he went to work in the office, where, of course, his knowledge of cost of production and other practical details stood him in good stead, and soon he was given charge of the office and the merchandise department. This he handled with such great skill that soon he became the superintendent of the company's business, a position which he still holds, and perhaps no man in the country is better equipped for this office, as there is no work in the way of lumbering and manufacturing of lumber, from the tree-felling to its manufacture into lumber or hardwood flooring, that he has not worked at. The I. Stephenson Company are manufacturers of white pine, cedar and hardwood forest products and have one of the largest maple flooring factories in the country, and all of the company's business is under the management of its secretary and general manager, Richard Earle McLean.

Mr. McLean married, in 1900, Miss Eva Roberts of Escanaba, and they have one son seven years old. Perhaps in all the Michigan lumber country there is no man better loved than is Mr. McLean. He is very companionable and his smile fairly radiates a face which shows tremendous mental capacity and softens the contour of a very forceful chin, giving to the somewhat stern mouth an upward curve which speaks of a saving grace—a great sense of humor. He also has the power of being able to forget business, and he will play at sociability with enthusiastic good fellowship and jovial heartiness—only the next moment to be the hard-headed business man, whose judgment is as conservative as it is immediate.

An honorable business reputation, a circle of true friends, a devoted wife and promising child; these are the things Richard Earle McLean wanted had enough to wrest from life, and who shall say that there is anything of greater worth?



RICHARD E. MacLEAN

WELLS, MICH.

UTILIZATION OF HARDWOODS.

ARTICLE XIV.

Railway and Street Cars.

Pullman is so very near to Chicago that it is often spoken of as a suburb of the city by the lake; yet it has a life and government all its own, and is one of the famous model industrial communities of the world.

In a recent short interview with one of the busiest men in the United States, Superintendent Tinsley of the great car works, the writer learned something of the construction of railway cars of many types, and of the choice of woods employed in their construction. What Mr. Tinsley said forms the bulk of this article, with additional information from other experienced men, and from recent publications.

Any lad of twelve knows that railway cars differ very considerably in construction, according to their use. The points of similarity between a Pullman private car and a flat car, for example, are not very great, while even in cars of the same type the differences between a wooden and an all-steel vehicle are marked. All-wood cars would seem to be a practical impossibility, the nearest approach being the standard passenger coach of Great Britain, which has even the wheels made mainly of wood.

The body of the wooden passenger car consists ordinarily of a framework, an outside covering called the "sheathing," and an inside covering known as the "lining." They are built this way not only with respect to the sides but also as regards the top and the bottom. From the passenger type, construction grows gradually simpler down to the flat car, and still more elementary logging car, and the rudimentary hand-car. Baggage and mail cars have much the same construction as passenger coaches, except that in the latter the walls are lined with pigeon-holes, which add considerably to the amount of lumber consumed. In freight cars there is a very wide variety.

The sheathing or outer covering of the sides of American passenger cars is usually of poplar. Formerly panels were used, but at present tongue and groove boards are the rule. In Cuba, where mahogany is cheap, this wood is often utilized for the sheathing, while primavera is common for the inside lining. The woods employed in European cars are not at all the same as those used here, climatic and commercial conditions being the causes of variation.

For interior linings of passenger cars a very wide variety of timbers is called into play. Poplar is generally used as a base, and on this is placed the veneer. Among the fancy woods often used may be mentioned vermilion, Cuban mahogany, tiger-wood, Circassian walnut, oak, birch, etc. Passenger coaches are ordinarily of Mexican mahogany or native oak as to interior finish, the finer woods being reserved for sleepers, diners, private cars, etc. Weathered oak is now the most common finish for dining cars—a natural evolution, as weathered oak paneling is more frequently seen in restaurants, saloons and dining-rooms in high-class modern residences than elsewhere. Pullman vestibules are finished in Mexican mahogany.

The use of teak is an idea borrowed from Great Britain, where this remarkable timber occupies the place of honor in car building. Not only is it much used for car bodies, but it is the wood out of which passenger coach wheel centers are made. British passenger car wheels consist principally of a teak center and a steel or iron tire, which latter is 2¼ inches thick according to British standard practice. The teak disc comprises sixteen segments, with the grain running lengthwise. Apparently this wood, which has done such sterling service in



ROOM IN PULLMAN OBSERVATION CAR, EXHIBITED AT ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.



PULLMAN PARLOR CAR, EXHIBITED AT ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

British car-wheel making, would not prove equally valuable here, as it is believed it would not stand up under the dryness of the American climate. The varieties of teak most largely utilized for car and wheel construction in Great Britain are the Moulmein and the Rangoon, of which the former is said to be the better. Teak is strong and durable, shrinks little, is moderately hard and generally easy to work. It has a strong, pungent, distinctive odor. Its only fault is that it takes paint badly, especially when new.

Other woods frequently used for interior work in Great Britain, but not much in America, are Central American or Jamaica rosewood, satinwood from the East and West Indies, sycamore and North American maple. Marquetry is a feature commonly seen in Pullman cars. White holly, tulipwood, satinwood, rosewood and ebony are drafted into this service.

Floors of passenger cars are of quartered pine, both in America and Great Britain. Common poplar is utilized for the roofing, except that the "lower deck" (a term which refers to the lower part of the roof) is properly of ash. Ash, poplar, oak, pine and basswood are used in the framework, standard practice giving to each of these timbers its particular functions. Basswood is employed for the "hoods" or curving ends of passenger car roofs, this timber recommending itself because of its pliability and toughness.

Trucks are mainly of oak, with yellow pine and basswood for certain parts, the naming of which would not enlighten the average lumberman. Wheels in the United States are of steel or iron, usually with no admixture of other material, though a wheel with paper center was at one time widely popular, and is still manufactured to some extent.

In freight car construction the prevailing woods are yellow pine, oak, Norway pine, white pine and Oregon fir. The last mentioned timber has come into extensive use for sills and sidings. It is also stained to imitate mahogany occasionally. Norway and white pine are generally made up into roofing stock when used at all.

In construction the freight car ranges from the quite elaborate caboose and horse car down to the logging car, which is hardly more than an underframe. The caboose and horse car follow the standard of the passenger coach as to the manner, though not as to the materials of construction. That is, they consist of an outer sheathing, a framework, and an interior lining. Refrigerator cars are very solidly built. Not only are the three sections above mentioned present, but also an intermediate lining, and between this and the sheathing is a heavy felt buffing, while between the intermediate and the inside lining is a buffing of paper. The inside lining is properly of cottonwood. The average "box-car" or full height freight with closed sides and top has an interior lining for only one-half or two-thirds its height. Stock cars, on the other hand, are generally little more than a framework on the sides. From the point of view of height, freight cars may be divided into several classes, of which the most important is the logging car, which, as already said, is little more than an underframe; the flat car, underframe and floor; the "gondola," poetic name for an extremely prosaic thing! with sides going up to one-half the full height; and the regulation box car. The sides of the gondola car are much like wagon sides, with generally yellow pine instead of poplar or other wood for the material, and with supporters known as "stakes," just as the corresponding timbers of wagons are called. As a rule, the entire wood construction of the body of the gondola is yellow pine. Tank cars or "crocodiles"—as they are aptly nicknamed in England—hopper cars, hand cars, etc., are variations of one or another of these classes.

Street cars are of much simpler and cheaper construction. The woods used are poplar, yellow pine, oak, ash, maple, and some birch and cherry. Pine, oak and ash are employed in the framework; poplar for sheathing and interior lining; quartered oak, cherry and mahogany occasionally, for lining; maple, quartered oak and birch for ceiling veneer. As a rule there is little elegance in these vehicles, though parlor cars are made for some roads and may be seen in operation at various points. The open or summer car naturally consumes the minimum of lumber.

No article on wood construction in railway and street cars would be complete without some mention of the increasing favor being shown to the all-steel and the steel underframe car. The all-steel gondola is now a familiar sight on all American railroads, while every New Yorker knows the steel electric cars in the subway. Hopper cars are often entirely of steel, while tank cars frequently have steel underframes, and in flat cars sometimes the only wooden part is the floor, all the rest being of steel, or steel and iron. Steel electric cars are now to be seen, and a recent event widely commented on was the installation of steel suburban cars by the New York Central. Steel passenger cars for regular service, and also Pullmans, have recently been manufactured, and the steel baggage and postal car is an accomplished fact. As a side issue, it may be mentioned that the copper-sheathed electric passenger car has also acquired some vogue.

A number of advantages are claimed for the all-steel and the steel-underframe car. Worn or broken parts in cars of steel construction are easily renewed; while the lumberman does not need to be told the situation as to repair and renewal of wooden cars. Again, in case of a wreck, a steel car will successfully withstand punishment which would mean the destruction of wooden cars. Bent or torn steel can generally be put back into its original shape or replaced at reasonable cost. It is also claimed by the friends of the steel car that the life of wooden cars built today must necessarily be shorter than those built fifteen years ago, for at present, they say, it is impossible to get lumber approaching in quality that which was required in first-class freight cars in 1892. The justice of this last claim the lumberman will know how to decide for himself.

But it is reasonably certain that, even if the steel car is to be the standard of the future, which is far from being a certainty, the lumberman will not be confronted with the loss of a market. In freight cars it has been demonstrated that the wooden floor is for most purposes better than the steel floor, while in steel passenger cars it is believed by experts that the interests of beauty will be best subserved, and those of safety not injured, by the use of wood wherever a decorative effect is desirable.

CHARLES KRAUBER.

New Hardwood Flooring Handbook.

The T. Wilce Company, Chicago, the pioneer manufacturers of hardwood flooring, are out with a handsome new booklet covering a good many facts and interesting particulars of hardwood flooring. The pamphlet is illustrated with a halftone portrait of the late Thomas Wilce Sr., founder of the hardwood flooring industry.

The introduction of the work tells of the splendid facilities that the T. Wilce Company has for the production of hardwood flooring [illegible] to their splendid machinery equipment they have recently erected nine new dry kilns of modern type which gives them a total of fifteen kilns, in which all their hardwood is dried before being manufactured.

In the second part of the article is an analysis of the proper sizes and kind of nail to be used in laying all thicknesses of flooring, and many suggestions are made to the carpenter for the proper laying of the flooring.

The superiority of modern hardwood flooring is discussed in another article. This is followed by the grading rules governing maple, beech birch and oak flooring. Weights of every thickness and kind are given.

In conclusion the booklet has a very interesting article on the finish and treatment of hardwood flooring. It is a work that should be in the hands of every lumberman, builder and contractor, and it will be supplied to them on application to the T. Wilce Company, Twenty-second and Throop streets, this city.

New Southern Concern.

The Dickson Lumber Company is the name of a new company at Dickson, Penn., composed of John M. Smith and others. Mr. Smith is particularly well known in the hardwood trade.

The basis of the business will be the purchase of lumber on a commission basis— representing buyers only. Mr. Smith and his associates are well posted on southern stocks, especially in Tennessee hardwoods, and believe that by buying on the ground and knowing the locations of desirable stocks of lumber that they can make better deals and at a great saving of expense to the wholesale trade, than they could make for themselves.

Trusted employes will handle all purchases out and individually supervise the loading of all lumber. Mr. Smith's associates are C. L. Faulkner, J. S. Sugg, J. B. Sugg and G. C. McMurry.



HUGH McILVAIN PHILADELPHIA ACTING CHAIRMAN



BENJAMIN C CURRIE PHILADELPHIA SECRETARY



FREDERICK S UNDERHILL PHILADELPHIA

The Philadelphia Hardwood Inspection Conference.

The RECORD is in receipt of the following report from Hugh McIlvain of J. Gibson McIlvain & Co. of Philadelphia, temporary chairman of the meeting, covering the details of the conference of the hardwood trade of the East, held in Philadelphia, September 24:

What, in our opinion, was one of the most important conferences of the lumber trade ever held in this country was that which took place in Philadelphia on Thursday, September 24, at the Bellevue-Stratford, in pursuance of a call issued by Hugh McIlvain, acting chairman.

The associations present and taking part in the deliberations were as follows:

Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia—Wilson H. Lear, C. E. Lloyd Jr., Joseph P. Dunwoody, Hugh McIlvain, Benjamin C. Currie Jr., Frederick S. Underhill.

Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of Philadelphia—Hugh McIlvain, Wilson H. Lear, Benjamin Stoker.

Lumber Dealers' Association of Connecticut—W. H. Judd, E. H. Barnum.

Pittsburg Wholesale Dealers' Association—E. V. Babcock, I. F. Baisley.

Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati—B. F. Dulweber.

Lumbermen's Exchange of Washington—W. T. Galliher, president.

New Jersey Lumbermen's Protective Association—James M. Reilly, James Crowell, I. P. Vanderbeck.

Building Material Men's Association of Westchester County—Charles H. Tibbits, John F. Dinkel, H. H. Todd.

Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association—Richard S. White.

Lumber Exchange of Baltimore—Richard W. Price.

Lumber Trade Club of Boston—Walter B. Chamberlin, Howard C. Morse.

Hardwood Lumber Exchange of Buffalo—Orson U. Yeager, I. H. Stewart, F. W. Vetter, Frank A. Bevey.

New York Lumber Trade Association—James Sherlock Davis, Waldron Williams, Patrick Moore, Robert W. Higbie.

The meeting was called to order by Hugh McIlvain, who called for a nomination for a chairman.

The unanimous choice of the convention falling upon James Sherlock Davis of New York, Mr. Davis took the chair.

Benjamin C. Currie Jr. was elected secretary.

Mr. McIlvain read the call for the meeting, which was as follows, and stated that this was sent to the twelve original associations participating in a conference, and, besides, to the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Exchange of Cincinnati, Ohio; Buffalo Lumbermen's Exchange of Buffalo, N. Y.; Hardwood Lumber Dealers of Norfolk, Va., and the Lumber Exchange of Washington, D. C.

"Acting under suggestions and by the advice of a number of associations interested, you are hereby notified that all the associations represented at the conference on inspection rules which was held in Philadelphia March 6, 1908, are



C E LLOYD JR., PHILADELPHIA



E V BABCOCK PITTSBURG



I F BAISLEY PITTSBURG



B. F. BELWERE, CINCINNATI



O. E. YEAGER, BUFFALO



I. N. STEWART, BUFFALO

[illegible] important meetings ever held by the hardwood trade, and was successfully closed by resolutions proper, arranging to stay two days. If necessary.

"In the meantime kindly have your association delay [illegible] Milwaukee convention, June 11 and 12 [illegible] to the individual members of your association that they continue buying under the old National Hardwood [illegible] of 1905 or the Northeastern rules, pending the action of the Philadelphia conference in September.

"Please let me hear from you promptly after [illegible]

"Yours truly,

"[illegible]"

Mr. McIlvain outlined the work done at the previous conferences, and particularly that which was [illegible] at Pittsburg, and the action taken at that meeting [illegible] convention.

[illegible] discussion as to just how the vote should be taken on the questions which might come before the meeting, the eligibility of those present to vote, and it was finally decided that the vote [illegible] having one vote, and that no proxies would be allowed to vote.

The important preliminaries of the meeting having thus been settled, a messenger from the Lumbermen's Exchange announced that luncheon was ready, and the entire party filed over to the Lumber Exchange banquet hall, where Philadelphia's hospitality was thoroughly enjoyed. Anybody who has ever had any participation in Philadelphia's hospitality knows how boundless it is, and this little luncheon was no exception to the rule.

The convention reassembled at 2:30, and was called to order by the chairman, and for the purpose of bringing something before the meeting for discussion a delegate made the motion [illegible]:

"It is a sense of this meeting that the modifications of the Rules of 1907 as made at Milwaukee at the annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association are not satisfactory."

After some discussion, however, it was decided to put this motion in the affirmative sense, and so the motion was changed to read:

"Resolved, That it is a sense of this meeting that the modifications of the Rules of 1907 as [illegible] by the Rules [illegible] adopted at Milwaukee at the annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association June 11 and 12 [illegible]

This led to a long discussion, which disclosed the fact there was an earnest desire on the part of every one present to have a national inspection which would be truly national, and that [illegible] on some plan to that end. After several hours' discussion this solution finally came by way of a suggestion from a delegate which led to the appointment of the committee consisting of Richard S. White of New York and E. V. Babcock of Pittsburg, who were instructed to put the ideas heretofore outlined into proper form to submit to the conference. A short recess was then taken.

[illegible]



E. M. ANDREWS, BUFFALO



E. S. OLIVER, BUFFALO



[illegible] W. HIGGIE, NEW YORK CITY

phia, September 24, 1908, to which have been invited the associations named below (here followed a list of all the associations invited), after a thorough discussion of the question to approve or disapprove the rules for hardwood inspection adopted at Milwaukee June 11 and 12, 1908, by the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and before submitting the question of approval or disapproval to a vote, there seems to exist a marked difference of opinion on a few points and a desire to promote the adoption of a national system of inspection, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the chairman of the conference be, and the same is hereby, instructed to appoint a committee to consist of two delegates from each association invited, as aforesaid, to attend this conference, such committee to confer with the National Hardwood Association if the latter so desire, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the National Hardwood Lumber Association forthwith."

This motion was received with strong approval. We think it can be truly said that it seemed a solution of a most trying situation. And so, on being put to a vote, it was carried unanimously.

The president then announced that he would appoint to this conference two delegates such as the associations might recommend themselves. A subsequent motion provided that the names of these delegates must be submitted to the chairman within thirty days from this date. Another motion provided that all suggestions for changes in rules must be submitted to the committee through the chairman within sixty days from this date.

In order to relieve the conference of as much detail work as possible, on motion, a committee of five was authorized to take charge and tabulate the recommendations as to changes that the delegates of the conference desired to have considered in the National Rules of 1908.

Carrying out these instructions, the chairman appointed the following committee:

B. F. Dulweber of Cincinnati.
Hugh McIlvain of Philadelphia.
I. F. Baisley of Pittsburg.
Patrick Moore of New York.
Orson E. Yeager of Buffalo.

On motion duly seconded, a vote of thanks was enthusiastically given to the lumbermen of Philadelphia for their hospitality.

On motion duly seconded, Hugh McIlvain was requested to continue as acting chairman and also Benjamin C. Currie Jr. as acting secretary, until the conference meets, but in order that there may be no confusion arising because of this motion, we are authorized to state that all communications in reference to delegates to this conference, and all communications in reference to changes in the rules as provided for at this conference, should be sent to James Sherlock Davis, chairman of the conference, care New York Lumber Trade Association, 18 Broadway, New York, who will give them the proper attention.

We can but say that we believe that the action of this conference at Philadelphia sustains optimistic views so far as national inspection is concerned. We presume that it will be readily admitted that it is not nearly so important that we have national inspection at once which is not altogether satisfactory, as it is that we have it ultimately and that it is satisfactory to all concerned--a national inspection which all can work for and shout for earnestly and enthusiastically, and such, we honestly believe, will be the result of this conference. The present conditions make delay of very little importance, to our mind. It will work very little hardship, and the end achieved will justify the pains taken. In the meantime each section will no doubt continue to buy and sell as heretofore. We are optimistic enough to believe that the officers of the National Association will make it possible to do business easily under these waiting conditions. The whole convention, as we have said before in this article, emphasized to a marked degree the desire of all for a real and true national inspection. We have never seen so much earnestness at any convention as was shown at this one, an earnestness which sometimes seemed as if it might lead to disaster, but which, owing to the rare good sense which permeates the lumber trade as a whole, brought about this consummation so fraught with interest and good to all concerned.

Methods of Selling Lumber

On Tuesday, September 15, the St. Louis Lumbermen's Club resumed its regular monthly meetings. Dinner was served and a business meeting held afterwards. President J. H. Freeman occupied the chair.

After some interesting discussion of business conditions two very excellent addresses were delivered, one by Julius Seidel on "Methods of Selling Lumber," and one by F. Waldstein on "Is the Commission Man a Detriment?" Both addresses were replete with good ideas well worth the attention and consideration of not only St. Louis lumbermen, but all the leaders of the Record, and they are herewith reproduced in full:

METHODS OF SELLING LUMBER.

The subject assigned to me tonight is one of such broad scope that it is possible to touch but superficially upon some of its many phases. Our club is composed of all branches, namely: Hardwood mill and yard interests, yellow pine manufacturers and retail interests. While the methods of placing the product of the respective interests in the market may, in some ways, be radically different, still there is much in common. It could not be otherwise, because a yellow pine mill may be compelled to interest themselves in oak, because there is some oak amongst their timber, and a hardwood mill may be interested in yellow pine for similar reasons. A hardwood yard must perhaps keep some soft woods to fill trade requirements. The thought, however, has often occurred to me that the retail lumberman, and especially so when doing a yard business in a big city, must be better posted as to the "methods of selling lumber" by manufacturers and dealers of all branches of the lumber industry, than any other of the foregoing branches of the lumber business. He should know the sources of supply, terms, grading rules and prices of all the various woods that enter into building construction, or are used for factory purposes.

Take, for instance, a staple article like bevel siding. We are certainly interested in conditions concerning value and otherwise, because we handle yellow pine, white pine, spruce, Oregon fir, cedar, redwood, cypress, poplar and sugar pine siding. The same applies to other standard products. The methods of selling yellow pine, white pine, cypress, poplar and west coast lumber products is certainly of the greatest concern to those who must at their own risk and hazard, at all times and under all conditions, keep a full supply of such woods and sizes that are commercial. The methods of selling adopted by the manufacturers are therefore of the utmost concern to those who market the product to the consuming trade.

A manufacturer can reduce his output and can almost discontinue keeping any stock, if to his disadvantage, so to do, as we have experienced during the recent panic, but to keep a broken stock in the retail business after having built up an established yard trade would be commercial suicide.

A mill can quit producing any kind of stock that is unprofitable to make, and the trade accepts the conditions without a prejudice. A yard cannot do this. While some have profited by mistaken methods, one-day policies and erratic ideas of individual concerns, I am a strong believer in the stability of things. It is an old current belief that a buyer wants to get his goods for cost or less. Perhaps some do, but the average of buyers want to get their goods only at the lowest price that they are sold for to the "other fellow." The banding together of business men into local and even national associations to discuss and do what is best for the common interest of all concerned has been of amazing benefit in the lumber business. We are vitally interested in the affairs of the wholesale lumber manufacturer from whom we get our supply and know that he has an equal interest in every yard that he has on his books that he is supplying. Yards generally rely upon certain sources or mills for their supply, and in course of time a feeling of friendly interest springs up if their methods blend and are of the same sterling kind that last.

Some believe that the object in business is to be slick and outwit somebody. Some think one of the main objects in business is to be clever in deception. Some may think that business is a matter of manipulation and perhaps intrigue. But this is all a fallacy, and the winner is always the one that has demonstrated his right to be trusted by sterling worth and integrity. The reliable mill is wanted by the buyer as much as the reliable customer is wanted by the mill.

We hear so much of the ills of our trade placed upon our salesmen—the commission men—for instance. Unfortunately this can only be laid at the door of the heads of concerns. You can get able, dignified commission men as you can salesmen, by paying for them. It is elevating to your business and the lumber trade in general, to get the best in that direction.

The trend appears to be for cheap salesmen, however, and one of the most persistent fellows in that direction is a very cheap lad that will pay you a visit for two cents. He's the "Sunny Jim" sent by the mail-order houses and he puts his talk on paper. It's strange that people put so much trust in the printers' art, but they do. This then is the "new method" of selling lumber—one of the darkest clouds on the horizon for the manufacturer or dealer to dispel. It is a big and momentous question and one which is worthy of intense discussion. Does the wholesaler want many customers creating a competition for the purchase of his lumber, or does he want few? The mills have always sold all their lumber through the legitimate or retail yards. Can you do more than this for the new method? A firm may have but ten cars of lumber two boards to sell at a low price, but his method of sending out the news to a thousand buyers, however, creates demoralization. Wholesalers have told me that the "circular method" is wrong. Retailers say that the new or mail-order method is wrong in that it creates the idea in the minds of the public that the margins on lumber asked by the yards are excessive and always have been. Broadly speaking, every foot of lumber sold through the mail-order house is taken away from your customer—the fellow you indorse O. K. for pay, and who is honorable in his business transactions with you.

Has the old method of retailing lumber outlived itself? If so is the new method the proper remedy? I certainly think that on the average the retailer makes only a nominal per cent on his investments.

The mail-order house concerns the country yards mostly. But an equally aggravating and menacing disturber is the wrecking yards of the cities. Should they be rated as lumber yards? Are they not similar in methods to a mail-order concern? By filling out with new cull lumber do they not demoralize the prices of yards that sell standard grades? Should they not be con-

fined to their own field, and would it not be better for the wholesale and retail trade alike, if they were held to their field of wreckage material?

I have briefly outlined some of the methods of selling lumber that ought to be discussed before an organization of this kind. We are organized for a purpose. That purpose is mutual progress and advancement in our respective lines of the lumber business. We can learn from one another and by comparison of the various methods adopt those ideas which are best adapted to do the greatest good to all of us. I respectfully submit the paper for your earnest thought and consideration.

IS THE COMMISSION MAN A DETRIMENT?

No one here tonight will suspect me of overstating the case when I say that among you there is not one, or hardly one who does not hold a biased view of the question under discussion. There is good reason to believe that the majority have a very decided opinion on the subject, and that this opinion is an adverse one. Your answer to the question, Is the commission man a detriment? would be an emphatic yes. But, to judge of the merits of the case, one must look at it from all points of view. We must place ourselves on the standpoint of the utter outsider; for only by a careful, unbiased consideration of all the facts can one arrive at a trustworthy conclusion. Perhaps this is best done by looking upon the commission man as one of that vast army of enterprising spirits, who at all times under the leadership of the captains of industry, have chosen the North American continent for their battle ground. We will then study the evolution of the commission man

On the earlier pages of our history there is written, in large letters, the name of the Hudson Bay Trading Company. In emulation of the East India Companies of Western Europe, it sought to acquire a monopoly of an infant trade in an empire as vast, yet so unknown, that with the exception of the coasts, no white man's feet had trod the land. Its agents, or, as they were called, factors, who were employed on a commission only, developed the trade, and with it the country, to an enormous size, and by their organization the Hudson company within a few decades became a power so strong that not only was it able to fight and defeat competition in open battle with armed men, but also prevent the settlement of what is known today as the state of Oregon and the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia. It became such a detriment to the country at large that the Canadian government, finally submitting to the wishes of the people, bought some of the company's rights and grants at the enormous price of £300,000 and 50,000 acres of the most fertile land. About the same time, but less than fifty years ago, petroleum was discovered in this country. Although the Indians had known and used naphtha before the discovery of America, it never had been found in sufficient quantity to become a commodity. A large number of enterprising men went at the time into the oil mining business, but, owing to the lack of demand for the product, they dragged along for fifteen years until one man, seeing the great opportunities, founded the most gigantic commercial enterprise in the world, founded it on a strict commission basis, developing the coaloil trade and its by-products to an un-looked-for magnitude. When, later, this same enterprise drifted from being commission dealers to owners of oil wells, when, by its large investments all over this country, it controlled not only oil, but also railroads, life insurance, banks, and legislatures, it became a detriment to the welfare of the people at large. And now to the lumber business. Twenty years ago cypress lumber was practically unknown to the large majority of consumers of lumber, until through the efforts of the Cypress Selling Company, an agency representing a number of manufacturers, the good qualities and possible uses of cypress were extensively advertised, its trade developed and made profitable to both manufacturer and dealer. I think these three of many examples that I could name were it not for the time allowed me, will prove sufficiently that the commission merchant was an absolutely necessary factor in the development of trade, when the business was still in its infancy and crude methods prevailed.

The commission man was the logical forerunner of the present jobber, which is proven best by the fact that a number of lumber dealers of the present day started business as commission men. I shall go back to the original subject: Is the commission man a detriment? But before doing so, I wish to state that what we erroneously call commission men today covers three distinct classes: The commission man, the broker and the scalper. The first named, who received and sold lumber on consignment, and who was not only a necessity but a benefit to the trade, is a thing of the past, and has in a sense been superseded by the broker or agent. This broker, of course, is often a most useful instrument to the jobber, who through his agency is not only able to secure large lots of lumber for his stock, but also is able to sell some of his surplus stock through the same agent. The broker, however, must not be confounded with the scalper, who, without capital, without business expenses, sells here and there a carload of lumber at the smallest possible margin to users of lumber, thus establishing his cheap price as the standard market price for at least the next two or three weeks, and who, for this reason, is, in my opinion, a most disturbing factor in the trade. I am afraid gentlemen, that I have not answered the question under discussion to your satisfaction, not calling the broker who is the only commission man to be considered today, a detriment, and I wish to state in explanation that I am well aware of the fact that the broker will not sell only to the dealer, but often he will sell to the consumer of lumber, becoming thereby a new and un-looked-for competitor; but if in this case you consider him a detriment to the trade, you must not overlook the fact that for the same reason the large manufacturer of lumber who has either a sales office in any lumber center or sends out his traveling men to solicit orders from consumers of lumber, would also have to be called a detriment, while I only consider him a strong competitor, who has come to stay, and has to be reckoned with. The lumber business has, during its short existence, undergone great changes. The commission man has disappeared and has been superseded by the broker. The broker will also disappear in time when he will have outlived his usefulness. I can see this time coming, and in fact we are drifting towards it. It will be the time when jobbers of lumber will be manufacturers and when manufacturers of lumber will all sell direct to consumers.

In conclusion, I will ask those who hold different views, particularly the yard dealers, which of you have not in recent years bought or sold lumber through a commission merchant or through a broker?

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries from HARDWOOD RECORD readers as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department freely, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade in a succinct and intelligent manner.

Seeks to Purchase Handle Plant.

[illegible] Dec. 1, 1905. Secretary Handle Manufacturers Association. If you know of any tool handle machinery of a full [illegible] that we can buy reasonably, I wish you would advise us. There are probably some handle works that have quit business, and if you know of any we would thank you very kindly to furnish us their address.

Thanking you in advance for this information, we [illegible] COMPANY.

The secretary of the Handle Manufacturers Association, believing that he could best serve the above correspondent by publishing this letter, does so—and invites any one wishing [illegible] handle works to get in touch with the details and the matter will be placed before the [illegible] EDITOR.

Wants Ash Bolts.

[illegible], Sept. 30, 1905. EDITOR HARDWOOD RECORD: We are contemplating buying ash lumber in short bolts and wish you would advise us, if possible, where we might be able to secure ash lumber in this shape. We could get along with bolts as short as 48 inches.

Any information you can give us on the subject will be greatly appreciated, and if you think necessary please make mention in the [illegible] MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Readers of the RECORD interested in supplying a prominent Illinois manufacturing [illegible] will be supplied with the address of the concern on application to this office.—EDITOR.

Figuring on Handle Business.

[illegible], Dec. 5, 1905. Secretary Handle Manufacturers Association: We expect to erect a plant for the manufacture of handles for brooms, rake, hoe, fork and hook. We shall be pleased to have you advise us what kind of woods are used for this stock and send us dimensions of same and other information you think would be beneficial to us in deciding this matter. [illegible] COMPANY.

The foregoing letter has been received by the secretary of the Handle Manufacturers' Association, and though he has given considerable specific information to the inquirers, he has also taken the liberty to advise them that it is his belief that they had better investigate the handle situation very carefully before they start a new plant in this line of production.

As a matter of fact, the handle supply of the country is in excess of the demand at the present time, and there is very little money to be made out of the business even by experienced producers.

There are scores of other lines of manufacture that promise better financial results for the next few years than does a new handle factory.—EDITOR.

Large Timber Purchase.

[illegible], Dec. 4, 1905. Logging for the newly organized Cherokee Lumber Company of Nashville, Tenn., has recently purchased from Sharpe & Horn, real estate firm of that city, several thousand acres of fine oak and poplar timber located in Colbert county, Ala. The consideration [illegible] is stated to be a very large one. The Cherokee Lumber Company, it is stated, will develop the trade at once, and a big sawmill and other improvements will be installed.

News Miscellany.

Something Concerning the Talge Mahogany Company.

The demand by the public for new, high-grade, artistic and substantial lines of furniture, pianos and novelties which will appeal to the full sense of appreciation and satisfaction, has called for increased activities among the various manufacturers, and a delving, as it were, into fancy foreign hardwoods with a vim that is in itself, surprising.

With the increased demand for fancy lumber and veneers, a serious inconvenience of inadequate production of strictly high-grade material has been keenly felt. Buyers are often compelled to great exertion in an endeavor to find and procure quality of material necessary to keep the beauty and attractiveness of their lines in the foreground. In this progressive day and age, amid the turmoil of strenuous competition, the foreground is at all times the seat of active operations; those who, through force of circumstances, are compelled to use the flank movement, soon find themselves in the background with very little opportunity of regaining their former position.

To meet the urgent demands of the manufacturers and to supply them with the necessary stock by which they can make good and retain their standing, is the serious problem which confronts the producer. This problem has caused at least one enterprising company to "sit up and take notice"; climbing rapidly to the front, leading many other competitors.

By keen intuition this concern has forged to the very head of the mahogany lumber and veneer industry, and the force of its existence is being felt in every spot where foreign hardwoods are in use.

The manufacturer requires the very best material at a reasonable and just price, and therefore the company's representatives have penetrated the heart of the immense forests where grow the mahogany trees of both hemispheres, and during the year 1907 they were the only concern in the United States who were able to operate successfully on the west coast of Africa, buying in person from the natives and shipping direct to their plant a cargo of fine, large African veneer logs.

That the Talge Mahogany Company believe in the prosperity of the times is fully indicated by the fact that they now have en transit a complete vessel load of logs from Axim, Africa, to Indianapolis through New Orleans, in addition to numerous cargoes of logs coming at all times from their source of supply in Mexico. John H. Talge, the president of the institution, is now in Europe making extensive purchases of fine Circassian walnut, rosewood, ebony, coco bolo, and other logs of value, which are shipped to Indianapolis and manufactured into the finest quality of lumber and veneers.

Situated, as it were, in the very center of the wood-working industries of the world, the Talge Mahogany Company, with its splendidly-equipped plant and excellent shipping facilities at Indianapolis, coupled with the fact that the company deals direct from stump to consumer, certainly make it the most logical base of supplies.

An efficient corps of representatives, paying particular attention to the requirements of the trade, together with the low cost of production, have enabled this company to present the finest quality of manufactured product in hardwood lumber and veneers. A glance at the exquisite line of mahogany and Circassian walnut is enough to demonstrate to the manufacturer that his interests are carefully considered and his desires can be fully gratified in making his selections.

The slogan of the company is "Satisfied Customers," and strenuous efforts are put forth to accomplish this end.

Personal invitation is extended by the Talge Mahogany Company to manufacturers and users of lumber and veneers to call and inspect its plant and product at Indianapolis. S.



JUST ONE OF THE MANY COMPLETE CARGOES OF MAHOGANY LOGS IMPORTED BY THE TALGE MAHOGANY COMPANY.

Building Operations for September.

According to official building statistics from forty-five principal centers of construction throughout the country, reported by the American Contractor, Chicago, building operations for September, 1908, show an increase in the aggregate of 7 per cent as compared with substantially the same cities for September, 1907. Greater New York, which presents about 25 per cent of the total construction, shows an increase of 14 per cent over the same month last year. Twenty-eight cities show a gain of from 1 to 201 per cent and seventeen show a loss of from 1 to 57 per cent. The principal increase occurs at: Birmingham, 137 per cent; Cleveland, 52; Denver, 113; Kansas City, 47; Louisville, 38; Milwaukee, 56; Mobile, 23; New Haven, 39; Paterson, 201; Salt



PLANT OF THE TALGE MAHOGANY CO., INDIANAPOLIS

Lake City, 51; St. Paul, 86; Syracuse, 75; Worcester, 39. The indications are that henceforth an increase in building operations may be expected, and, current therewith, a gradual increase in the price of building material. Parties who contemplate the erection of buildings of any sort whatever will profit to the extent of from ten to twenty per cent. by taking advantage of the present low prices and starting operations at once.

City	September 1908 cost	September 1907 cost	Per cent gain	Per cent loss
[illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Chicago	5,147,350	5,523,605	..	6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Cincinnati	456,245	417,169	9	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Dallas	187,652	207,250	..	9
Denver	1,006,625	472,230	113	
Detroit	1,193,150	1,191,500	1	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Grand Rapids	132,228	237,325	..	44
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Louisville	255,315	184,089	38	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Manchester	25,145	58,810	..	57
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Minneapolis	861,200	753,770	14	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Nashville	107,183	131,483	..	18
New Haven	255,120	183,115	39	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
New Orleans	185,151	163,892	12	
Manhattan	5,031,076	5,265,905	..	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Bronx	1,971,275	1,292,369	52	
New York	11,839,874	10,341,964	14	
Omaha	473,800	396,155	19	
Paterson	182,259	60,465	201	
Pittsburg	1,180,177	1,134,632	4	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Scranton	113,058	114,209	..	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Salt Lake City...	317,000	209,000	51	
South Bend	82,830	72,900	12	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
St. Paul	766,892	410,512	86	
Syracuse	418,305	245,207	75	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Worcester	182,238	130,300	39	
Total...........	$39,719,944	$36,966,457	7	

New Rule Manufacturing Company.

The American Rule Manufacturing Company is a new organization at Nashville, Tenn., which [illegible] the B. & M. Rule Company.

The heads of the new company are I. B. Winkler, of Nashville, [illegible] E. [illegible] of Nashville, and I. W. Winkler of Springfield, Tenn. Its offices are [illegible] First National Bank building in Nashville, and the plant at 1308 Church street.

While they make a full line of lumber rules, [illegible] steel head. The staff is so tough and pliable that the rule can be bent into a knot without injuring it. The scale on the rule is done by a patent process which in no way injures the fiber of the wood as it does when the figures are burned into it. The wood is chemically treated [illegible] the makers to be superior to any lumber rule ever before produced.

The company also makes a folding rule which folds in the center and can be conveniently carried in a valise. This is for the special convenience of traveling inspectors. The fold is accomplished by a patent hinge and when the rule is straightened out it locks and forms an excellent and convenient device. They also make logging rules, and are at all times prepared to make any special rule to order.

The company's plant has been completely overhauled since it assumed control, new ma-



I. B. WINKLER, NASHVILLE, TENN.

[illegible] to cover the entire lumber field of the country with its new product. Catalogue and price list [illegible]

New Veneer Plant.

The [illegible] Veneer & [illegible] Company, which recently lost its veneer plant, is actively engaged [illegible] factory at Antigo, Wis. They expect to have the plant completed about December 1. The [illegible] model institution. They have purchased the most improved and latest tools for every department. The buildings of the institution are all one-story in height and cover a total space [illegible] concrete foundations and of semi-fireproof construction, having concrete fire walls at frequent intervals. The boiler and engine rooms are of complete concrete construction.

Reorganized Lumber Company.

The Kelley Lumber Company is the name of a $200,000 corporation just organized at Traverse City, Mich. It succeeds the bankrupt Kelley Lumber & Shingle Company. The new concern takes over all the assets of the old company from Jerry Sullivan, the receiver, [illegible] lumber yard at Grand Rapids. The officers of the new company are: David Wolf, Grand Rapids, president; Gus Kitzinger, Manistee, vice-president; Robert Duncan, treasurer, and George F. Becker, secretary.

Chicago Hardwood Man in Trouble.

W. A. Davis, with offices in the Marquette building, who has been trading in this market in his own name for some years, has sent the following letter to his creditors:

"It is with extreme regret that I beg to call your attention to the fact that I think best not to try to continue business any longer. Now, this action on my part has been brought on through various conditions, namely, through the failure of some of my customers, who have caught me very heavy, and a heavy loss by fire. My assets that I consider good will amount to about $20,000. The liabilities are about $65,000. You can very readily see from the above estimate that I can pay about 30 cents on the dollar to each and every one of the creditors, and for your own information I beg to say that the assets are in such a condition that I could agree to pay every one of the creditors at 27 cents on the dollar in sixty days in full of their claims; that is, of course, without any more cost being added to the liabilities.

If this is taken into the hands of a receiver, it will, in all probability, take them at least six months to a year to wind up the affairs of this business and at a great cost to the creditors.

"Awaiting your advice in this matter in which you are interested, I am, yours very truly,

"W. A. DAVIS."

Within the last day or two at the instance of Mr. Davis and some of his creditors, the Lumbermen's Credit Association of this city has offered to take over Mr. Davis' affairs and straighten them out in the best way possible. If this proposition is accepted it will probably be the very best thing the creditors can do. It will secure them fair treatment and a realization on every dollar of the assets. William Clancy, president and treasurer of the Lumbermen's Credit Association, has sent out the following letter to Mr. Davis' creditors:

With his approval we write you with reference to the financial condition of W. A. Davis, a wholesale lumberman of this city.

Mr. Davis has been operating here for quite a while, and has made money, but has had some "hard knocks," as he terms it, during the past few months, which have caused him to suspend [illegible] creditors, either on a compromise basis of about 25 per cent, or will make such other arrangements as may seem possible to keep him out of bankruptcy and enable him to fully discharge his indebtedness.

Following is a copy of the statement, which he submits to us, purporting to show his present financial condition:

ASSETS.

[illegible]	$ [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber on hand..................	1,500.00
[illegible]	[illegible]
Accounts receivable, less contingencies.	16,661.14
[illegible]	[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

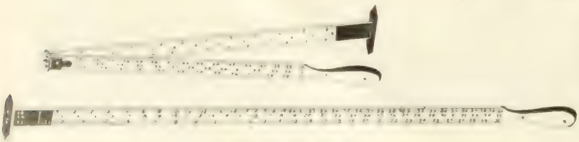
[illegible]	[illegible]
For merchandise due open account...	18,548.92
[illegible]	[illegible]

The foregoing speaks for itself. We have looked over his list of accounts outstanding and believe they are mainly good. The value of the other assets listed may shrink some in process of realization, and the showing itself would seem to indicate the advisability of having all creditors join together to effect a settlement with the least possible delay and expense. If bankruptcy proceedings ensue the estate can hardly pay very much, and we believe it would be to your interest financially and otherwise for you to give us power of attorney to look after your claim, as we already represent others, and with a majority of the claims and the coöperation of Mr. Davis we can, without doubt, take charge of the matter ourselves and close it up satisfactorily without any great loss of time or amount of expense to you and the other creditors in general.

[illegible] this connection by return mail, we are,

Yours very truly,

[illegible]



[illegible] BOARD RULES.

About the Licking River Lumber Company.

The Licking River Lumber Company, Inc., has an important sawmill and planing mill plant with general offices at Ashland, Ky. The company's mills are located at Farmers, Rowan county, Kentucky, on the Lexington division of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

The company owns several thousand acres of standing timber, of which oak, poplar, chestnut and walnut predominate. At the present time it has about 10,000,000 feet of oak and poplar logs cut and in the river and log ponds for next year's supply, and is engaged in securing a considerably larger quantity.

The company's operating plant consists of an eight-foot band mill complete with planing mill and timber surfacer. It controls about five miles of booms on the Licking river and owns at Farmers its own hotel and store buildings, and also a large number of houses rented to its employes. It has a large stock of dry lumber on hand and has good shipping facilities to the markets in Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York.

In September, 1908, the Licking River Lumber Company's band mill was destroyed by fire. In order that they might take care of their customers promptly a deal was closed whereby it succeeded in purchasing the large band mill, planing mill, logs, booms, etc., of the S. B. Reese Lumber Company of Farmers, Ky. The Licking River Lumber Company promptly added to the plant's facilities, equipped it with electric lights, and contemplate operating nights until such time as they have made a double band mill out of the present one.

The company produces oak and poplar lumber, and also makes considerable pine and hemlock. It specializes in export oak, car timbers, bridge timbers and ship oak timbers. They report a good volume of orders on hand and consider the outlook for business excellent.

The personnel of the Licking River Lumber Company is: F. G. Eberhart, Jr., of Mishawaka, Ind., president, who is also secretary



R. G. PAGE, ASHLAND, KY.

of the Mishawaka Woolen Manufacturing Company of that city, and is connected with other large financial institutions; William Eckman is vice-president of the company, and manager of the Farmers plant, as well as having charge of the timber purchases; and R. G. Page is secretary and treasurer of the company, residing at Ashland, where the sales offices are located. He has general supervision of the entire operations and takes personal charge of the sales department. Mr. Page was born at Elkhart, Ind., in 1876, and has been active in the lumber business since he was eighteen years old.

Mr. Eberhart and Mr. Page are also interested in the R. G. Page Lumber Company of Ashland, Ky., a well and favorably known lumber house. Of this company, C. E. Wilson has charge of the sales department and offices of the company.

Change in George D. Emery Company.

On account of advancing years and failing health, George D. Emery of Chelsea, Mass., has disposed of his stock holdings in the George D. Emery Company and has permanently retired from active business.



GEO. D. EMERY, CHELSEA, MASS.

Mr. Emery has been prominently identified with the most important mahogany, Spanish cedar and veneer house in the United States for many years. He has made a reputation second to no one in this great industry and it is a sincere regret to his friends to note that it has become necessary that he should retire from business.

His interests in the George Emery Company have been purchased by Samuel Seger of London, England, the head of S. Seger, Ltd., mahogany dealers of the British metropolis. For many years Mr. Seger has been the European representative of the Emery company and has kept in close touch with its affairs. He succeeds Mr. Emery as president of the corporation, and while he will retain his residence in London and continue to look after the affairs of the English agency, he expects to spend the larger portion of the time in the United States, and will take up the active direction of the company's affairs.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The lumber yard of the Kelly Brothers Lumber Company at Cairo, Ill., was destroyed by fire on September 25. They carried insurance of $46,700. The warehouse and office building of the Three States Implement Company were also destroyed; insurance $31,000.

The American Creosote Company has purchased a twenty-acre tract of land adjoining Madison and Venice, Mo., where they will erect a plant for treating lumber. Millions of feet of lumber will be shipped in each year, and after being treated with the creosote preparation will be shipped to all parts of the world.

The Illinois-Arkansas Lumber Company, incorporated under the laws of Illinois, is capitalized at $100,000. J. M. Rose of Little Rock, Ark., is the Arkansas agent.

The Crawford County Tie & Prop Company of St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital of $2,500 by J. William Taylor, L. P. Crigler and W. S. Scott.

The Jamestown Hardwood Trim Company of Chautauqua, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $40,000 by Ward H. Wadsworth, Randolph, N. Y.; Joseph F. Turner, 209 Dyckman street, New York City, and George Hagemeyer, 209 West 128th street, New York City.

The plant of the Southern Hub Company at Sheffield, Ala., recently purchased by W. N. Conwill, D. R. Evans, R. A. Strickland and W. C. Evans, was put in operation September 14. The new owners are all Sheffield men and will enlarge the output of the factory and extend the market.

The Foster-Latimer Lumber Company of Mellen, Wis., is erecting a large addition to its hardwood flooring plant, which is expected to be completed before the first of the year. The company owns a large tract of maple timber and it plans to use all available material. When completed the plant will have a capacity of from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of flooring annually.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

CHICAGO

The I. Stephenson Company of Wells, Mich., a good portion of whose lumber and hardwood flooring output reaches the Chicago market, has just purchased an additional 40,000 acres of hardwood land in Marquette county, Michigan. This timber holding will supplement the already large timber section owned by the company to an extent that will perpetuate their timber operations for many years.

W. B. Judson, formerly one of the owners and manager of the American Lumberman, Chicago, who within the last few years has resided at Seattle, is spending a month at Chicago. He is accompanied by his wife and one of his sons. The son will enter the Chicago University. Mr. Judson expresses himself as delighted with the Pacific coast.

The Record had the pleasure of a call on October 6 from A. L. Parker, secretary of the S. A. Woods Machine Company of Boston, Mass. He was accompanied by Joel Ettinger, Chicago manager of the company's business in the Middle West. Mr. Parker says the big woodworking machinery house with which he is connected is doing a very fair business and anticipates a speedy revival and increased demand in his line of machinery.

John M. Diver, general manager of the Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company of Sarnia, Ont., was a Chicago visitor on October 6. Mr. Diver states that lumber trade conditions in Canada are better than the sales in this country, although the demand is very fair on this side of the border. He says his company has about 15,000,000 feet of lumber on hand and 18,000,000 feet of logs in boom ready for sawing.

William J. Wagstaff, a well-known Oshkosh lumberman, made a call on the Record October 1. Mr. Wagstaff was on one of his frequent Chicago visits. He considers business gradually improving.

On October 2, W. H. Bower, a well-known lumberman of Kurtz, Ind., was a Hardwood Record caller. Mr. Kurtz reports improved conditions in his section of Indiana.

Among the welcome visitors to Chicago on October 2 was J. V. Stimson, the hardwood manufacturer of Huntingburg, Ind. Mr. Stimson is always as optimistic as he is conservative and reports a very satisfactory business.

W. G. Collar of the Collar-Stange Lumber Company, Merrill, Wis., was a Chicago visitor on October 2. Mr. Collar's company has an excellent stock of northern hardwoods, which he is making plans to market.

The RECORD is advised by the Albion Handle Company of Albion, Mich., that it is going out of business.

H. B. Leavitt, president of the Leavitt Lumber Company of this city, is spending a week at the company's band mill at Hollywood, Miss., and will also visit various sawmill centers in Arkansas.

The RECORD is advised that W. H. Dailey & Co., a corporation at Grafton, W. Va., has gone into involuntary bankruptcy. The first meeting of creditors was held at Grafton on October 7. No statement of assets and liabilities has as yet been supplied by the trustee, who is O. E. Weckerly.

John C. Spry, the well-known ex-Chicago lumberman, who during recent years has built up a big business in timber lands, recently returned to Chicago from an extended trip through the timber area of the Province of Quebec. Mr. Spry is very much interested in the timber of that region and it is very likely that he will invest some money in that section.

Miss Emeline Wilkie Spry, daughter of John C. Spry, the Chicago timberland merchant, was married, September 30, to Rollin Webb Keyes of Chicago. The ceremony was performed at the First Baptist Church of Evanston. Both the bride and groom are prominent in Evanston social circles. The wedding was a very elaborate one and was attended by numerous friends. After the honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Keyes will make their home in Evanston. They have the congratulations of the RECORD.

Receipt is acknowledged of a very handsomely framed panel, consisting of fifteen sections of various varieties of mahogany and African hardwoods at the hands of J. F. Müller & Sohn of Hamburg, Germany. This house is an important dealer in fancy woods and its specimens make a very handsome advertisement. The panel is on exhibition in the sanctum of the editor of the HARDWOOD RECORD, who will be pleased to exhibit it to anyone interested in the beautiful handling of some splendid foreign hardwoods.

Frank F. Fish, secretary of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, has been out of town the greater portion of the last month. He spent several weeks on an eastern trip, returning the latter part of September, and has since spent a week in Michigan. He makes a good report of association affairs.

John E. Williams, editor of the New Orleans Lumber Trade Journal, accompanied by his wife and daughter, is here on his annual visit to Chicago. Mr. Williams paid the RECORD an agreeable call on Thursday.

BUFFALO

G. Elias & Bro. have bought two acres of land adjoining their yard and are putting in a new locomotive crane for handling heavy timber, of which they have always made a specialty.

The yard of I. N. Stewart & Bro. has been handling quite an amount of oak and cherry lately and the firm seems to be satisfied with the trade. Poplar is also moving out very well.

Scatcherd & Son have a pretty good stock of summer-sawed lumber at Memphis, mostly oak, though the demand has all along been good [illegible]

F. W. Vetter did not come back direct from Philadelphia, but stayed there a day or two and then went to New York, looking into the prospects [illegible]

Pitting up the addition to the yard of the [illegible] A. W. Kreinheder back from his trip to the south side of the Ohio, but lumber is coming in freely and business is very good.

A. Miller does not like to brag of his trade, but he is getting it just the same, and when he does not the other dealers might as well lay down, for he keeps a good assortment always.

T. Sullivan & Co. call trade very much better, and F. T. Sullivan reports the same state of things in New England. Both hardwood and Pacific coast stock are coming in freely.

A very much improved state of business is reported by O. E. Yeager in pretty nearly all hardwoods and it is believed that this will last right along until people begin to buy for increasing stocks.

The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company is getting ready for increased shipments from the South as well as by lake, and has sent an office man to Memphis to look after things in that direction.

The oak mills of the McLean interests in the Southeast are running rather slowly yet, as logs are none too plenty, but there is more need of lumber now and they will soon be in full swing again.

Now that the great danger from forest fires seems to have passed, President Beyer of the Pascola Lumber Company will soon be starting his mills in Missouri, for he has plenty of need for the stock.

NEW YORK

The regular annual meeting of the New York Lumber Trade Association will be held October 14, at the association rooms, 18 Broadway, preceded by a Delmonico luncheon. The usual large turnout of the members is expected by reason of it being the twenty-second anniversary of the organization, as well as because of the fact that the reports to be presented will outline a year's work replete with many accomplishments in the departmental work of the organization.

George K. Towle, for the past four years traveling representative for the Lumbermen's Credit Association of Chicago, has resigned his position, effective October 1, and concurrently therewith Charles D. Chase, manager of the New York office, at 116 Nassau street, also resigned to engage in other lines. Mr. Chase will be succeeded in the management of the local office by H. H. Tuttle.

The lumber trade of nearby New Jersey figured prominently in the recent republican primary election results in that state. W. W. Smalley of Round Brook, president of the New Jersey Lumbermen's Protective Association, was renominated for the state legislature by a handsome plurality. Clarence G. Meeks of the Gardner & Meeks Company, Weehawken, was also nominated for the assembly on the republican ticket.

F. J. Cronin, who has for several years past ably represented the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company of Coal Grove, O., in the metropolitan district and eastern trade, has severed his connection therewith to take up the representation of the Dimension Lumber Company of Herkimer, N. Y., large producers, with mills at Foley, W. Va.; Catlettsburg, Ky., and Herkimer, N. Y. Mr. Cronin has many friends who will be glad to welcome him in his new connection.

The Robert Lloyd Company is the style of a new concern just organized to take over the retail business of F. B. Whitney & Co., 552-554 West Fifteenth street, Manhattan. The new company is composed of Robert Lloyd, proprietor of the well-known hardwood house of William Gibson, Inc., West Fiftieth street, Manhattan, and David Milligan, who for the past twenty-one years was associated with F. B. Whitney & Co. The business of the Robert Lloyd Company will be entirely separate from that of William Gibson, Inc., and the new corporation will handle a full line of heavy hardwoods suitable for carriage and automobile trade, as well as a general line of lumber.

J. F. Murphy, for seventeen years with the late firm of G. L. Schuyler & Co., and for the [illegible] with the John C. Orr Company of Brooklyn, has organized the J. F. Murphy Lumber Company with a capital of $10,000, to conduct a hardwood and general retail business at 522 West Thirty-fourth street, Manhattan, where the company is arranging up-to-date premises for such business. During the past year or two Mr. Murphy has been conducting a commission lumber business at 1 Madison avenue, which he now surrenders to devote his undivided attention to the new company.

The local selling staff of the Iroquois Door Company has just been enlarged through the appointment of W. A. Ropps as assistant to Manager E. P. Salmon in the solicitation of the local trade. Mr. Ropps has had a long and successful experience in the wholesale sash and door trade, which eminently qualifies him for his new connection.

Secretary F. F. Fish of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, Chicago, spent several days during the fortnight visiting leading firms in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore in the interest of association work.

C. H. Moberly of the Cummings-Moberly Cypress Company, Moberly, La., arrived from an European trip during the fortnight after an extended trip abroad. Among other leading cypress manufacturers also in town during the fortnight were Capt. F. B. Williams of Patterson, La.; John Dibert of Donner, La.; W. J. Burton of Burton, La., and J. A. Bruce of Strader, La. R. H. Downman, the prominent cypress manufacturer of New Orleans, passed through the city last week accompanied by his family en route home after spending the summer at Loon Lake in the Adirondacks. J. C. Turner of the J. C. Turner Lumber Company, 1123 Broadway, is just back from a visit to his various southern manufacturing interests on a tour of inspection.

George E. Demming, who was formerly in charge of the local sales office of Halfpenny & Hamilton, Philadelphia, which was recently discontinued, has formed a connection with the Mahan Lumber Company, hardwoods and spruce, Mahan, W. Va., and will hereafter represent them in the local market, together with several other high-class mill connections.

M. W. Teufel, manager of the Davison Lumber Company, 1 Madison avenue, has just returned from a visit to the extensive interests of his company at Bridgewater, N. S. He reports matters as decidedly better and the outlook promising for a still further improved domestic and export demand.

E. P. Hollowell, who a short time ago purchased the local branch business of the Indiana Veneer & Lumber Company of Indianapolis, Ind., then located at Thirty-first street and First avenue, Manhattan, has removed the business to 216 East Forty-second street, Manhattan, where he has commodious quarters and a full line of all classes of hardwood veneers for the local trade.

George D. Burgess of Russe & Burgess, Memphis, Tenn., spent several days in town last week en route home with his family after a six weeks' stay at Atlantic City, N. J.

The West Twenty-ninth street yard of the Dunbar Box & Lumber Company, Manhattan, suffered a fire damage of $2,300 on September 24; loss fully covered by insurance.

The United States district court on September 23 granted a discharge in bankruptcy to J. L. English and English & Co., wholesale hardwoods, 1 Madison avenue, Manhattan, who failed some months ago, with liabilities of $121,031.

The annual meeting of the Building Material Men's Association of Westchester county, New York, occurred at White Plains, September 21, with a large attendance. Reports received showed the organization to be doing good work for its members. Officers as of last year were reelected. The leading feature of the meeting was a full discussion of business conditions, the consensus of opinion being that business was slowly but steadily improving, and the hope was expressed that the spring be encouraged and could be encouraged by some action on the part of the whole-

sale and manufacturing trade in keeping prices for the near future on a basis commensurate with present values.

On September 24, William E. Uptegrove & Bro., large wholesale and veneer house of Brooklyn, were petitioned into bankruptcy by Johnson City, Tenn., banking and lumber interests, and thus the affairs of the corporation will be wound up in the bankruptcy courts. Concurrent with the local action, the Standard Oak & Veneer Company, the Interior Hardwood Company, and the Allen Panel Company, allied corporations of Johnson City, Tenn., were also placed in the hands of receivers, in all of which companies William T. Uptegrove and his associates were indirectly interested.

As will be remembered, during the panic of last October it was necessary for William E. Uptegrove & Bro. to secure the protection of the courts for the reason of money stringency, and at that time J. F. Dingy, Charles E. Decker and William E. Uptegrove of New York were appointed receivers. Since that time business has been operated under the receivers and at first reports assets and resources of the corporation were such as to indicate that under such management it would, in the course of time, be enabled to liquidate all of its indebtedness in full. It would seem, however, that the adverse business conditions which have existed during the past year have made impossible this hopeful outcome and have resulted in the aforesaid bankruptcy proceedings. When the receivers were appointed in October last the assets showed as $1,273,594, of which $353,100 was stock in the American Cigar Box Lumber Company of Johnson City, Tenn. The liabilities were placed at $818,067.

The allied companies were not affected in the October last troubles of the Uptegrove interests, but have now been entailed under this latest proceeding.

The New York Lumber & Storage Company of 531 West Fifty-seventh street made an assignment on September 24 to James Kilpatrick. At a meeting of the company held last June trustees were appointed to wind up the business, which showed liabilities of $30,500 and nominal assets of $26,000. Two days after the assignment a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company by creditors, alleging that the trustees who had been liquidating the business for the last sixteen months had realized $3,000 over expenses, which has been in their hands since October, 1907, and remains undistributed. Creditors asked for a distribution of these funds as well as an accounting from the trustees.

On September 26 the Mercantile Lumber Company, 1 Madison avenue, assigned to Louis H. Strouse. The company was incorporated in February, 1907, with a capital of $10,000. Isaac B. Levy is president. No schedule has as yet been filed. The company was a small one and practically succeeded the retail business originally organized on the upper east side by Seelay & Levy.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles and Jacob Rosenberg, composing James Rosenberg & Son, manufacturers of cabinet trim and grill work at 250 East 139th street. F. H. Griffin has been appointed receiver with bond at $500. The firm began business in 1904 and was incorporated in May of this year with a capital of $15,000.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed on October 1 against the Mutual Woodworking Company, 70 DePeyster street, Manhattan. The company started in August, 1904, with a capital of $10,000. Statement of June last showed assets $13,997 and liabilities, $3,343. The court has appointed J. F. McNaboe receiver in bankruptcy for the company with bond at $500.

The Mann-Caven Lumber Company pronounces favorably upon the prospect for a steady advance in trading. It reports things moving along in good shape, inquiries increasing, good orders being booked, prices better, and the volume of sales growing right along. O. J. Mann was recently in Pittsburg looking after the company's interests.

Uptegrove & Beckwith state recovery in trading gradual. They are optimistic as to outlook and believe in a full revival of good times by the first of the year.

Uptegrove & Polhemus report a more cheerful tone in the market. They are receiving their share of business and regard the outlook as promising.

The McClave Lumber Company is stoically meeting conditions as they arise. Things are livening up a little, but the improvement will be gradual, they think, until spring, when business undoubtedly will receive new impetus. Major S. Wood McClave is one of the most popular lumbermen in Cliffside, Bergen county, New Jersey, his residence section, and his name has been placed on the Republican ticket as a candidate for Congress from the sixth congressional district of New Jersey.

The C. O. Shepherd Lumber Company is placidly awaiting developments. It is not inclined to force the market, as Mr. Shepherd is of the opinion that things will right themselves in due time.

W. S. Dunn & Co., mouldings, report things moving steadily, and while the improvement in trading in their line is slow, it is more recognizable from day to day.

PHILADELPHIA

The Hemlock Lumber Company is keeping its mills active getting out stock. Inquiries are coming in more lively and business generally is looking up.

The Kirby & Hawkins Company is getting a fair share of trade at present, with prospects of future expansion. Mr. Hawkins, after a trip through eastern and western New York, reports that the railroad companies are not inclined to buy extensively at present—probably are waiting for election developments.

The Righter-Parry Lumber Company, as usual, is optimistic in its statements. C. M. Hamlin of this house is in Ohio getting business, and the salesmen in Maryland and New Jersey report favorably of general sentiment in those fields.

The Owen M. Bruner Company is accepting conditions philosophically. Its men are always busy and seldom fail to get what they go in pursuit of in the way of trade.

A. Hankey & Co., Inc., machine knives, accedes to a better look for returning prosperity. Joseph R. Rogers, secretary, is spending some time at the company's plant at Rochdale, Mass., studying conditions. He states that the manufacturers are more successful than heretofore in securing loans from the banks, which will naturally conduce to renewed activity in all lines.

Charles L. Meckley says that the August trading was much better than one has learned to expect of this usually sterile month for business.

H. C. Magruder, Philadelphia, representative of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, reports activity in the mills getting out stock. Things look better all around, he says, than for some time.

The Miller & Miller Lumber Company obtained a charter under Pennsylvania laws on September 18, with a capitalization of $40,000. Officers are: I. R. Parker, president; J. Clark Miller, vice-president and treasurer; G. H. Van Gunten, secretary. This company succeeds the old firm of Miller & Miller, and will handle hardwoods and pine. It reports satisfactory trading and is sanguine as to rapid improvement of conditions.

Samuel H. Shearer & Son are getting a reasonable share of trade and realize that it is better to abide in patience than to waste valuable time in useless imprecations against the times.

Among the recent visitors to the trade were Mr. Snodgrass of the Buck-Snodgrass Lumber Company, Johnson City, Tenn.; Frank F. Fish, secretary of the National Hardwood Lumber Association; J. B. Purcell, of the Welch Lumber Company, Welch, W. Va.; J. E. Lineback of the L. H. Goodwin Lumber Company, Butler, Tenn., and B. B. Burns of the Tug River Lumber Company, Bristol, Tenn.

It is announced that the Compagnie J. G. Brill of Paris, France, recently organized, intends to establish a plant where Brill trucks will be built by French workmen and with French machinery.

The lumber sheds and coal yard of A. S. Heffner of Topton, Pa., were destroyed by fire on September 21.

On September 23 a large sawmill, storage house and four other buildings, with their contents, on the premises of William B. Reidenauer, near Bechtelsville, Pa., were consumed by fire. Loss estimated at $10,000.

The carriage and wagon factory of George W. Garrett & Son, this city, was destroyed by fire on September 28; loss, $10,000.

On September 30 fire completely gutted the box factory of the Keystone Box Manufacturing Company, 223-25 Wood street; loss is estimated at $20,000.

The large lumber and planing mill of Elisha K. Kane, at Kushequa, Pa., will close down permanently, the available timber supply having been exhausted. All mill hands will receive free house rent for one year.

Cramp's Ship & Engine Building Company of Philadelphia and the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J., have been awarded contracts to build four torpedo boat destroyers, each company to build two boats.

The Canadian Cedar Timber Company, New York City, was incorporated under Delaware laws on September 21; capitalization, $175,000.

The Wohlson Planing Mill Company, Lancaster, Pa., was chartered under Pennsylvania laws on September 30; capital, $120,000.

On September 20 the Pay-Within Car Company was incorporated under Delaware laws; capital, $100,000. Incorporators: Frank R. Shattuck, Horace M. Schall and John E. Walsh.

The Lumbermen's Exchange held its monthly meeting, preceded by the usual luncheon, on October 1, President Frederick S. Underhill in the chair. Concerning the recent conference on hardwood inspection of the eastern associations, held at the Bellevue-Stratford hotel on September 24, the report of the committee representing the exchange was accepted and the committee discharged. The following resolution was then adopted:

"That the secretary of the exchange notify all the exchange members, after they make a test of the 1908 rules as adopted by the National Hardwood Lumber Association in Milwaukee, to state their grievances, the name of the rule and page where to be found, and mail same to the secretary of the exchange, who will forward to the committee representing the exchange, composed of Wilson H. Lear and Benjamin C. Currie Jr. This committee will hand them over to the chairman of the conference held at the Bellevue-Stratford on September 24, when the matter will, in due time, be a subject of cosideration with the National Hardwood Lumber Association."

It was also resolved at this meeting that the retail yards close their places of business on the afternoons of Wednesday, Friday and Saturday during Founders' week, in order to allow their employees to view the parades, etc. A committee composed of Robert G. Kay, John N. McLean and Robert C. Lippincott was appointed to draft and have engrossed a set of resolutions appropriately expressing the sympathy of the exchange in

regard to the death of its late member, Samuel Miller of Miller, Robinson & Co., who died September 15, said resolutions to be presented to his family.

PITTSBURG

The F. M. Diebold Lumber Company had a splendid float in the Sesqui-Centennial parade last Thursday. This was the only big retail concern of greater Pittsburg which was thus represented.

The Reliance Lumber Company announces little improvement in the hardwood situation and has been driving hard at the trade in the East.

Fred R. Babcock of the Babcock lumber interests is one of the national committee which has issued a call for another car stake and equipment conference to be held on October 15, in Chicago. Pittsburg had a front rank in this agitation and is much interested in the result of this meeting.

The Webster-Keasey Lumber Company has shut down its big mill in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, but is still keeping up the operation in Butler county where the company is getting out a good supply of trolley and railroad stock.

William R. Cornelius has been keeping in very close touch with the lumber manufacturers of West Virginia and Kentucky, and finds it possible to buy good stocks of lumber from the mills at a reasonable figure. He has had a good trade with standard customers and has had little difficulty in getting good stock to fill his orders.

E. H. Holden of the Pardee & Curtin Lumber Company of Clarksburg, W. Va., was calling on friends in town last week. This company produces about 40,000,000 feet a year and is the largest manufacturer of poplar in West Virginia.

The C. P. Caughey Lumber Company is loading some fine white oak at its mills in Washington county this week. This will be used in government work on the Monongahela and Ohio rivers.

W. E. Pownall, president of the Colonial Lumber Company, missed the Sesqui-Centennial on account of a relapse from a hard attack of the grip.

E. H. Schreiner, hardwood manager of William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., is pushing hard for trade and as a result is getting more concerns to figure on spruce and poplar. He spent four weeks this fall in Canada, Illinois and Wisconsin.

The Germain Company finds the market confined chiefly to timbers. Its officers look for slightly higher prices on lumber but do not expect any great improvement before January 1.

The McDonald Lumber Company reports most of the West Virginia mills running, cutting spruce and hemlock. The situation there is much improved according to Robert McDonald, president of the company, who has returned from his vacation.

The American Lumber & Manufacturing Company is creeping up toward its usual volume of business and is losing no chance to get what scattering trade there is going. Its cottonwood business is more encouraging than any other line at present and President Johnston says that other hardwood consumers who have not bought a car for months are beginning to take stock again.

J. J. Mead, president of the Mead & Spear Company, is looking after lumber matters in West Virginia and Kentucky this week. The company has its mill running and is getting its full share of the hardwood business.

The H. V. Curll Lumber Company will shortly start up its plant again at Glen Ray, W. Va. It reports the poplar market in fine condition and looks for higher prices.

[illegible] of the Hinman Lumber Company is spending the week at the company's mill at Ashland, Ky. For a few weeks this concern has had quite a run on white oak flooring but reports the demand for other hardwood rather quiet.

Bemis & Vosburgh say that the market is "holding its own." The best features of their report concern yellow pine and hardwood, especially oak. They also announce that clear spruce is oversold and is creeping up in price.

The J. L. Lytle Lumber Company is pegging away hard for business in the nearby states. W. H. De Voss of this company is going after the Ohio trade this week and J. L. Lytle is calling on the Pittsburg district. Poplar is the best seller on their list and bids fair to command higher prices before long.

The Valley Lumber Company, capital $75,000, has been formed by a number of capitalists from northern Somerset county, Pennsylvania, by the following officers: President, Ellsworth Ling; vice-president, A. L. Cohn; secretary and general manager, W. N. Yates. The company has purchased a tract of 9,000 acres of hardwood and hemlock timber near Pulaski, W. Va., which will probably cut 75,000,000 feet. It will start operations this fall.

The Newell Brothers Lumber Company is rushing its plant at Braucher, W. Va., on the Coal & Iron railroad to fill an order of 1,000,000 feet of ash, cherry, maple and oak which it sold in Buffalo recently. The lumber was nearly all common and better and brought about $3 per M less than last year's figure.

The Flint, Erving & Stoner Lumber Company is running its plant at Hawthorne, Miss., steadily and is also running operations at its Dunlevie plant in West Virginia. From the latter mills it shipped 222 cars of lumber in September. It is running its planing mill day and night. Last week the company secured an order for 500,000 feet of spruce for Philadelphia delivery at $1 more than it would have brought, August 1.

The Greater Pittsburg Lumber Dealers' Association showed 600,000 people last Thursday, the tremendous growth of the lumber industry in Pittsburg within the last hundred years. The two floats which it had in the Sesqui-Centennial parade represented an old-fashioned river raft coming down the Allegheny and a modern well-equipped flat car loaded with fine lumber. The most significant point in the exhibit was the statement that in 1828 only 8,500,000 feet of lumber was consumed in Pittsburg while in 1906 over 500,000,000 feet was used.

The Babcock Lumber Company estimates its loss at Ashtola, Pa., at about $200,000, this having been caused by the recent forest fires. Over 1,200,000 feet of lumber and logs were burned and practically the entire camp was gutted by fire.

President Nelson Bell of the Furnace Run Sawmill & Lumber Company is pounding away at the hardwood trade diligently but is not overenthusiastic about immediate prospects of a big business. It looks for some gain after the election but thinks that during the inventory season trade from the yards will be light.

The F. W. Crane Lumber Company is considering the project of installing a modern electric light plant at its operation at Cloverlick, W. Va. Its mill at that point and also the mill at Rohr, W. Va., are running full and Mr. Crane notes a quickening in the call for all grades of good hardwood. F. E. Smith of this company spent last week at Chicago, Grand Rapids, Mich., and South Bend, Ind., and sees some improvement in the furniture trade.

The Clay-Schoppe Lumber Company is in the hands of a receiver, and J. F. Schofield of the Pittsburg Hardwood Door Company will act in that capacity. It will be remembered that A. G. Breitwieser was prominently identified with the Clay-Schoppe concern and was supposed to have furnished most of its financial backing. He is also largely connected with the Pittsburg Hardwood Door Company. The Clay-Schoppe Company had a good tract of timber in southern Pennsylvania and was cutting it off with portable sawmills. According to street rumors the Broad Top Lumber Company of Clearfield, Pa., will take over this portion of the Clay-Schoppe concern and will also probably secure the service of W. A. Clay who has been managing the Pittsburg office.

The Kendall Lumber Company has increased its railroad equipment by the purchase of a new Shay locomotive. It is also planning to erect a new mill. On account of dry weather it has been forced to suspend all railroad logging at Crellin, Md.

BOSTON

Pope & Cottle, Chelsea, Mass., were visited by fire September 21. All of the sheds with the exception of the stable and one house were destroyed. George F. Cobb, manager, has made plans to take care of the trade.

Andrew F. Leatherbee, the Boston retailer who made an assignment a few weeks ago, made an offer of settlement of 25 cents at the first meeting of the creditors. The latter asked for 35 cents. At the second meeting, held September 30, Mr. Leatherbee stated that he could not pay over 25 cents. The creditors then voted to have the assignee sell the property and settle all claims as fully as possible.

William E. Litchfield returned last week from a trip to his mill at North Vernon, Ind. This mill is operated under the name of Litchfield Bros. George A. Litchfield came East with his brother and will stay here for several weeks.

Howard C. Morse of Blacker & Shepard Company, and Walter Chamberlain, were the delegates from the Lumber Trade Club at the meeting in Philadelphia, September 24, to discuss the rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. William E. Litchfield was the delegate appointed by the Massachusetts Lumber Dealers' Association. The latter association feels that the rules are as good as could be expected and instructed their delegate to vote in favor of them. Mr. Litchfield did not attend, but sent a telegram showing the sentiment of his association.

F. W. Vetter, a large hardwood dealer, Buffalo, N. Y., has been visiting the trade in the East. He spent several days in Boston.

D. A. Lucey, salesman for Harry C. Philbrick, Boston, is in Maine on a hunting trip.

Horace M. Bickford of the H. M. Bickford Company, Boston, returned during the past week from a southern trip. Frank B. Witherbee of the same company returned from the South late in September.

J. D. Henderson of the Henderson Lumber Company, Sanford, Ala., was a visitor in the Boston market this week.

Mitchell & Harding, Lawrence, Mass., have sent out notices announcing the formation of a Massachusetts corporation and the taking over of the assets and liabilities of the old co-partnership.

The brush handle factory of the F. B. Pierce Company, Keene, N. H., has been destroyed by fire.

Among the recent visitors in this market was Charles Este of the firm of Charles Este & Son, Philadelphia.

The New Hampshire Lumbermen's Association held a short business meeting at Manchester, N. H., Septemebr 18. A notice has been sent to all of its members asking that they send to the secretary the amount of timber cut and sawed by them for the years ending July 1, 1907, and 1908; also figures for the amount of lumber on sticks during these periods.

Marcus L. Foster, president and treasurer of the Stone & Foster Lumber Company, Worcester, Mass., has purchased the property occupied by this company. The estate was formerly owned by the late Lucius W. Pond.

Harry B. Ellis is now representing the James & Abbott Company as a salesman. He was formerly with the United Lumber Company.

A new department is to be added to the chair manufacturing business of the Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company, Gardner, Mass. The company will manufacture school desks. In the past they have only supplied the iron fittings and have purchased the wooden parts from regular desk manufacturers

BALTIMORE

The inspection rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association continue to stir up agitation and unrest. It was thought that the question would be definitely disposed of at the conference in Philadelphia, September 24, but the discussion there at times developed a decidedly acrimonious tone, and a split was averted only by the diplomacy of various lumbermen, who, realizing that matters had gone too far, poured oil on the troubled waters. The only delegate to attend from Baltimore was Richard W. Price of Price & Heald, who is a member of the special committee appointed by the Baltimore Lumber Exchange to deal with the matter. John J. Kidd of the Kidd & Buckingham Company, another member, was to have gone, but found it impossible to leave, and John L. Alcock, a third member, is out of town. President E. P. Gill of the exchange was asked to appoint a substitute but declined to do so, saying that was unnecessary, in the first place, and that no good could be accomplished, in the second place, for the reason that the new member would be unfamiliar with the subject and of no use in a debate. As stated at the time, the hardwood men here are disposed to support the new inspection rules of the National association, but the managing committee refrained from instructing the committee, out of courtesy to the eastern organizations, which had conducted an energetic fight and had been instrumental in obtaining various important concessions.

In view of this fact it was thought best to leave the committee a free hand, though it was felt that the national association had gone about as far as it could be expected to, and that the new revised rules embodied every vital point contended for. The delegates from New York and other cities, however, were not in a very conciliatory mood, but rather disposed to hold out flatly for the restoration of the rules of 1905. The first clash came over the question of voting proxies, and Mr. Price, with others, threatened to bolt. He pointed out that it was a most extraordinary and unparliamentary proceedings to admit proxies voting on a deliberative question, proxies being designed solely for specific purposes. The threatened bolt was averted by the withdrawal of the motion to admit proxies, and by way of a compromise the conference voted to adjourn until a future date, the national association being meanwhile invited to name a committee to meet the opponents of the rules. Mr. Price is not at all sanguine as to the outcome of this move. He points out that such a committee would have no power to modify the national association rules, which can be done only at the annual meetings or at special meetings of the body itself, and that therefore the committee is not in a position to make overtures, but must stand by the rules as approved at Milwaukee. He will make a report to the managing committee of the Lumber Exchange at the next meeting.

Baltimore has a new hardwood firm, this being Frank Price & Co., with offices in the Phoenix building, German street, near Charles. The members of the firm are Frank Price and Charles F. Stewart. Mr. Price has been with the firm of Price & Heald about ten years, starting with that firm a long time ago and afterward becoming a member of the firm of Price & Welch, which dissolved. He has traveled extensively over West Virginia and the South, and is familiar with the hardwood business in all its divisions. He is a brother of Richard W. Price, the senior member of Price & Heald. Mr. Stewart is a young Baltimorean who has just begun to establish himself. The new firm opened offices last Monday.

Holger A. Koppel, a hardwood exporter and Danish vice-consul in this city, has returned from a trip to Europe, of about two months, in the course of which he visited his old home at Copenhagen and took in the English markets, among them London and Liverpool. He found business everywhere very quiet, with stocks big and the trade greatly congested. The general business conditions were anything but promising, and there was nothing to encourage the exporter.

George W. Green, ninety-two years old, a former lumberman, died September 28 at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ogden A. Kirkland. Mr. Green was born in Concord and engaged in the lumber business in Delaware until about thirty years ago, when he came to Baltimore. He was a descendant of George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore.

John L. Alcock of the hardwood exporting firm of John L. Alcock & Co., Baltimore and Gay streets, has gone on a flying trip to England to look after some business matters there which seem to require his personal attention. His stay will be limited to the disposal of the problems that have come up.

The car stake question, which is to come up in Chicago this month, is being looked after for the Baltimore Lumber Exchange by Lewis Dill, who has been following the discussions ever since the controversy arose, and E. P. Gill, president of the Lumber Exchange. Mr. Dill will go individually, and also as a member of the exchange.

The Eastern Land and Timber Corporation has been incorporated at Alexandria, Va., with a capital stock of $5,000. Officers are: J. L. White, president, Washington, D. C.; D. C. Barley, vice-president, Alexandria, and Charles Marthinson, secretary and treasurer, Washington, D. C.

S. V. Petersen, representing Laurence O. Petersen, a timber broker of Copenhagen, Denmark, and Hamburg, Germany, came over with Mr. Koppel, and after staying here several days, started on an extended tour of the States, going as far west as Chicago and then turning south to continue his travels, visiting New Orleans and various other sections in the South. Mr. Petersen is not a stranger in America. He spent several months here some time ago, and is familiar with conditions, besides speaking English fluently.

L. Palmer, who was formerly with the Mexican Steamship Company at New Orleans, has been chosen assistant secretary of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, with headquarters at New Orleans, to succeed J. O. Elmer. The selection was made by a special local committee and has been confirmed by the directors of the association.

Among visiting lumbermen here two weeks ago was H. G. Bradley of H. G. Bradley & Co., Abingdon, Va.

CHARLOTTE

A report from Wilmington, N. C., just received, states that Federal Judge Waddell has refused to set aside the sale by the receivers of the Tunis Lumber Company of the extensive James River timber lands and property of the company disposed of at private sale to the Cumberland Lumber Company of Baltimore, Md., for $625,500

A ten per cent bid has just been made by J. W. Harrison on the property of the Greensboro Table Company, bankrupt, of Greensboro, N. C., and accordingly the property will be resold October 19. Referee R. C. Hood recently sold the property to E. P. Wharton for $11,300.

A very interesting suit has just been filed in Cumberland county superior court, at Fayetteville, N. C., against J. Elwood Cox, republican nominee for governor of North Carolina, the well-known hardwood manufacturer, by L. M. Andrews, who lives in Western Cumberland, for non-fulfilment of contract. The complaint alleges that Andrews contracted with Mr. Cox to manufacture for the latter a quantity of shuttle blocks according to specifications, and that although he has fulfilled his part of the contract in every particular, the defendant has failed to do the same. Andrews claims that after finishing the shuttle blocks according to specifications he has been unable to secure an inspection of them and is forced into court to protect his rights.

The Atlantic Coast Lumber Corporation, whose mills are located in the Georgetown, S. C., section, is now running full force. Three of this large concern's mills at Georgetown has just resumed operations, and a fourth will start up soon. Managers of this corporation report a good demand for upper grades. The corporation owns three large steamers and a barge, all of which are now busily engaged transporting their lumber to the northern markets. Other lumbd mills in that section of South Carolina that were compelled to close down during the recent depression in the lumber business have resumed operations and report a steadily increasing demand for goods, with parallel increase in prices.

In the Florence section of South Ca~olina, where the prosperity of the people depends largely upon the lumber industry, and where the Atlantic Coast Line Railway does its principal business in hauling lumber, there is a decided improvement. Mills that had closed down are now running again full time.

The Williams-McKeithan Lumber Company of Darlington, S. C., is now doing a normal business.

The Lumber Securities Association of New York is said to be making inquiries of the Chambers of Commerce of Washington, D. C., and other towns in this state relative to the advisability of locating a number of large lumber vulcanizing plants in North Carolina towns. The various town boards of trade, etc., are taking the matter up and it is likely a number of these large plants will be landed in the state.

Mr. Browder, manager of the new furniture factory recently established at Wadesboro, N. C., reports the concern is finding a ready market for its product. The company makes a fine grade of chairs.

Isaac Andrews and Y. J. Boozer of Spartanburg, S. C., having leased the property of J. C. Rigby at Spartanburg, opened up a lumber business in that city October 1, under the name of the Carolina Manufacturing Company. Machinery is to be installed for the manufacture of builders' supplies. The managers have already contracted to supply a large amount of lumber to the contractors of the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio railroad, to be built soon.

A new lumber and woodworking concern for Spring Hope, N. C., is the Nash County Manufacturing Company, recently chartered at a capital of $50,000. The principal incorporators are J. J. Sanders, M. H. Privett and others of Spring Hope.

R. E. Lee, who owned an interest and had been manager of the Walker-Mulligan Furniture Company of Durham, N. C., for several years, has sold his interest in and retired from the concern. W. G. Thomas of Washington, D. C., bought his interest and J. A. Hoffer of Washington is the new manager. Mr. Lee has gone into the insurance business, having connected himself with the Jefferson Standard Life of Raleigh, N. C.

The Automatic Bed Company of Greensboro, N. C., which recently began operating a factory in that city for the manufacture of automatic beds, is so crushed with orders that night work will soon be started. The plant is now being stocked with an electric lighting system, and a force of hands will soon be put on to work until midnight. Other woodworking concerns of Greensboro report greatly improved business conditions.

There has been a decided building boom experienced in all the larger cities of the Carolinas. A prominent dealer in building supplies at Greenville, S. C., says August marked the biggest month's business for his concern, and that there is no let-up in building activities. In a recent interview he said: "In August we supplied twenty building contracts for houses ranging in cost from $500 to $5,000. Our contracts for the month will aggregate $70,000 to $80,000." This is the report for only one of Greenville's six large concerns engaged in the manufacture of builders' supplies. It is estimated these concerns have handled contracts aggregating $300,000 during the past three months. The report for Columbia, S. C.; Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Asheville, Durham, N. C.; Spartansburg, S. C., and other leading cities of the two Carolinas, is equally encouraging. Here in Charlotte it is conservatively estimated that over one million dollars' worth of new buildings have been contracted for since the first of the year. The consequence of the revival in building activities is that lumbermen throughout this section have all the orders on their books they can handle, and few of them are suffering any longer from the effects of the recent panic. Prices on the different grades of hardwoods reflect heavy gains over quotations a few months ago, the increase on some grades ranging from $1 to $5 per thousand feet.

The improvement is again shown in the marked increase in shipping. An official of the Southern railway at Spartanburg recently said, in an interview: "Freight business on the Southern has almost doubled in the past few months. We are handling nearly twice as many cars, and everything on this line is moving. I think the Norfolk & Western and other roads operating in this section are also doing a largely increased business."

A gentleman prominently connected with the industrial progress of Georgia speaks of the improvement in the lumber industry in that state: "Many sawmills in southern Georgia had to close down a year ago. Railroad construction had stopped. Building operations had ceased. Railroad cross-ties are piled high beside the roads. Today new lines of railway are being projected; new freight cars are being built; new railroads are under construction. The result is marked by a great increase in activity among the mills. One of the largest concerns in Georgia states it is now running on a basis of ten hours a day, with about eighty-five to ninety per cent full force, and reports constantly improving conditions. In the northern part of the state great syndicates are buying up virgin timber lands; tram roads and flumes are being built throughout that section."

The same story may be told of the changed conditions in the Carolinas, for equal depression was felt several months ago to that recounted in Georgia, and equally rapid strides have been made towards improvement in the lumber industry, which is one of the leading industries in both states. Lumbermen were hard hit by the panic, but they are living now in a new season of prosperity.

A very large new lumber plant has recently been established at Willow Springs, near Raleigh, N. C., on the Raleigh & Southport railway and near the Durham & Southern railway.

H. Green, a gentleman prominently identified with the lumber business at Wilmington, N. C., states that millmen of that section have entered into an agreement that on and after October 15 [illegible] $17 and $8 per thousand for pine logs. For several months logs of this variety have been bringing $6 and $4 per thousand, so that log getters and land owners note with pleasure the increase. Increases in prices of other timber have been made recently.

CLEVELAND

Bids will be received November 5 for the completion of the interior of the new postoffice, on which $2,250,000 has already been spent. The sum of $775,000 was voted by Congress at its last session for the completion of the structure. This will include the marble and bronze work and the interior hardwood finishings in both flooring and furniture. The plans are available at Washington at the office of the supervising architect of the treasury department, J. Knox Taylor.

[illegible] Gray & Ruple Gray Lumber Company have been at the bedside of their [illegible] at East Helena, as he is critically ill.

[illegible] visitors in Cleveland [illegible] were R. L. Akers, president of the Akers Lumber Company, Lynchburg, Va., and T. T. Crenshaw of the Missouri Land and Lumber Company, Columbus, Ohio. Both report business as rapidly improving. Another visitor was Lee Bennett of the Cincinnati Poplar Company of Cincinnati.

H. C. Christy, general manager of the Ad[illegible] Lumber Company, [illegible] desk. He reports that the company has closed a contract with a big furniture manufacturing concern for half a million feet of gum for furniture purposes.

There will be no advance in lumber freight rates on the lake boats for some months yet, if present indications count for anything. Many vessels are lying idle in the lake ports, with little prospect of getting cargoes until next spring. It is usual for rates to advance as the stormy season approaches.

E. G. Prasse of the Prasse Lumber Company and W. H. Teare of the Potter-Teare Company have returned from trips in Wisconsin and the West, where they were looking over the lumber fields. They report the ravages by forest fires as being very severe, and look for a big boost in lumber prices, particularly hardwoods, next year.

A new lumber firm at Hattiesburg, Miss., has claimed a Cleveland lumberman. W. B. Follansbee, for several years with the R. H. Jenks Company, has associated himself with the Follansbee Lumber Company of that place. With him are his brother, H. K. Follansbee, and H. S. Hagerty, the well-known hardwood man. The company has been in[illegible] with hardwoods. The northern sales agency will be at 506 Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.

James A. Mahaffey of Akron, Ohio, a large furniture merchant, has filed a petition in bankruptcy at Cleveland in which he alleges that his liabilities reach $21,365, while his assets are only $12,864. Hard times and poor collections are blamed for the failure.

The suit brought by the Cleveland Lumber Company to restrain the city from enforcing that portion of the building code prohibiting the piling of lumber within 100 feet of any dwellings has been taken to the supreme court by the lumber company. The company declares the 100-foot rule to be unreasonable.

The Ohio Sash & Door Company, which for years has had its place of business on Merwin street in the flats, has fallen into line with several other big lumber concerns and has [illegible] town. A fine office has been opened in the Striebinger block on Prospect avenue just west of Ontario street. A unique feature of the office is a complete frame cot[illegible] tage about 12x20 feet in size and one story high. Hardwood doors and finish and attractive furniture used throughout have produced a pretty effect. J. J. Wemple, secretary of the company, was one of those who accompanied the Wholesale Merchants' Board of the Chamber of Commerce through eastern towns and cities last week, calling on the trade in Erie, Ashtabula, Conneaut and other points. W. A. Cool, the well-known hardwood lumber man, was another dealer who accompanied the party. At Westfield, N. Y., Mr. Cool deserted the party and went to Rochester on business.

Will Martin of the Martin-Barriss Company, dealers in hardwoods, reports that trade continues fair, though no very large orders are being received. Factories using hardwoods continue to extend their operations, and the spring promises to see a great revival in trade. Mr. Martin says his company is in receipt of an especially fine lot of African mahogany logs which will be at once worked up for the trade.

C. M. Lewis, who has been traveling salesman for the Ohio Box Company, has become connected with the Smeed Box Company in the same capacity. Most of the Cleveland box concerns report business as being much more active than thirty days ago.

Coopers are buying very little hardwood stock just now. A prohibition wave is sweeping Ohio. In two weeks twenty-two of the eighty-eight counties of the state have voted themselves dry. Many more are scheduled to follow the same course. As a result the brewery interests are badly frightened and the coopers are getting few orders. Slack cooperage is also quiet. Ohio coopers have been furnishing few barrels for apple-packing in New York state. Coopers have invaded the apple district and are selling slack barrels delivered for 35 cents. This sort of competition cannot be stood here, and the concerns are not trying to stand it.

COLUMBUS

[illegible] conditions in the local lumber trade [illegible] conditions are very satisfactory compared to what they were prior to September 1. The Columbus lumber companies say that new orders are being received with better regularity and that values are well maintained throughout the list. It is generally admitted that the uncertainty of the outcome of the election is holding business somewhat in check, but after the choice for the president has been named it is believed that financial men throughout the country will then know what the policy of the government will be during the next four years, and they can then make their plans accordingly. With the presidential election so near at hand, the local lumber trade is showing excellent form, and no complaints are heard from any source.

At the offices of the Kile-Morgan Lumber Company it was announced this week that the company will start its mill at Earle, Ark., about October 15, and expects to run full time. This company will give its attention to the manufacture of hardwoods, of which timber it has a large tract in the Arkansas district. S. D. Morgan of this company left Tuesday evening for an extended trip through the timber districts of West Virginia for the purpose of looking over the lumber business in that locality and visiting the mills of the company, which are now in operation. The Kile-Morgan company reports business as brisk and conditions very satisfactory.

H. W. Putnam, manager of the General Lumber Company, returned several days ago from Huntington, W. Va., where he made a thorough investigation of the lumber trade. He says that there is a decidedly good feel-

ing in the trade at that place and business is in excellent shape. His company has several mills in that state and a part of them are running full time. Stocks are fairly liberal and the outlook favors good business at that place up to the close of the year.

The Schleyer Lumber Company reports business very good and the outlook favorable for increased activity. This company started business about September 1 and has enjoyed a good trade since that time.

The M. A. Hayward Lumber Company is doing a good business in oak flooring and has an excellent trade in poplar. This company has no fault to find with the trade, and expects to see better times in the near future, or as soon as the election is over.

Mr. Ely of the American Column & Lumber Company of Albans, W. Va., has decided to make his headquarters at Columbus and will bring his family to this city in the near future.

The C. T. Nelson Lumber Company reports trade as fair but nothing sensational in the situation. The company expects to see gradual improvement in the trade as soon as the election is over.

The W. M. Ritter Lumber Company continues to receive a good volume of orders, and the total for September was very satisfactory.

According to several of the local companies, the shorts have about covered their orders in yellow pine, and as a result the market has been rather quiet during the past week. It is believed by some that the market advanced too rapidly and that a slight reaction is due before the close of the year. Building operations are showing improvement, and work on a residence costing $100,000 was begun this week. Several other large structures are being erected, and work on new homes seems to be fairly plentiful. It seems as if many are disposed to take advantage of the low cost of material and will build this fall instead of waiting until next spring, when prices of material will likely be higher than they are now.

For some time retail lumber dealers have been complaining that jobbing prices have been advancing and their list has remained unchanged for many months. Among some of the dealers there has been vigorous competition for new business, and that has helped to keep retail values down.

CINCINNATI

The regular monthly meeting of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club was held October 5 at the Stage Cafe, the attendance being the largest of many months. The meeting proved a great surprise to many of the members, for something they had never thought of turned up. The inspection rules of 1908 have long been the topic of conversation among the lumber dealers here, and their efforts of the past to have the 1905 rules readopted have proved futile. At the inspection conference held at Philadelphia nothing definite was done in favor of the readoption of the rules, and now the local dealers are going to use more drastic measures to see if their task cannot be accomplished. President B. F. Dulweber of the club attended the meeting held at Philadelphia September 24, and submitted his report to the members, after which a lively discussion took place and after much comment William A. Bennett moved that the secretary issue letters to all dealers of other cities favoring the 1905 inspection rules to attend a special meeting to be held here on November 19. This was overwhelmingly received, and the meeting will be held here on date specified. There was also some talk of the local members withdrawing from the National Hardwood Association in a body, if need be, and they will get other large cities interested in the movement and possibly form an entirely new organization. The Cincinnati dealers have long been trying to get a return of the 1905 inspection rules and will now use every means to have them restored.

Letters will be mailed to all cities for the meeting of November 19, and a general big time is expected. A committee will be appointed to make arrangements to accommodate a large crowd, and there seems a strong possibility of a new organization being formed.

The banquet took place at 6:30 p. m. at the Stage Cafe and was of the most delightful kind. Congressman Herman P. Goebel addressed the members on "Politics and Merchants' Marine." He was also asked to talk on the inland waterway, which he did, and stated that the nine-foot stage in the Ohio river is a certainty and will be completed as soon as possible.

President B. F. Dulweber then heard reports from the various committees present. A communication from the widow of the late M. B. Farrin was read thanking the members for their kindness in her bereavement.

The following new concerns were admitted to membership: Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company, James Kennedy & Co., Ltd., and the William H. Perry Lumber Company.

The next monthly meeting of the Lumbermen's Club will be held on Tuesday, when an effort will be made to receive the election returns. Among those present were: Hon. H. P. Goebel, B. F. Dulweber, W. E. Talbert, P. V. Shoe, A. Heider, Joseph Buckley, George M. Morgan, Joseph H. McEntee, J. D. Serena, H. R. Willing, J. S. Zollar, J. Watt Graham, Ben Bramlage, Ferd Brenner, J. A. Bolser, Charles Duee, A. B. Ideson, C. H. Pease, C. J. Walker, W. A. Bennett, A. Howard, Edward Barber, P. E. Radina, A. E. Hart, J. A. Van Oysdal, E. J. Walker, S. E. Giffen, R. L. Gilbert, E. J. Thuman, J. H. Wehry, George W. Hand, H. K. Dickerson, B. A. Kipp, W. A. Earle, T. P. Scott, C. F. Shiels, P. Richardson, H. J. Pfeister, W. J. Eckman, W. S. Sterrett and W. C. Gabennesch.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fredelake celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary at their residence at 1028 Flint street. Mr. Fredelake has been connected with the Wiborg & Hanna Company for a number of years. He arrived in Cincinnati about fifty years ago and has lived here ever since.

The local members of the Business Men's Club and Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce left in a special car for New Richmond, Ind., to attend the Manufacturers' Day at that place. The affair proved a most successful one. The local delegation was led by a brass band and made a very good impression. The town was beautifully decorated.

The Buckeye Handle & Lumber Company of New Bremen, O., increased its capital stock from $10,000 to $35,000.

The M. B. Farrin Lumber Company has elected H. J. Pfeister president; W. J. Eckman, vice-president; A. L. Metcalf, secretary and treasurer.

The quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent on the preferred stock of the Globe-Wernicke Company, has been declared, payable October 15 to holders of record of September 30.

The Greenwood Street Lumber Company of Marion, O., with a capital stock of $50,000, was incorporated last week by J. A. Schroeter, W. W. Wilson, F. A. Issileb, Charles A. Schroeter and D. R. Crissinger.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent has been declared on the preferred stock of the New River Lumber Company.

The Pfau Manufacturing Company of Hunt street will build a $100,000 plant in Norwood next year. The present lease on the quarters does not expire until next July and until that time they will be located on Hunt street.

The Middle Lumber & Tile Company of Cincinnati, with a capital stock of $10,000, has been incorporated by W. S. Sandifer, P. N. Simon, J. P. Tyree, I. B. Bullock and Fred Frazee.

"Both pine and hardwoods are doing a great deal better than months ago," said W. W. Stone, of the T. B. Stone Lumber Company. "We have been doing a much better business so far this month, and last month was the best of the year. I have just returned from a business trip East, where I found things rather quiet. The middle and extreme western sections, however, are doing a fair volume of business, but not as good as that of the Queen City merchants."

J. W. Darling of the J. W. Darling Lumber Company left this week for a trip to the South.

R. L. Gilbert of the J. W. Darling Lumber Company has returned from a business trip North. He said that the local trade with them was very good, in fact it compared very favorable with that of last year, although the prices realized were not as good. The carriage and implement manufacturers are getting into the market for larger quantities of lumber, but the box manufacturers have restricted their demands to a certain extent.

The month of September in the hardwood trade was the best on record so far this year and the figures just issued by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce show that trade has almost equaled that of the year previous. The past month exceeded the month of August by fully 200 cars, and that speaks fairly well for the situation. The receipts of lumber last month were 5,615 cars, as compared with 6,078 cars for the same month of the year previous. The shipments last month numbered 4,286 cars, while the year previous 4,866 cars were shipped. The month of October, it is generally thought will equal and possibly exceed September.

J. Pease of the Galloway-Pease Lumber Company of Johnson City, Tenn., was a visitor among the local lumber dealers during the last fortnight.

The baseball contest between the Cincinnati lumbermen and the furniture dealers resulted in a glorious victory for the lumbermen—score 17 to 3. It was a good game on the lumbermen's part but they seemed far too aggressive for the old timers. It is possible that the baseball games will be an annual affair with the Lumbermen's Club, and challenges will be issued to out-of-town teams. George M. Morgan and L. W. Radina had charge of the lumber boys.

L. W. Radina of the L. W. Radina Lumber Company states that trade in poplar and oak showed a much better tone during the past month. "As a general rule, I think the best of the year in trade is yet to come," he said.

G. M. Morgan of the Nicola, Stone & Meyers Company reports trade with them is about the same as that of a month ago.

Thomas J. Moffett of the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company says trade seems to be getting better in all grades of hardwoods, although the election still is a disturbing factor. Furniture dealers are buying mahogany more liberally, but prices have not changed materially.

Harry A. Freiberg of the Freiberg Lumber Company states he found trade picking up considerable. The demand for mahogany and other high-class hardwoods was much better than a month ago, due to the more liberal purchases of the furniture dealers, interior finishers and planing mill men. The mill of the company will be started up within the next month.

W. B. Dunn of the Body Lumber Company of Abingdon, Va., was a visitor among the trade during the past week.

Oscar Twetchelle of Joseph Ross & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., was registered in the Queen City during the past ten days.

J. A. Streck of the McLean Lumber Company, Buffalo, canvassed the town for trade for his concern during the past week.

W. E. Johns of the William H. Perry Lumber Company has returned from a business trip to the mill of the company at Alabama. He said things in the South were getting better and that within a month be expected to resume operations with their mill. W. Wolfe of the company reports the local trade as fair.

Max Kosse of the K. and P. Lumber Company says the foreign trade is much better for quar-

tered oak and the better grades of plain white oak and walnut. The mills of the company are all running and the outlook for trade is very good.

W. B. Hays of the Wiborg & Hanna Company says the month of September was the best on record of the year with them. The demand for gum, cypress and poplar has been much better and prices realized were very firm. Mills of the company are running top speed. H. P. Wiborg is on the road and is securing much trade. W. B. Hays also has just returned from a business trip to Chicago.

E. O. Robinson of Mobray & Robinson has returned from a business trip to the South.

H. D. Michle of the H. D. Michle Lumber Company reports trade as much improved, with prices firm. O. D. Heggemeyer, also of this company, returned from a western business trip.

W. Coburn of Richey, Halsted & Quick says that trade with them is only fair.

J. A. Bolser of the Blackburn & Bolser Company says trade with them is very good and prices firm.

W. E. Delaney of the Kentucky Lumber Company says that trade with them is fair, but that he does not expect to see any real change until about February, when he believes conditions will be more settled. He left this week for a business trip to the mill at Williamsburg, Ky.

Ferd. Brenner of the Ferd. Brenner Lumber Company has just returned from a business trip to Norfolk, Va. He said that a slight improvement was noted in the local trade.

L. G. Banning and a party of friends have returned from an auto jaunt to Cleveland. The trip was made without a breakdown.

Charles A. Ault, one of the founders of the Thompson, Ault & Co. and later of the Ault Woodenware Company, died at his residence in Wyoming after a lingering illness. He was well known in business circles.

Thomas J. Morrison, a trustee of the Southern railroad, died suddenly while attending the meeting of the Spring Grove cemetery lot holders, October 5.

William A. Bennett of Bennett & Witte has returned from a business trip to New York.

TOLEDO

The so-called Toledo lumber trust cases have broken out in the present political campaign and promise to become overshadowing issues before election day. Prosecutor L. W. Wachenheimer is a candidate for reëlection, and Judge Morris, who became notorious through his bitter arraignment of the lumber dealers at the time of sentence, also desires to succeed himself on the common pleas bench. Bitter opposition has cropped out and a battle royal is in progress as a result of the trust busting record of these officials. What the final outcome will be is hard to conjecture, but that former records will swing many votes against the aspirants for the people's favor is thought certain.

A deal has been closed whereby the Chatfield Bending Company of Chatfield, O., will remove its plant to Bucyrus, O. The company employs a large number of men and manufacture wheel stock. Work is already under way on the new buildings and the removal will be made as soon as possible.

The four-year-old daughter of J. W. Parker, a timber buyer of Delaware, O., was recently burned to death as a result of her clothing catching fire from a gas grate. In attempting to extinguish the flames, the mother of the child was also badly burned.

A fire of unknown origin recently caused damage amounting to $1,000 at the planing mill and carpenter shop of Charles Culbertson, Dayton, O. The two-story frame structure was a complete loss. It was covered by insurance.

The Fostoria Stave & Barrel Company of Fostoria, O., has been consolidated with the Falls Lumber Company of Durham, N. C. Charles A. Gribble, president of the concern, has resigned his position as cashier of the Commercial Bank & Savings Company, to remove with his family to North Carolina, where he will become president of the consolidated companies. As a token of esteem Mr. Gribble was presented with a solid gold watch by the Presbyterian congregation, he having been connected with the choir for the past twenty-four years.

INDIANAPOLIS

Henry C. Murphy, bookkeeper for the E. H. Eldridge Lumber Company, has returned from a vacation trip to Michigan.

W. W. Vawter, representing the Northwestern Lumber Company and the Port Blakely Mill Company of Minneapolis, called on the local trade a few days ago.

The Indianapolis Lumbermen's Club will not have a meeting until after the election next month, due to the fact that many of the members are interested in politics.

Building permits during the first eight months of this year in Indianapolis amounted to $4,889,192.50, as compared with $5,230,987.30 for the same period last year.

The Mainland Manufacturing Company, a local hardwood concern, has just sold a strip of ground at Twenty-fifth street and the Monon railroad tracks, to the Brannum-Keene Lumber Company, who will establish a new yard and planing mill.

John Shurman, driver for the Isgrigg Lumber Company, was instantly killed a few days ago when a load of lumber upon which he was riding was struck by a Big Four passenger train at Keystone avenue.

The planing mill and part of the lumber yard of A. N. Holloway at Cloverdale were destroyed by fire October 3, with a loss of $5,000, upon which there was only $1,000 insurance.

At the special session of the Indiana legislature, which adjourned September 27, the contract of Pulse & Porter, lumber dealers of Greensburg, for building the new "Southeastern Hospital for the Insane," was legalized.

A loss of about $5,000 was caused in the planing mill of the W. P. Jungclaus Company on Massachusetts avenue a few days ago. Several buildings adjoining were burned.

The Michigan City Sash & Door Company and the A. R. Colborn Company of Michigan City have been combined and the business will be continued under the former name. The company will reorganize with $100,000 capital.

Louis G. Buddenbaum of the Buddenbaum Lumber Company has joined the Columbia team in the Indianapolis bowling league for the coming season. He is regarded as one of the best players in the city.

It is reported that Maley, Young & Cutsinger will build a new hardwood mill at Jasper at an early date to replace the one destroyed by fire some months ago. At the present time the company is shipping logs from Jasper to its Evansville mill.

J. A. Thompson of Edinburg, a member of the firm of Thompson, Thayer & McCowan of Evansville, is spending a few days in the latter city looking after his business interests.

The pattern department of the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company at South Bend was badly damaged by fire on October 2. The loss was about $6,000.

The hardwood mill and handle factory of James Horn at Hillsboro was burned on October 5. The fire started in the engine room and the plant was burned to the ground with a loss of about $8,000. It will probably be rebuilt.

A list of corporations paying taxes on more than $10,000 worth of property has just been compiled by County Treasurer E. F. Robison. Included in the list are the following identified with the hardwood industry: Advance Veneer & Lumber Company, $17,540; F. M. Bachman Company, $40,000; Balke & Krauss Company, $66,200; Eaglesfield Stewart Company, $10,500; Indiana Veneer & Lumber Company, $58,100; Long-Knight Lumber Company, $18,000; Mainland Manufacturing Company, $20,000; National Veneer & Lumber Company, $16,080; Talge Mahogany Company, $37,800.

The Indianapolis freight bureau is preparing to make a fight against the railroads for a reduction of freight rates. An investigation reveals that some of the largest manufacturing concerns are being driven from the city because of the excessive rates, and the Indianapolis board of trade has contributed $2,000 to aid in the fight. Among the members of the Indianapolis freight bureau are: Standard Dry Kiln Company, National Dry Kiln Company, Indianapolis Handle & Manufacturing Company, Interior Hardwood Company, Indianapolis Chair & Furniture Company, Western Furniture Company, Emrich Furniture Company, Adams & Raymond and the Cabinet Makers' Union.

EVANSVILLE

T. J. Christian, sales manager for Maley & Wertz, South Bend, Ind., is in the city for a few days. Mr. Christian is very optimistic and is well pleased with business of the past two months.

W. M. Weston of W. M. Weston Company, Boston, Mass., was a business visitor here last week. Mr. Weston has many warm friends in this market and there is usually something doing when he visits the trade here.

W. H. Cornell of the Nichols & Cox Lumber Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., was in the city recently on business. While here Mr. Cornell called on several of the lumbermen in view of buying some lumber.

C. E. Davis, representing the Perkins Lumber Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., was in the city this week calling on the many manufacturers of this city and looking after business interests of his firm.

Henry Stolz of the Stolz-Schmitt Furniture Company, formerly the Stolz Furniture Company, passed away at his home at Kratzville, a suburb, on October 5. Mr. Stolz retired from active business about thirteen years ago and has since lived the life of a farmer at his home in Kratzville.

Young & Cutsinger recently received a consignment of twenty-eight cars of logs in one train. They have a big stock of fine logs on their yard.

MEMPHIS

The production of hardwood lumber in the Memphis territory is increasing and is now larger by considerable odds than a month ago. Some of the mills in Memphis proper have resumed operations within this period, while many of those in the territory tributary to Memphis have taken a similar course. Inquiries today among prominent manufacturers and wholesalers who have been over this territory recently elicit the information that probably not more than fifty per cent of the productive capacity of the Memphis hardwood lumber district is engaged. More mills are making preparations to resume at an early date and probably by the end of this month, a considerably better showing with respect to production will be made.

The L. H. Gage Lumber Company has resumed operations at its band mill at Earle, Ark. The company has been logging for some time preparatory to resumption and it is supplied with a liberal quantity of timber.

Russe & Burgess, who closed down their mill here for a portion of the summer, resumed op-

erations about the first of October and propose to continue running steadily for an indefinite period.

The Three States Lumber Company has closed down its cypress mill in Louisiana and has also ceased operations at Hollywood, Miss., where it has a hardwood mill. It is not doing anything at its big mill at Burdette, Ark., with exception of getting out timber on a tract of land which contains about one million feet. The present intention of the company is to resume at Burdette only for the purpose of cutting up this timber. The management does not believe that the improvement in hardwood lumber conditions has been extensive enough yet to justify operations on an extended scale.

The Neal-Dolph Lumber Company has not yet resumed at Greenville, Miss., but Mr. Dolph, secretary and general manager, is authority for the statement that such action will be taken in the near future.

It is understood that C. L. Willey will begin operations in North Memphis in a short time, but so far no definite step in this direction has been taken. The McLean Hardwood Lumber Company is also scheduled to begin soon and there are other companies in this city which expect to put their plants to running again in a very short time.

The movement of cotton is on a very liberal scale and is taxing the capacity of the railroads. Lumber traffic is lighter than usual for this time of the year and, because of less business, there are practically no complaints from lumber interests regarding shortage of cars. The railroads are taxing their utmost capacity at their machine shops in the hope of keeping their cars and locomotives in sufficient repair to enable them to take care of the large volume of general traffic now offering.

George D. Burgess of Russe & Burgess, who spent a greater portion of September at Atlantic City, New York and other eastern points, has returned to Memphis and is now cooperating with Mr. Russe in the management of the business of the firm.

The various committees which looked after different features of the ball game between lumbermen of Memphis and Nashville, played here August 22, have not yet completed their reports and it is still impossible to determine the net proceeds of the game. These, it will be recalled, are to be applied to the Memphis Foundlings' Home.

The Three States Lumber Company is authority for the statement that there is a considerable increase in the demand for hardwood lumber and for the additional statement that in some lines there is a very pronounced scarcity. It points out the active call for high-grade plain and quarter-sawn oak and lays particular stress upon the box grades of cottonwood. The company believes the production of cottonwood has been curtailed more than any other item on the hardwood list and it further points out that most of the producers of cottonwood lumber are also consumers of their lower grades, making use of them in their box factories. It believes that there will be a marked shortage in the supply throughout the fall and winter and it also declares its conviction that there will be a decided improvement in the general hardwood lumber business as soon as the national election is a thing of the past.

A special train consisting of seven Pullman coaches left over the Illinois Central Monday evening for Chicago, bearing about seventy-five delegates from Memphis and a number from Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee to the annual convention of the Deep Waterways Association. It was one of the finest trains that ever left this city to carry delegates to a gathering of this character. The Memphis delegation was headed by S. M. Neely, third vice-president of the association, and James S. Warren, member of the board of governors. Among the delegates were the following lumbermen: E. E. Goodlander of the Goodlander-Robertson Lumber Company; W. R. Barksdale of the Barksdale-Kellogg Lumber Company; J. W. Thompson of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company; C. J. Wagner, member of a prominent contracting firm, and P. R. Friedel, one of the prominent retail lumber yard dealers here. It is safe to state that no delegation attending the convention in Chicago will be more enthusiastic in its support of the measures advocated than the Memphis one.

J. P. Price, forty-five years old, and a prominent sawmill operator of Beebe, Ark., was found dead in the Fransioli hotel here a few mornings ago, in company with a friend of his from Arkansas. The gentlemen took rooms at that hotel and it is supposed they blew out the gas instead of turning it out and that they were asphyxiated. It has been shown that neither of the gentlemen had been drinking. They came to Memphis to attend the Tri-State Fair. J. A. Phelps, the companion, was a well-to-do merchant of El Paso, Ark. The bodies were shipped several days ago to the home of the deceased.

The stockholders of the Mississippi Western railroad have just held a meeting at Meridian, Miss., at which directors and officers were elected and at which plans for the immediate building of the road were effected. It will run from Meridian to Natchez, Miss., and will serve a country rich in timber and agricultural resources. The capital stock is $2,000,000 and the treasurer and secretary have been authorized to issue $500,000 in bonds immediately. Subscriptions have been liberal and there is sufficient money in the treasury to begin building at once. K. Threefoot of Meridian is president, and the other officers are prominent men of that city and section. It is the intention of these gentlemen to push this line through to as rapid completion as possible.

F. E. Stonebraker, one of the best known lumbermen of this section, has recently returned from abroad and announces that he has accepted the American agency of Brants, Franck & Co. Mr. Stonebraker will not let his new work interfere with the other enterprises in which he is interested. He is president and general manager of the Crittenden Railway Company, which operates a line of railway from Earle to Heth, Ark., connecting the Iron Mountain and Rock Island. He is also interested in several other enterprises in the Memphis territory. He will maintain his headquarters in the Scimitar building, this city. Mr. Stonebraker only recently sold out his interest in the Lansing Wheelbarrow Company, for whom he was general southern manager. Prior to his investment in that company he was vice-president and general manager of the western offices of the L. H. Gage Lumber Company. Until he sold out his interest recently he had been engaged steadily in the sawmill business for twenty years. He is receiving the congratulations of his friends upon the splendid foreign connection he has made.

A. G. Fritchey, who was some time ago connected with the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, Columbus, O., has been appointed sales manager of the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company of this city. Mr. Fritchey succeeds Earle Sweet, who resigned a short time ago and who, it is understood, will engage in business for himself. The Lamb-Fish Lumber Company has made several additions to its staff lately, including J. V. Hill, formerly chief inspector of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and John Dwyer, for many years assistant general freight agent of the Illinois Central at Memphis.

Building operations in this city were on an active scale and the report of the building commission shows that the total value of permits issued for the month was $23,400 in excess of the corresponding period last year. The total was $303,685. This is the third month this year which has shown an increase over the corresponding one last season, and it may be noted that the gain is cumulative. The increase for September was larger than that for August, while that for August exceeded that for July. Plans and specifications have been drawn for a number of large buildings for October and the outlook is for a new record for the current month. Building is not only active in Memphis proper but throughout the entire Memphis territory, with the result that there is a decided increase in the volume of business in building material of every kind.

A conference was recently held here between the Memphis Freight Bureau, prominent shippers of lumber, cotton and other commodities, and officials of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. Shippers protested against the alleged discrimination in favor of Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Helena and other Arkansas points, as against Memphis, and asked that the officials so adjust rates that there would be no further cause for complaint on this score. There was some talk of threatening the company with forfeiture of its franchise here on the ground of alleged discrimination, but the officials assure the shippers that rates will be equitably adjusted and that there will be no further cause for criticism of the action of the road with respect to Memphis. The rates complained of were announced by the Iron Mountain September 1 and covered the tariff on shipments of lumber and other commodities into this city.

The Gulf & Magnolia Railroad Company has recently been granted a charter under the laws of Arkansas. The capital stock is $1,000,000. Of this amount $100,000 has been subscribed. The company is formed for the purpose of building an extension thirty-five miles in length from Magnolia to Hope, Ark. It is practically a subsidiary corporation of the Louisiana & Arkansas Railroad Company, which operates a line of railway from Nachitoches, La., to Magnolia, Ark. The road will run through a splendid timber section and will afford excellent facilities for its development.

The Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Company, according to advices received here, has purchased 2,280 acres of hardwood and pine timber land near Green Forest, Ark. It is further stated that it is the intention of the purchasers to establish mills for the development of this property.

The Frisco System has recently resumed the enlargement of its yard and terminal facilities here. This work was begun last year and was suspended during the financial depression. It is the intention of the road to complete it as quickly as possible. When all improvements are finished the road will have practically double the facilities formerly enjoyed at this point. The Frisco System has been badly handicapped here for some years because of inadequate terminal facilities and shippers of lumber are particularly pleased that the management is correcting this trouble.

The Springfield Cooperage & Lumber Company, which has its headquarters at Springfield, Mo., but which operates two mills, one at Truman and the other at Corning, Ark., has opened sales offices in Memphis. These are in charge of I. B. Brawley and are located in the Randolph building. The company is controlled by B. F. Hobart and son.

It is semi-officially announced that the Warsau Southern Lumber Company will immediately proceed with the erection of a large double band mill at Laurel, Miss. The company owns about 100,000 acres of yellow pine timber land near Laurel and proposes to begin the development of its resources there as soon as possible. The company asked for a site for its plant and a committee of citizens raised $21,000, purchased the property and turned over the deeds to the company. The latter has now authorized the committee to draw on it for this amount, stating that when it asked for the bonus it was simply testing the spirit of the citizens of that place.

A heading factory and two shingle mills will be started at an early date by the Freeman

Lumber Company near Gleason, Ark. This announcement is made by H. H. Beckman, secretary and general manager. The company will give employment to about 400 men. The company is already operating its hardwood mill at that point.

Judge Duffie, according to information received here, has succeeded J. C. Ong as president and general manager of the Ong Chair Company of Malvern, Ark. The plant is now running on full time and is giving employment to more than 100 persons. It has recently made a large purchase of gum to be used in the manufacture of its output.

The Dierks Lumber & Coal Company, DeQueen, Ark., has resumed operations at its big hardwood mill at that point, which had been closed down for some time as a result of the financial depression. It is understood that the company has gotten out considerable timber and that it proposes to continue in steady operation.

The Gates Lumber Company of Wilmar, Ark., has also recently resumed on full time. The company has been running on a seven-hour schedule for nearly a year. Increase in volume of business under way is responsible for the decision to enlarge the output.

NASHVILLE

Sharpe & Horn, well-known Nashville real estate men and timber dealers, have disposed of valuable holdings in Alabama timber lands to the newly organized Cherokee Lumber Company of Nashville. The tract embraces several thousand acres of valuable oak and poplar timber located in Colbert county, Alabama. The Cherokee Lumber Company will at once set about developing the tract and a big sawmill will be erected in the near future.

Andrew H. Gennett, formerly of Nashville, but who moved to Seneca, S. C., several years ago to engage in the lumber business with his brother Nat, is visiting friends and relatives here now. The Messrs. Gennett have been unusually successful in their venture. Starting out with small capital and small holdings, they have built up a big business.

A special from Bristol, Tenn., announces that a large tract of timber in that section has recently been sold to eastern capitalists for $15 an acre. This same property, the dispatch says, was on the market a year ago at $10 an acre.

Davidson county has recently been treated to a visitation somewhat akin to night riders. The trouble was at McLain & Russell's big stave mill near Bellevue, about fifteen miles west of Nashville. On two nights, shots were fired into the camp from the surrounding darkness and the fusillade was also accompanied by showers of rocks. Sheriff Sam Borum was summoned from the city, but was unable to locate any of the marauders. The tent was occupied by a number of timber cutters. Fortunately no one was injured. No cause for the attack has been learned.

One of the most important steps ever begun in the way of protecting the timber resources of the state of Tennessee, has originated at Dickson, Tenn., at a meeting of the Dickson County Farmers' Association. The association unanimously adopted resolutions to memorialize the next legislature, which meets the first Monday in January, to enact a general forestry law that will afford sufficient protection to the forests of the state against the present rate of timber slaughter that threatens soon to lay waste the state's forests. The leaders in the movement declare that the farmers of the county have awakened to the alarming fact that at the present price of lumber, which is continually advancing, they can not make necessary improvements on the farm except at extravagant and profitless expenditures, and that if conditions continue as they are, it will soon be out of the question for the farmer to attempt to build. The farmers declare they are now paying timber dealers from $26 to $30 a thousand for what was a few years ago only ordinary culls. The Dickson county farmers believe that by taking this advance step they will win the hearty coöperation of other counties in this, a most laudable and necessary movement.

E. F. Faber of Nuremberg, Germany, only son of Johann Faber, the noted Australian pencil manufacturer, was a visitor to Nashville during the past week. Mr. Faber has traveled extensively through America and is now making a tour through the cedar regions, and at the same time making investigations concerning other woods that might be adapted to the manufacture of pencils. He expresses regret over the waste the early settlers committed in handling their cedar. He declares in fact that the cedar wasted by our forefathers would today be worth millions of dollars. The Johann Faber Pencil Works are just now engaged in building their first American factory at Newark, N. J. Young Faber may be placed in charge of this factory. While stopping in Nashville he was accompanied by W. H. Parrish of the Gulf Red Cedar Company.

A special from Columbia, Tenn., announces that a larger mill than its predecessor is to be erected on the site recently occupied by the Silverdale planing mills, destroyed by fire two months ago. The building and machinery will cost about $12,000, and the plant will also include a chair factory. The plant will begin operations about January 1.

Progress that is quite satisfactory regarding the work of improving the Cumberland river with a view of making it navigable all the year round. The report is that work has been pushed, both up and down the stream, during the low water of the summer. President Bryan suggests that the best way to stimulate interest in the matter of improving this waterway is to hold annual conventions. Steps are now under way to hold a convention for the lower river in the near future, probably at Clarksville. The great bulk of the lumber that reaches Nashville comes down Cumberland river in rafts.

The middle span over the new Cumberland river bridge at Nashville has been swung, most of the false work has been taken out and traffic is now possible up the river. It will be possible now to get lumber through to points below the bridge when the first tide materializes.

A special from Knoxville announces the death there of W. E. Seabrook, a tie and lumber inspector of the Southern Railway. He got off one train and stepped in front of another.

The Nashville Builders' Exchange has been organized here with H. W. Burtoff as president; T. L. Herbert, first vice-president; R. T. Creighton, second vice-president; John Oman Jr., treasurer, and Haynes McFadden, secretary.

An incendiary act that is a little out of the ordinary is reported from Wartburg, Tenn. Riley Woods of that place left a load of lumber by the roadside while hauling it in to the plant of Sexton Bros. from Greasy Creek. During the night some one set fire to the wagon and burned it, together with its 1,100 feet of timber.

A special from Martin, Tenn., announces an important lumber deal as having been consummated at that place. The consolidation of the Martin Lumber Company and the J. A. Vowell Lumber Company is announced. The consolidated concern is said to be an unusally strong one, both financially and from the standpoint of equipment.

BRISTOL

Attorneys S. C. Williams, J. N. Powell, C. B. Allen and J. Fred Johnson, who went to New York last week to confer with the creditors of the several lumber corporations headed by Mr. Allen, for which receivers were appointed a few days ago, returned this week and as a result of an agreement entered into by the majority of the creditors, the plants of the Allen Panel Company, Standard Oak and Veneer Company and the Interior Hardwood Company at Johnson City, Tenn., were again put in operation.

It was the desire of the majority of the creditors to have the plants continue operation if possible, and through the efforts of Mr. Allen and J. Fred Johnson, the latter representing the City National bank of Johnson City, one of the creditors, the agreement was effected and the mills again started. It is said that the companies have been doing a profitable business, even up to the time of the appointment of receivers, which was due to entanglements with eastern interests and following which a receiver was appointed for the well-known hardwood firm of William E. Uptegrove & Bro., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Johnson City, Tenn. There is much gratification among the lumbermen here at the outcome.

Adams, Payne & Gleaves of Lynchburg have just purchased all the property, including mills, yards, etc., of the Magic City Lumber Company, situated at Roanoke, Va. The deal is a very important one and includes a large amount of property and will give the new concern added facilities for the conduct of its large business. The transaction is one of the most important that has been recorded in this section for some time. The mills will continue to be operated as heretofore.

The Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio railroad will be completed as soon as possible and will open up a vast area of timber land that has hitherto not been accessible. Norman B. Ream of Chicago, a well-known capitalist who is associated with Thomas F. Ryan in the $100,000,000 syndicate that has purchased the timber and coal lands and building the railroad, was in Bristol this week, in his private car. He will spend several days going over the properties in which he is interested in this section. Mr. Ream expressed great hope in the industrial future of the South and declared that he believed with the recovery of the mining and lumber industries from the recent slump that this section was entering upon an era of unprecedented prosperity.

The railroads here continue to report heavy traffic. The business of the Norfolk & Western has increased so that it is expected that the reduction made in the wage scale of several thousand employes a few months ago will be restored next month. The statement made by President Johnson at that time, that as soon as the gross earnings reached $5,000,000 a month again, the reduction would be made good. The statement just issued by the comptroller shows net earnings for last month of $4,850,000, which is little below normal. The lumber industry has contributed its share to the increase in tonnage.

The Altoona Lumber Company has just been organized at Pulaski, Va., and incorporated under the laws of Virginia. The company will do a general wholesale and manufacturing lumber business.

The Stone-Huling Lumber Company has leased the four-story brick building it is erecting on State and Third streets to the Virginia-Tennessee Hardware Company for a term of years.

R. P. Barc, the well-known Baltimore hardwood man, was buying lumber on the Bristol market this week and went South on business.

Wesley Paine, a well-known lumberman, and for forty years a prominent sawmill operator of Spottsylvania county, Virginia, dropped dead at his home at Mountain View a few days ago, while engaged in cleaning a gun, preparatory to a squirrel hunt.

C. H. Smith Jr., representing R. A. & J. J. Williams, Philadelphia, has returned from a trip in western North Carolina and reports the lumber business in that section picking up and some recent heavy shipments of stock.

W. M. Pitzer of Pitzer & Lindsay, wholesale lumbermen of Roanoke, was here this week on business and reports business growing better in the Magic City.

W. H. Yates, a well-known east Tennessee lumberman and manufacturer, has gone to Pulaski, Va., to spend several weeks shipping out a large amount of hardwood stock he has recently purchased.

R. E. Wood of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company, Baltimore, was a visitor here last week.

LOUISVILLE

Louisville hardwood lumber dealers are enjoying better trade than they have done in months, and the flying fingers of stenographers recording large and juicy orders have resulted, with the aid of the bright October sun, in lending an appearance of cheer to their offices. It is beginning to look, after all, as if the lumbermen will have enough money to permit Santa Claus to make his annual call next December, not to mention the possibility of investing in a Thanksgiving turkey.

The improvement of kindred trades has, of course, been largely the cause of improved conditions. The report of the building inspector of Louisville, for instance, shows an increase in both the number of permits taken out in September and in the amount of money spent on building. Last month the number of permits issued was 282, representing an outlay of $255,315, as against 229 permits in the corresponding month of 1907, with $71,000 less money involved. Most of the increase was due to the activity in building dwellings, a class which offers opportunity for the use of hardwoods.

C. C. Mengel & Bro. Co. reports an increase in business and a holding up of prices for mahogany lumber and veneers, which seems to augur well for the immediate improvement of business along that line. C. C. Mengel, the head of the company, is a member of the delegation which went from Louisville to the deep waterways convention in Chicago. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Louisville commercial bodies which have in charge the arrangements for the convention of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, which meets in Louisville, October 22 and 23.

The Norman Lumber Company reports a good demand for first and second plain oak and a fair demand for quartered white oak, though red oak is not being sought. The wagon factories are buying to some extent, as their busy season is now at hand and will probably extend throughout the winter. The business of the company in September was greater than it was in the same month in 1907, which is doing pretty well, in view of business conditions. Eighty per cent of its business is out of town, though, owing to the picking up of the building trades, business with dealers in that class of lumber has grown. Mr. Norman says prices are stiffening, with an advance in plain oak and a considerable rise in the price of yellow pine.

Speaking of the diminishing supply of lumber, a local dealer states that a decade or so ago a big profit was made by floating sawmills, which piled up and down the rivers, cutting the logs which were pulled out of the timberland along the streams. Now, he said, such a thing would be impossible, as the streams have been stripped of their surrounding timber for miles back into the interior.

The W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company reports that all of its jovial members are feeling happy; business now is only twenty-five per cent less than it was this time last year. They find quartered and plain oak furnish the chief demand just now. The reopening of the furniture factories on full time and the starting up of numerous planing mills which have been idle both tend to improve the demand. The salesmen of the company are finding orders much more numerous than they had expected.

W. Geiger, treasurer of the Kentucky Veneer Works, finds business improved. Manufacturers are starting up again on a normal basis. The only problem connected with the situation now is delivering immediately. The manufacturers had allowed their stocks to run so low that, when they finally ordered, getting the lumber was an immediate necessity. As a result one big eastern house had its order expressed to it at a very high rate in order to be able to continue without interruption. The furniture manufacturers are doing much more ordering than they did during the summer, while the piano and automobile industries did not reduce their output appreciably during the summer.

"I am advising the manufacturers," said Mr. Geiger, "to order what they want now if they expect to get it. There are only a couple of months left in which we can get logs from the timber districts, and there is no surplus stock on hand, owing to the depression of the past few months. I believe that in a short while manufacturers will be up against a serious proposition—that of not having enough stock to run them—unless they make haste to stock up now. My company and others that I know of are having difficulty getting what we want. For instance, I have been endeavoring to secure a supply of maple logs, but it was only after a long search that I was able to get a carload, with which I filled a pressing order. If any more come I shall have to turn them down."

W. A. McLean, vice-president and general manager of the Wood Mosaic Lumber Company of New Albany, has returned from New York, where he went on business connected with his firm. Orders from the East are increasing just now, for New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Buffalo and other eastern cities appear to have caught on to the mosaic flooring idea quicker than the cities of the West. Business with this company is fair, both in hardwood flooring and veneers. Prices are holding up well, and in fact were never reduced in the principal lines, like quartered oak.

Gamble Bros. are operating their Highland Park plant about five days a week now, as compared to four days a month or so ago. Conditions generally have slightly improved, according to Mr. Gamble, who believes, however, that it will be April of next year before normal demand is restored. There is a better class of inquiries, he said, which is regarded as a favorable indication. September was a good month with the firm, and prices are holding up all right. The chief orders now are for dimension lumber, poplar weather-boarding and beveled siding. The increased amount of building is the chief factor in the improvement.

J. F. Gamble is spending three weeks in the East. Though his mission is chiefly pleasure, it is expected that on his return he will be able to give some pointers regarding the eastern market.

A big consolidation of interest to the lumber trade was that of the Lexington Lumber & Manufacturing Company, which combined with the Combs Lumber Company under the title of the latter organization. The office and plant of the Lexington Lumber Company will be used by the consolidated company. J. W. and I. M. McCormick retire from the business and W. R. Cockrell, O. E. Lyons and V. K. Dodge will represent them. Thomas A. Combs is president of the combined companies.

ASHLAND

Ashland, besides being one of the largest yellow poplar producing centers, has considerable to do with the coal and iron trade. There are located here various steel and iron plants, sheet mill, nail mill, and rod mill, all of which are in full operation, running day and night, with the exception of one furnace. This city has not felt the depression in business that most others have. The coal industries with headquarters in this city advise they have more orders for rush shipments than they have had for some time. The motto "Build Now" seems to have taken firm hold of the people here, and the retail lumber operations are considerably rushed in supplying the demand for building material.

The Wright-Saulsberry Lumber Company of this city, whose chief owners are Giles Wright and E. L. Saulsberry, and whose big mill was destroyed by fire at Sandy City, has decided to rebuild the plant on the same site. For some time the general opinion was that they would locate in this city. Various inducements were offered them by the city council, and negotiations were on for some time for a site on East Greenup avenue on the Ohio river above the sheet mill, but owing to some unsatisfactory conditions connected with this purchase, they finally decided to locate on the old site. One of their principal objections to the site in this city was lack of additional room for future extensions they are planning, such as furniture factories, etc. Their new plant will be much larger and more modern than the former one. The main building will be 140 feet long by 42 feet wide, equipped with an 8-ft. single band mill, 12-in. saws, with equipment to cut timbers as long as 45 feet in length, having the capacity of about 50,000 feet per day, employing fifty men. The modern and up-to-date machinery comes from the Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee, Wis., one of the best manufacturers of mill equipment. Work has begun on the new construction and they hope to have the plant in full operation by January 1, 1909.

Frederick Pischel of the Pischel Lumber Company of Salt Lick, Ky., was a business visitor in the city this week. Mr. Pischel was returning from a three weeks' stay up in the mountains, where his company has a large stave mill in operation. He reports very good business in the stave line, and his company is so well pleased with the present situation and future outlook, that they expect to install another stave mill in the same vicinity at once, thus doubling their present capacity. Mr. Pischel expects in a few days to leave for Chicago to attend the regular family reunion to be held at that place the first week in October.

W. E. Berger of the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company is on a business trip to Indiana and Ohio this week in the interests of his company.

William Eckman, vice-president of the Licking River Lumber Company and who has charge of the company's plant at Farmers, Ky., spent Sunday in the city. Mr. Eckman states that the Licking river is very low and that the mills at Farmers would be unable to run were it not for the dams the company have at that place for splashing their logs out during exceedingly low stages of the river. There is considerable expense connected with these dams, but rather than be idle, they have adopted this plan. Mr. Eckman expects to move to Farmers in a very short time, thus enabling him to give his entire time to the management of the company's operation at that place.

The Park City Lumber Company and Standard Planing Mill & Building Company, both of this city, report a very good business, in fact,

the best of this season, with an outlook for a good fall business.

Leon Isaacson, vice-president of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, at Coal Grove, O., after spending several days in this vicinity, has returned to his home in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Isaacson reports business looking a little better and advises they are operating their entire plant steadily and will have sufficient logs to continue so for a few months. Their plant will likely be operated but a very small part of the time next season, as none of their log operations are in process and have not been for some time. Mr. Crawford of the same company is on a business trip to Pittsburg and several other eastern cities.

T. N. Fannin of this city, connected with the Keys-Fannin Lumber Company, Herndon, W. Va., leaves this week with his family for Phoenix, Ariz. Mr. Fannin has purchased a large farm in Arizona, and expects to be there for some time. He also has extensive mining interests in gold and copper mines of that vicinity. Mr. Fannin has for years been associated with his company, and is one of the most prominent pioneer lumbermen of this section.

The Farmers Lumber Company of Farmers, Ky., has completed repairs and general overhauling of their mill and are now sawing. They advise they have enough logs to operate for several months, and with about six or eight feet of water in Licking river, they will receive another large supply of very fine oak and poplar.

W. R. Vansant of the W. R. Vansant Lumber Company of Rush, Ky., was a business visitor in the city this week. Mr. Vansant was formerly located in this city and had his headquarters here until about a year ago, when he moved to Rush, where he erected a band mill and is now operating a large tract of oak and poplar timber. He reports business looking a little better and feels confident that it will be only a short time until conditions will again be normal.

Y. W. Kitchen of the Vansant-Kitchen Lumber Company has disposed of his stock in the company to his father, Chas. Kitchen, and has embarked in the lumber business under the firm name of the J. W. Kitchen Lumber Company. Mr. Kitchen has opened up an office here in the city and advises that he has already received some very desirable orders and is buying timber and shipping it direct to his trade. He is on a business trip this week through Ohio, looking after the interests of his firm. Mr. Kitchen is also connected with the Kitchen Lumber Company, who own a very large tract of timbers, oak, poplar and chestnut, in Tennessee. It expects probably within the next year to take charge of their operations, as they are now contemplating putting two large band mills in this tract of timber. The tract consists of a very fine lot of virgin forest, which will enable the company to operate for several years.

The Ashland Lumber Company of this city continues to have its band mill closed down on account of very low water in the Ohio. They advise that they are having a very good run of business in their planing mill, and are furnishing building material for several large contracts for buildings to be erected in this city and surrounding vicinity.

R. G. Page, secretary of the Licking River Lumber Company of this city is on a business trip to Columbus, Cleveland and Toledo, calling on the purchasers of lumber and oak timbers. His office is in receipt of advice from him, stating that he has some very desirable orders, and with assurance of one or two very large orders for oak. He also advises that the buyers are becoming more concerned as to their future requirements, as there seems much encouraged over the change in the markets from thirty days

[illegible] Lumbermen's Exchange of Louisville, Ky., has just closed a deal wherein they dispose of their entire operation at Farmers, consisting of one large band mill, planing mill, several acres of land, yards and equipment, several houses, store buildings, log booms, etc., to the Licking River Lumber Company of this city. The Licking River Lumber Company began operating the plant this week, also buying from the Reese Lumber Company several million feet of logs which they had in the river, log booms and ponds. Owing to the fire that the Licking River Lumber Company experienced September 17, they were obliged to take prompt action so as to supply all their customers as promised. The company will equip the mill, yards and some of the log booms with electric lights. In fact, they are now putting in an equipment which will enable them to work full time and if necessary, to work two shifts of men. S. B. Reese, who had general management of the plant at Farmers, has not definitely decided as to his future plans, but will very likely retire from the lumber business, returning to his former home in Pennsylvania.

ST. LOUIS

The report of the St. Louis Building Commissioner for September shows a decrease of nearly $500,000 in the aggregate cost of buildings for which permits were issued. The aggregate of the permits issued was $1,483,016, against $1,966,956 for September, 1907. New brick buildings authorized by the permits increased in number and aggregated $1,291,490, a decrease from $1,720,622 for the corresponding month last year. Brick additions increased one in number, but decreased about $63,000 in the aggregate cost, the permits numbering 138 and the cost aggregating $82,198. New frame buildings aggregated $97,075 and old frames $12,253, against $88,810 for new and $16,515 for additions last September. The total number of permits, including old and new brick and old and new frame, was 816, a decrease of six.

The figures as compiled by the building commissioner indicate an unhealthy condition in the building line, but such is not the case. It is simply that there was not so many expensive structures under course of construction last month as there were the same month last year.

The receipts of lumber reported as having been received by rail during September this year were 11,190 cars, as against 11,637 cars during September, 1907, a loss this year of 447 cars. The receipts of lumber by river during September this year were 214,000 feet, as against 449,000 feet last year, a loss of 235,000 feet. The shipments of lumber by rail during September this year were 8,212 cars, compared with 9,373 cars September last year. This shows a loss this year of 1,161 cars. The shipments of lumber by river during September this year were 300,000 feet. September last year the shipments by river were 280,000 feet. This shows the gain in shipments by river this year to have been 20,000 feet.

According to A. H. Rush, secretary of the Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis, the lumber inspected and measured during September this year was as follows:

	Feet.
Poplar	37,428
Quartered oak	54,624
Oak	116,709
Cherry	972
Walnut	1,166
Gum	73,736
Ash	21,813
Cottonwood	22,441
Cypress	215,138
Cottonwood	22,536
Elm	[illegible]
Yellow pine	24,874
[illegible]	604,559

The Lumbermen's Exchange at a recent special meeting sent the following telegram to F. S. Underhill, vice-president of the National Hardwood Manufacturers' Association: "The exchange stands squarely for the present national rules and asks your support for their continuance.—Loyd G. Harris, president." The meeting at which this telegram was formulated was held the day previous to the Philadelphia conference in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mercy E. Barnes, wife of G. H. Barnes of the G. H. Barnes Hardwood Lumber Company, died here recently. She was sixty-eight years of age. The burial took place at Elmira, N. Y.

George E. Watson, secretary of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, New Orleans, spent a week here recently. He had been North to get his family and take them home.

Charles E. Thomas, president of the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company, has returned from a couple of weeks' visit to his mills at Belzoni, Miss. He says the weather has been bad for mill operations.

W. W. Dings, secretary of the Garetson-Greason Lumber Company, reports an improvement in business with prices satisfactory.

George E. Hibbard, vice-president of the Steele & Hibbard Lumber Company, says trade is better than it has been, but still it is far from satisfactory. High-grade lumber is very scarce and he says that those who have a stock of it on hand are able to get pretty nearly the price they ask for it. They are not seeking business to any great extent, as Mr. Hibbard thinks by holding on to the present stock of lumber they will realize a handsome profit later.

The G. H. Barnes Hardwood Lumber Company reports a most satisfactory business. September was a particularly good month for them as to business.

Business has been quite good, Theodore Plummer, president of the Plummer Lumber Company, says. He has been particularly well pleased with the trade that has come from the North. Thomas E. Powe, the vice-president of the company, who has been up in that section, is responsible for most of the business. Mr. Powe writes that it is easier to sell lumber in that territory this season than ever before.

W. A. Bonsack of the Bonsack Lumber Company reports conditions much better than they were and that his company is well pleased with the present and future outlook.

MILWAUKEE

Rains that were widespread over Wisconsin territory quenched the extensive forest fires and effectually dispelled all danger in the fire districts. It is estimated that the rain was worth $3,000,000 to the people of Marathon county alone. While total losses have not been reached as yet, estimates place the damage at thousands of dollars, much larger than usually caused by forest fires of late years. Cities and towns that were sorely threatened for a fortnight are now out of danger and work of rebuilding the many destroyed villages is now progressing. Lumber companies were heavy losers, among them the Alexander Stewart Lumber Company of Wausau, which lost 1,000,000 lumber at Grand Father Falls; the Barker & Stewart Lumber Company of the same city, which lost $8,000 worth of logs at Hewitt; the North Forks Lumber Company at North Forks, which suffered the destruction of its entire plant, entailing a loss of $100,000, and others. Losses to the N. Ludington Company, Senator Stephenson and the Sawyer-Goodman Company of Marinette in standing timber will also be large. Conservative estimates place the loss to lumber companies operating in Marathon county at about $750,000.

Considerable difficulty was experienced by the railroads running through the danger belts during the forest fires. Pilots were generally sent out ahead of the regular trains to inspect the tracks and report upon the progress of fires. Much credit is given to the railroads by State Forester E. M. Griffith for the admirable assis-

tance in fire fighting which was offered to the state.

Negotiations are being carried on between the Edward Hines Lumber Company of Chicago and the Cooke and O'Brien people of Duluth for a large timber transfer. The amount under consideration is nearly a billion feet of white pine and Norway, together with several miles of railroad and numerous sawmills.

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company of Two Rivers has received several substantial contracts recently from the postoffice department for furniture to be used in postoffices in various parts of the country, among them offices at Key West and Providence, R. I.

The recent cold weather has increased applications at the Milwaukee labor bureaus for work in the lumber country, which begins as soon as the weather gets cold enough.

Laur O. Peterson, well-known foreign lumber dealer and extensive importer of Copenhagen, Denmark, recently called upon the Johnson Lumber Company of Milwaukee. Mr. Peterson reports that trade is fairly good in the foreign lumber field.

W. E. Allen, president of the W. E. Allen Lumber Company, with offices at 1411 Majestic building, made a recent business trip to Chicago.

President Roddis of the Roddis Lumber & Veneer Company of Marshfield, Wis., recently called upon Milwaukee dealers.

L. M. Borgess, secretary of the Steele & Hibbard Lumber Company of St. Louis, and Thomas Poe of the Plummer Lumber Company of the same city lately called upon the Milwaukee hardwood trade.

The C. L. Colman Lumber Company of La Crosse, operating fifty-four yards about the state, is now located in its new office building. The new structure is a model for everything that is novel and up to date. The area is 58x96 feet and the location is 111 Fifth street. The company, since its organization in 1854, and its incorporation in 1899, has made remarkable progress in the lumber field.

Judge R. P. Salter of Colby, Wis., a recent visitor in Milwaukee, recalled the forest fires of 1893, when his mill and 8,000,000 feet of dry lumber narrowly escaped destruction by fire.

Fred W. Hornibrook, well-known lumberman of Ontario, Can., who made Milwaukee a stopping place recently, called attention to the fact that the lumbering industries of Canada instead of traveling westward are moving straight north, where extensive operations are being carried on.

The Sawyer-Goodman Lumber Company at Marinette has finished the work of rebuilding the tramways destroyed by the disastrous fire experienced by the company some weeks ago.

Among the recent steamer arrivals at the Milwaukee port were the Susie Chipman, Robert C. Weate, Alice Stafford and the City of Grand Haven, all loaded with lumber.

A local mill fire department has been organized among the employes of the Bird & Wells Lumber Company at Wausaukee.

The Jacob Mortenson sawmill at Wausau is again in operation despite the fact that the yards of the company are well stocked with finished lumber.

The sawmill of the Rice Lake Lumber Company at Rice Lake, Wis., will be remodeled extensively and will be operated in connection with the hardwood mill of the company. The plant will be kept in operation steadily throughout the coming winter and summer.

The big mill of the Northwestern Lumber Company at Stanley has been closed down for a time. It is expected that as the winter logging of the company progresses the plant will again be put into operation.

A new office building, 28x40 feet, will soon be erected by the Heineman Lumber Company at Heineman, including private and general offices. The mill of the company at Heineman is again busy after the shutdown made necessary because of forest fire dangers.

Fire destroyed the yards of Hollister, Amos & Co. at Oshkosh, recently, to the extent of $5,000. Some 200,000 feet of planks and hemlock timber was destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Appleton Hub & Spoke Company is engaged in shipping its winter cut of white and red oak logs from Kaukauna, Wis. Some forty carloads of the finest spoke and hub timber ever purchased will be forwarded to the plant at Appleton. The company will continue buying oak and birch in the Kaukauna district throughout the coming winter.

Work on the new plant of the Frost Veneer & Seating Company at Antigo to replace the establishment destroyed by fire some weeks ago is progressing rapidly and present plans are that everything will be in readiness for operations to be resumed some time in November. The new structure will be 66x250 feet and will offer 23,100 feet of floor space. The machinery and equipment will be entirely new and up to date and a much larger force of men will be employed.

The Michigan Elm Hoop Company is busy erecting its new plant at Marinette, the new location of the company. The Witbeck site is being made use of and the company will be able to secure shipments by both rail and boat.

The Wall-Spalding Lumber Company, which owns the water rights at Big Falls, is replacing the present dam with a new $20,000 structure. It is understood that the company will furnish electrical power to several surrounding towns.

The Peninsular Box and Lumber Company of Menominee, Mich., with a branch at Crivitz, Wis., has filed articles to operate in Wisconsin. The capital stock is given at $25,000, of which $10,000 is represented in Wisconsin.

MINNEAPOLIS

E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber company has gone South to look after the company's hardwood and yellow pine interests. He will spend most of the time in Missouri, where the company has a good output of oak for the northern and eastern market.

W. H. Sill of the Minneapolis Lumber Company is back from a visit to Ruby, Wis., where the mill of the Ruby Lumber Company, in which they are interested, is located. There were some bad forest fires around their property and two of their camps were burned, also a stock of ties. The fire was a bad one in the open cutover lands and along the railroad, but Mr. Sill is convinced that it did not get into their green timber to any serious extent.

The sash and door factories of the Twin Cities are still hustling to get out special work, a good part of which calls for hardwood materials. There is fine activity in building circles, and Minneapolis in September issued 539 permits for a total estimated cost of $861,200, compared with 420 permits last year for that month, with a total cost of $753,525. The record for the year will be somewhat behind the bonanza figure of last year, but in nine months 4,461 permits have been issued, totaling $7,455,660, while in the same months last year there were 3,998 permits, totaling $8,059,625. The smaller average cost of building operations this year indicates a greater proportion of medium-size residences, taking hardwood stock in a good share of them.

Osborne & Clark, wholesalers of hardwood lumber here, are interested in the State bank of Ladysmith, Wis., which was burglarized September 29 and about $3,000 taken from the safe. Insurance covered the loss.

H. M. Halsted of Halsted & Boraem, the local wholesale dealers, has been over in Wisconsin calling on customers and looking into the condition of stocks.

L. Britt Craven, Minneapolis representative of the Radford Sash & Door Company, Oshkosh, Wis., has moved his offices from 1119 to 1014 Lumber Exchange, to share quarters with Charles Van Pelt, eastern representative of the Ferry-Baker Lumber Company of Everett, Wash.

Local box manufacturers report that concessions are being made by the mills upon cull basswood, which can now be had for $2 to $2.50 a thousand less than in the summer. This is attributed to the fact that the box business has been quiet and the mills have an unusually large stock of low-grade lumber on hand which they have become anxious to move.

Minneapolis lumber receipts for September were 14,764,000 feet. Last year they amounted to 17,920,000 feet. Shipments for September were 16,864,000 feet, while last year they totaled 17,968,000 feet.

SAGINAW VALLEY

The Michigan Central is hauling from five to eight train loads of logs every day, of which seventy-five per cent come to the Saginaw river.

The N. Michaelson Lumber Company, which recently erected a sawmill at Houghton lake, is being reached by a spur of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, starting in from some point in the vicinity of Cadillac, and the cut of the mill will go out that way.

Mr. Bigelow, manager of the Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow Company's plants at Bay City, is very much impressed with the improvement in trade. One of the mills is being operated day and night and the other ten hours a day. The firm has started camps in Montmorency county and is putting in logs which are railed here. The other mill is stocked by Wylie & Buell Company, who are running seven camps. Wages for woodsmen are some lower this winter, but the cost of supplies for feeding men and teams is higher than usual.

There is a good volume of business in maple flooring and the plants in the valley are all in operation, but values are unsatisfactory.

Heavy rains in the northern part of the state last week smothered the forest fires, but they are breaking out again here and there. There was very little rain in the valley.

Mershon Bacon Company at Bay City have had a very good run for some weeks on hardwood box shooks. W. B. Mershon and a party of choice companions, all lumbermen or concerned in timber property, left Wednesday for a jolly outing and hunt in the Saskatchewan country. These parties have been annual events since 1884. Some proficient hunters and story tellers are in the party.

T. E. Douglas & Co. have started their new sawmill at Lovell's, north of Bay City. It is modern in makeup and takes the place of a mill burned early in the season.

Lewis Jenson is making extensive improvements to his mill plant at Salling. He is erecting a plant 48x60 to be rigged with machinery for dressing lumber, and an addition to the sawmill which will be fitted out with a band saw and resaw. He has at least a ten years' stock of timber available.

S. F. Derry is rebuilding his sawmill at Millersburg, and will operate a number of camps putting in 4,000,000 feet of hardwood logs which will be cut into lumber for manufacturing concerns at Flint.

Prescott, Miller & Co., operating a sawmill near Rose City, seventy-five miles north of Bay City, have extended their logging railroad three miles to reach 12,000,000 feet of timber. The mill was shut down some time ago, but the entire lumber cut of the season was sold

before manufactured. The plant will resume operations in the near future.

C. F. Bach's hardwood sawmill, on the Michigan Central Owendale branch on Bach's Siding at the Tuscola and Huron county line, burned last week. The mill, 800,000 feet of lumber, cut last year, and 1,500 cords of wood were destroyed, involving a loss of $20,000, partially insured.

CADILLAC

Manufacturers of lumber here give an optimistic report on recent orders and outlook for trade during the coming months. Both hardwoods and hemlock are moving freely.

R. Hanson & Sons of Grayling, Mich., are building a town of considerable proportions about one mile north of Grayling, which will be known as "J's Town," where will be located one of the largest sawmills in Michigan, having a capacity of 400,000 feet per day. This mill is adjacent to the timber to be cut and it is estimated it will take twenty years to complete the cut.

Forest fires in Michigan have been practically put out by the heavy rains of the past week. Cummer Diggins Company and Murphy & Diggins, who were shut down temporarily on account of fires, are running again as usual.

The secretary of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association is busy compiling reports for the coming meeting of the association, which will be held at Ludington as soon after October 15 as is possible. Due notice will be given as to exact date.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Mitchell are expected home soon from Washington, D. C., where they have placed their daughter Marie in school.

M. E. Thomas, sales manager for Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., and Mitchell Bros. Company, and wife have returned home from a two weeks' vacation in the Middle West.

S. E. Kirk, general agent of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, with headquarters at Detroit, and M. C. Kimball, district freight agent of the "Soo Line," with headquarters at Grand Rapids, Mich., are among the railroad men visiting in Cadillac. They both have many friends here.

GRAND RAPIDS

Michigan shippers of maple and other hardwood lumber to the Pacific coast are communicating with R. H. Countiss, representing the Transcontinental Freight Bureau in Chicago, requesting him to use his influence in securing a restoration of the flat rate of 75 cents per 100 pounds, in effect four years ago. The rate at present is 85 cents, which amounts to $34 per thousand on maple. Mr. Countiss promises that the matter will be given consideration at a future meeting.

J. A. Haak of the Haakwood Lumber Company, Portland, Ore., was a Grand Rapids visitor recently. Mr. Haak is an old-time Michigan lumberman and at present is interested in timber lands in northwest Canada.

A. C. White of White Brothers, San Francisco, was a Grand Rapids and Cadillac visitor this week. White Brothers have been in the lumber business in San Francisco for the past forty years and have used many carloads of maple shipped them by the Gibbs, Hall & Allen Company of this city. Mr. White went East from here.

J. L. Barrett, who operates a mill at Missaukee, was in the city October 7.

B. W. Ackles, secretary of the Alton Lumber Company of Buckhannon, W. Va., made a business trip to this market last week.

The Van Keulen & Wilkinson Lumber Company reports that business is picking up right along, one very good feature being that the furniture manufacturers and others are anticipating their wants to some extent now. The policy in the past has been strictly hand-to-mouth buying.

The Gibbs, Hall & Allen Company is loading four-quarter maple near Mancelona for the flooring mill of the Kerry-Hanson Flooring Company at Grayling. A. Gibbs is looking after the shipment.

H. F. Sands of Pentwater and W. N. Kelley of Traverse City were visitors in the city early this week.

The furniture manufacturers of Grand Rapids and Michigan report a steady revival of trade. Spencer & Barnes Company of Benton Harbor started up October 1 on full time and with a full force. The Woodward Furniture Company, Owosso, also the Estey Manufacturing Company and the Robbin Table Company of that city, report a gratifying increase in orders. The Verity-Caswell Table Company of Portland is running its factory to its full capacity, and has leased an additional building for the manufacture of coat hangers.

"We have had a most pleasing increase in our business of late," said I. Preston Rice to the Hardwood Record correspondent "that is about the best bit of news that I can give you."

The death of Julius Berkey, president of the Berkey & Gay Furniture Company, occurred at his home in this city October 5. Mr. Berkey was a pioneer furniture manufacturer, having opened a factory here in 1860.

Grand Rapids and Saginaw are represented this week at the deep waterways convention held in Chicago. An organization has been effected of the Grand-Saginaw Valley Deep Waterways Association, with a view to enlisting the aid of the government in dredging out a 20-foot channel for boats across the state from Grand Haven to Saginaw bay, following the Grand, Maple and Saginaw rivers.

The woodenware factory of the Rex Merritt Manufacturing Company at Constantine, Mich., has been destroyed by fire; loss $10,000.

The forest bureau, United States department of agriculture, will send men into Michigan soon to canvass the fire losses and causes of same. Professor Roth, state forest warden, says that this work will be completed by the end of November and that a close estimate of the total losses can then be made.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

CHICAGO

The week of continued heavy rains has kept [illegible] the purchase of large quantities of hardwood culls by the box and crating factories. There is no particular activity in the market, but on the whole the sales have been very fair. One or two particularly large transactions [illegible]

NEW YORK

The hardwood market in New York does not show any material change from that of last week. Trade is leading its way only as to

demand and prices, but buying still continues of the hand-to-mouth order. There does not seem to be any special surplus in any line except, perhaps, in maple. In view of the general firmness to the market, and the very potent fact that supplies in the hands of large and small consumers, as well as the average yard, is at a minimum, gives every promise of a good volume of trade just as soon as election is over, and the normal opportunities begin to assert themselves.

The poplar and oak market holds up very nicely and while prices do not show a tendency to fluctuate either way, such business being booked is at very fair figures. Ash is holding up very well in view of marked scarcity, and basswood is very firm, but birch, beech and maple are a little off by reason of surplus supplies.

BUFFALO

Hardwood lumber dealers are talking up a little. One of them said the other day that he could see a nice improvement, and that was before there was time for any change to come from the fall weather. September kept up red hot almost to the end and yet business improved. Nobody doubts that there will be a fair trade from this time on, unless we go to comparing it with the rush of last year.

There is quite a general starting up of oak mills this month all through the West and Southwest though it will take a bigger movement yet to set them running at full capacity. Prices are not strong enough to warrant any body to hold more than a good assortment. When the speculative buying comes in the mills can go them.

Here and there a mill owner reports a good stock of poplar, but as a rule it is scarce, so that it still takes rank with quartered oak, and these two seem to lead other woods as regards steady sales and demand.

The other woods are up a good deal alike, some of them selling very well as to amount, with complaints heard of chestnut, birch and maple as not being very high in price. White ash in some quantity is reported here and there, but is mostly dull, with black ash selling more steadily.

Dealers are laying in elm and basswood where they can buy them at fair prices. Cherry is a pretty fair seller and walnut is strong and in light supply. There seems to be more doing in hickory than usual.

The news of the market hangs on the Philadelphia hardwood conference. President Beyer of the Hardwood Exchange sent Messrs. Yeager, Stewart and Vetter down there with quantities of oil to pour on the troubled waters, going along himself to keep the oil from getting ablaze. Without pretending to cover the meeting, it may be said that the Buffalo committee is quite well satisfied with the showing made in favor of the present inspection rules of the National Association and will not be disappointed if the proposed second meeting is not held.

The Hardwood Exchange meetings have been broken in upon by the Philadelphia matter and none has been held for some weeks. It will now give way to the regular exchange meeting and then go on weekly as before. No further special business is reported in sight.

PHILADELPHIA

While there has been no startling acceleration of trade during the last fortnight, there has been no declination of the comparatively brisk business which has opened up this fall. Inquiries are coming in satisfactorily, and on account of a possible climb in values in the near future, some of the consumers are [illegible]

still buying on a conservative basis. To all appearances a steady progression in hardwoods may be looked for from now on, the only impediment recognizable at present being the discretionary hesitancy, as they regard it, in buying on the part of the heavy investors, who are waiting to see how the election goes, before taking any decisive action. The furniture factories of eastern Pennsylvania are gradually resuming activity, but, being fairly well supplied with goods, they are in no hurry to add to their stock. Millwork concerns continue busy; interior finish and flooring houses maintain a fair activity, and in the box factories a much more cheerful tone prevails. The past fortnight has created no positively new quotations in hardwoods. Poplar apparently heads the list; quarter-sawed oak is a close second; plain oak retains good reputation, and basswood is receiving more attention of late. The other woods are running along evenly. The repair shops of the railroad companies in this section are showing more life, and trolley car building proceeds without interruption. The consensus of opinion is that the hardwood conditions are most encouraging.

PITTSBURG

All things considered, the hardwood men of greater Pittsburg have reason to feel by far the best of any dealers. It is true that yellow pine has shown quite a tendency to "hike" up toward its old-time quotations, but this is the only wood outside of the hardwood list that has "stood" for a raise in price. The hardwoods are nearly all coming up in demand steadily enough to enable dealers to quote full basis and in a few cases a little more. Local trade is very quiet. The yards are buying only what they absolutely need, and with the exception of the box factories and glass plants practically no hardwood is being sold to manufacturers in this immediate district. The bulk of the trade comes from the Middle West at present, where both retailers and manufacturers seem to have resumed buying on a larger scale than in the eastern states. The demand for building lumber, generally speaking, is light. Hardwood flooring and fine hardwood finish is selling in some localities quite well, but this is only occasional. The dry weather has played sad havoc with the country hardwood mills of western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and West Virginia, and even with the recent rains many of them are still idle. A good number of the West Virginia plants which have enough water power are running nearly to capacity, which shows that stocks of marketable hardwood are rapidly getting down to bottom. The peculiar thing about the market is that buyers all seem to lack courage to purchase the lumber which they actually need. Large factories which have a large stock, considering the rate at which they have been running, absolutely refuse to buy any more at present. Small concerns and retail yards buy a car now and then only when they have to fill an order. This state of affairs is decidedly exasperating to the wholesalers who look right to expect a fairly brisk trade this fall.

Clear spruce is oversold and prices are edging up. Prices are also a little better for pine but scant. White oak flooring is a good seller at good prices. Poplar lath are scarce. Chestnut and spruce lath are not in large supply. No. 3 box spruce and boards are selling fairly well, but bill stuff drags hard on the market. Factories are taking some ash and hickory, but in very small quantities and in an irregular sort of way. Cottonwood is in good demand from the wagon factories. Basswood is selling better than it has for months and at higher prices, most of it being used for furniture stocks, picture frames and moldings. Four and six quarter log-run maple are good sellers and all better grades of white and red oak are in good demand.

BOSTON

The Boston market for hardwoods is gradually showing improvement, but there is still a lack of snap to the demand. Dealers are asking higher prices in some cases and indicate an intention to hold, for their large buyers, while in the market more frequently than two or three months ago, still hesitate to buy far ahead of nearby needs. The consensus of opinion is that business will resume normal proportions after the first of the year and possibly after election. Manufacturers of interior finish are only moderately busy and slow to place orders for lumber. Furniture manufacturers are doing a larger business and several salesmen report it has been easier to keep the buyers' attention.

The demand for veneers is larger and manufacturers are producing larger stocks. There is a fair export call for white holly. Mahogany is very well held. Buyers are not operating in primary markets to any extent at present, but all dealers have fair sized stocks. Quartered oak is not in large offering and prices are firmer. The best western one-inch one's and two's are held by some manufacturers as high as $86. There have been sales at $85. Some lots of quartered oak can be purchased down to $83. The call for plain oak is quiet and prices are easy in some cases. Whitewood is in moderate call. Cypress, while not active, has sold in larger lots during the past few weeks. Some mills are said to be asking higher prices. Chestnut is in quiet call and offerings have been made to Boston dealers at concessions. The market for North Carolina pine is more or less unsettled. A few dealers are well filled up with orders and are asking firmer prices, but there are several large mills that still cut prices when running near the end of their orders.

BALTIMORE

The hardwood trade of this section shows a steady improvement, the demand from consumers undergoing a gradual expansion and prices manifesting an upward tendency. The reality of the recovery is now generally admitted. Even the most conservative firms freely concede that the inquiry is decidedly better and that dealers show a disposition to place orders at figures which leave the seller a fair margin of profit. This condition has been developed, notwithstanding a disinclination on the part of the yard men to lay in large stocks, and a determination to limit themselves to current requirements. It may therefore be assumed that whatever quickening in the movement has taken place is the result of the revival in trade and of the return of normal conditions. To have an appreciable effect upon the hardwood situation, the improvement must have been all the more positive, because it has obtained no support whatever from the export trade, which remains very quiet, even dull, and has so far manifested no indication of a better state of things.

Stocks abroad are still very heavy, and brokers continue to encourage consigning, in the face of the fact that they may be loaded up with lumber of the very kind which they call for. This would suggest a studied purpose to keep the market congested, so as to demoralize the quotations, and should make the exporters all the more resolute to be drawn into no transactions except upon a basis which leaves them a fair margin and gives reasonable guarantees of being lived up to. The domestic business shows a gratifying responsiveness to the better feeling, the only retarding factor being the national campaign now in progress, which causes just enough uncertainty to make many persons hesitate about entering into arrangements to supply probable future needs. The aggressiveness of the campaign, especially in the past week or two, has tended to increase this feeling of uncertainty and has done much to divert attention from ordinary pursuits, with consequent injury to the interests involved. This, however, means merely a determent of business, which may be expected to set in all the more actively as soon as the doubt-producing factor has been removed.

CLEVELAND

The hardwood market continues to have an upward trend, and the dealers say they are satisfied with the way business is holding out. With the building industry giving some hint of letting up, more factories are opening up, so things are about as encouraging as they have been at any time this year. Hardwood merchants do not look for a normal resumption of business until next spring, when it is believed that old prices will be restored and the volume of trade creep to a higher point than for many months.

Red oak, quartered oak, poplar and chestnut, especially the better grades, are in good demand. Birch is showing better form than for some time past. Hickory continues very dull.

Building permits for the first nine months of this year indicate that the year's volume of building will about equal that of 1905, but will be exceeded somewhat by the past two years.

Prices on all lines of hardwoods are firmer, with some advances in a few instances. Prices are not expected to sag much this winter.

COLUMBUS

About the Columbus markets there is but little new to be said. Prices remain firm all along the line, but there has been no material advances during the past week. High-grade oak is in excellent demand and the seconds are selling well. There is an active demand for poplar, especially the rough grade and siding. Prices for poplar are firm and show no tendency to go lower. With several of the local companies, stocks are unusually light. Hemlock is holding its own and selling fairly well. Yellow pine is steady but not active. If anything, the demand for all hardwoods shows slight improvement, compared with the market of two weeks ago. In nearly all lines stocks are light and will have to be replenished in the near future in order to meet local requirements. It now looks as if there would be a good demand for nearly all the hardwoods throughout the winter months.

General business is improving. Collections are good and bills are being paid promptly.

CINCINNATI

The hardwood situation during the month of September was never better and some firmer prices were realized on several of the desirable items. The demand for the higher grades of hardwoods especially, showed a much better tone, which was due to the more liberal purchases of the furniture dealers, interior finishers and planing mill men. Other hardwoods developed a better feeling, due to the absorption of the carriage and implement manufacturers. Cottonwood, gum and cypress have been in better demand during the past thirty days than for several months, especially so on the latter item, and higher prices were realized. The building material of cypress has been in fair demand for some

time, but the thick stock is very quiet. The month of October promises to be as good as the past month, as a great many desirable orders have been received during the past ten days. After the election a much better demand is looked for in hardwoods.

TOLEDO

September proved the best month of the year for the hardwood people, and the improvement has carried well over into October thus far, with a prospect of continuation for some weeks. Most hardwoods have held firm with the exception of poplar, which has shown some weak spots recently. While the better grades of poplar have been steady as a rule, the lower grades have been in poor demand. No. 1 and No. 2 common and selects, as well as siding, have moved very slowly and at considerable concession in prices. The condition is due to slow demand rather than overstocking, as there is no large supply on hand. Oak has been in good demand and fair quantities are being consumed in building construction. Building operations have been more extensive recently, and structures of a better class using more hardwood lumber. Factories are not reducing their consumption, the furniture plants, chair factories and vehicle works proving very good customers. Prices are holding up well all along the line, with the exception of poplar. Shipments are coming in promptly and there is no evidence of car shortages. Dealers will go into the winter with stocks reduced considerably below what they were last year, owing to a policy of buying largely for present use only.

INDIANAPOLIS

The hardwood market is fairly active, although not so much so as it was two or three weeks ago. Retail yards are now getting fairly well stocked and when there is much cold weather, few new inquiries are being let.

Furniture factories continue to make a good demand for hardwoods, but vehicle concerns are not as active as they were a few weeks ago, as it seems to be between seasons. On the whole, however, the situation is very encouraging and a decided improvement is expected within the next two weeks.

Logs have been a little scarce owing to the fact that the rivers are lower than they have been for many years. The six weeks' drouth recently broken made the roads so bad that hauling was almost impossible.

MEMPHIS

[illegible] South [illegible] to [illegible] Improvement and there is a gradual return to normal in many directions. The hardwood lumber industry [illegible] of greatest interest activity and manufacturers and wholesalers [illegible] of the outlook. The yellow pine people are enjoying a very satisfactory volume of business, [illegible] are resuming operations on a constantly larger [illegible] on what they are placing on the market. There [illegible] returns from other important centers South. The steel and iron business continues to improve and the demand is so large that some manufacturers have found it impracticable to accept any more orders calling for delivery before January 1. The railroad situation is certainly much better. Car service reports for Memphis, Birmingham and other districts indicate a very large increase in freight traffic for September, while the general reports indicate decided decrease in the number of idle cars in the United States. Railroads are running their repair and finishing plants on a longer schedule while, at the same time, it may be noted that some companies are resuming construction work dropped when the financial depression of last year made suspension absolutely necessary. New lines of railway are being projected, and bond issues are being placed without great difficulty. The southern banks are well supplied with funds and they are going ahead with the financing of enterprises of every character as if nothing had happened to mar the business situation during the past twelve months.

Not only is there an increase in the demand for hardwood lumber but prices are higher in some directions, with promise of still greater strength as soon as the election is out of the way and buyers begin to anticipate their wants instead of buying from hand-to-mouth. The price position occupied by plain and quarter-sawn oak in firsts and seconds is an excellent one. The supply of this class of material is relatively light and holders, realizing this fact, are disposed to be more independent when it comes to placing their stock on the market. Some are holding plain oak at $43 per M, f. o. b. Memphis, and insist they will not sell for less. The lower grades of plain and quartered oak are slow and the price on these has shown little if any appreciable improvement. There [illegible] demanded [illegible] and other [illegible] in the general run of stock of this character, with the preference given in some instances to thick stock in the former. Prices, too, are rather better. The lower grades of gum, however, are meeting with so much competition in yellow pine that the demand is somewhat restricted and prices are rather unsatisfactory. Some holders believe an improvement is due on this class of material and they are disposed to go rather slow in sacrificing their present stocks. Cottonwood is showing a better tone. There is more demand for the higher grades, including box boards, while there is but a limited supply of the box grades available in the open market. Only one or two of the important manufacturers of these grades do not operate box plants in connection with their mills, which is only another way of saying they are consumers as well as manufacturers. They have no box material to sell, but rather play the role of buyers when they find anything desirable offering. It is pointed out here that the production of cottonwood has been on a relatively smaller scale than any other item in the hardwood list, and it is also conceded that the amount of cottonwood timber gotten out is the smallest on record. Improvement is looked for by box manufacturers after the election and they declare with positive belief that there will be a most marked scarcity of box grades within the next few months and consequently a higher range of values. There is a good demand for poplar and all offerings are taken readily. Prices, too, are quite satisfactory. There is some demand for shop and select cypress, but the upper grades are generally reported slow. There is but little demand for ash in any grade or description. Production of hardwood lumber is not more than fifty per cent of an average for this time of the year and, as sales are increasing, a general reduc[illegible] one of the almost certain developments of the [illegible]

EVANSVILLE

The hardwood market continues to improve in this district, though not as much as was expected the past two weeks. It is thought the election is diverting business to some extent, and that when the election is over business men will then turn back to business with renewed interest and everybody will get busy. The worst feature at present is collections, as money is tighter now than at any time since last October, and with two or three recent failures in the consuming market, the outlook in this respect is not the best. However, it is thought money will get easier after the election with satisfactory results. Quartered oak is still in best demand, especially in the better grades, although common is in good demand. Plain oak is still improving in demand and price. Poplar and ash are a little slow, although thick poplar used extensively for car building is looking up. Local mill men con[illegible] [illegible] good quality.

NASHVILLE

Considering the fact that this is the eve of a presidential election, as it were, and that business conditions are as usual quite unsettled by reason of such fact, the lumber business in and around Nashville is regarded as being very generally satisfactory. While there are not, and have not been, many buyers in the city, still a good deal of business is being transacted through mail, telegraph and by telephone. Most of the orders are rather small, yet they have been fairly numerous. With many of the big concerns business has wellnigh reached normal conditions, and this is more than can be stated in many other lines of business just at this time. White oak is a trifle quiet just now, but plain red is reported to be in unusually good demand. Quartered oak is bringing good prices and is very much in demand. The better grades of poplar are in excellent demand. Ash and hickory are a little quiet. Prices are reported to be stiffening a bit, however, in all [illegible] grades of timber.

BRISTOL

While there is not a great amount of actual improvement to report from this section there is an infinitely better feeling among the lumbermen, and the indications are that the betterment will continue through the winter and that business will be restored to normal by the early spring. However, there has been considerable activity recently, despite the dullness on the surface, and shipments have been fair.

The majority of the large mills will continue to run through the winter, though the yards are still well stocked. Better prices and a heavier demand in all lines are expected to develop during the fall, and the best of feel[illegible] [illegible]

LOUISVILLE

It is possible to be more optimistic regarding the lumber situation in Louisville now than for many months. In all directions the outlook is improved, and while in some lines the improvement is only that which comes with increased confidence and more numerous inquiries, there is not an exception to the general statement that all dealers consider the situation vastly better than it has been since the record period of a year ago. [illegible] belief that the difficulty will not be in getting orders, but in handling them. The small supply turned out in the producing districts because of the slump in the market months ago must now be looked after carefully, unless a remarkably large lot is turned out in the next few months. As soon as winter is fairly here, of course, roads will become impassable and it will be impossible for dealers to improve their stocks.

Veneer men in this part of the country complain because prices on veneers have not risen as much as they should have done in the past several years. Since the flitches of oak [illegible]

to $4 more now than they did at that time, they argue that the veneers should have a proportionate increase. On the other hand, however, they find dealers in the South offering to northern manufacturers veneer at prices lower than the Louisville men with an advantage in the freight rates, are able to make. An organization which will go over the situation and determine what would be an equitable price for veneers is what is needed now, they say.

Another interesting feature of the veneer situation has developed. During the boom times last year, manufacturers, in order to get enough of what they wanted, placed their orders several times over with different veneer companies. When the slump came it was not possible to countermand all of these, and as a result some of the manufacturers of furniture, for instance, were so badly overstocked that they had to build new sheds to hold the material which flooded in upon them. That is why the market in this direction was so slow responding to generally improved conditions—the overstock had to be used up first. Now that new orders are beginning to come in again, however, there is danger that the old crowded situation will be resumed.

In the dimension stock, trade inquiries are more numerous and the output is considerably larger. There is a good demand just now for plain oak of the better grade and for yellow pine, which has risen in price perceptibly. Prices in general are stiffening, and a sharp advance will not be surprising in the next few weeks. The flooring trade, along with the dimension stock dealers, is profiting by an increase in building operations, which in this section have taken on unwonted activity.

As an indication of the interdependence of the various branches of trade, the short supply of oak at present is cited. During the slump in the market, when the demand for lumber was small, the lumbermen in the producing districts did not get out their usual supply, believing that it would be a waste of time and, in addition, would help to demoralize the market. Now that business is assuming a more favorable aspect, dealers are finding it hard to get a sufficient supply of the lines they want, and there will necessarily be a good deal of cutting and sawing in the next few weeks in order to get ready for the anticipated demand.

In general, it can be said that the situation at present and the outlook for the immediate future are better than they have been in a long while.

MILWAUKEE

Increasing demand from manufacturers is still the leading and hopeful factor in the Milwaukee hardwood situation. Dealers are expecting that business in this line will not materially expand until after the uncertainty of the fall election is over. Plenty of improvement has taken place already and warrants a stationary period for a short while. The railroads are demanding considerable stock and indications are that this phase of the trade will steadily improve. Practically all of the rolling stock for the Pacific extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway is being turned out at the West Milwaukee shops of the company, and this fact is doing much to brighten up the hardwood trade. An average of twenty-four stock cars are being built daily at the Milwaukee shops and are being sent West. Demand in the building field is beginning to make itself felt and dealers are preparing their stocks in readiness for a good fall trade in this line. The long drought in Wisconsin territory has at last been broken and dealers say that this will do much to increase fall building in the country districts. Confidence is being restored and dealers in general have been impressing the fact upon the trade that prices will never again be lower in general building material.

The market is presenting a healthy outlook. Prices are gradually rising in some lines, but in general few changes have taken place, although a firmer tone is evident. The oaks are steady with the better grades in leading demand. Maple, birch, ash and basswood are still being sought. Panel stock of poplar is also in demand. Stocks in general are showing greater movement.

ST. LOUIS

While the improvement in the hardwood trade is slow, it is sure. There is a noticeable increase in the consumers' trade. Buying on railroad account is also better. Business is not yet up to the normal, but because there is a slow, continued increase dealers think it has come to stay. Reports from the mills show that production is increasing, but on a limited scale only. The manufacturers do not seem inclined to accumulate any considerable amount of stock. Oaks, both red and white, are the best sellers and are the best in demand here. There is a great scarcity of first and second plain oak. Little is to be had. This is particularly true as to such plain red oak. Quartered oak is also very scarce. White oak in first and second is particularly scarce. Poplar is moving fairly well. Cottonwood is in increased supply. Prices on all better grades of items on the hardwood list are firm.

MINNEAPOLIS

Renewed activity on the part of the railroads is reported by concerns in the Twin Cities, and this is an encouraging feature. Owing to the extreme dullness in this class of business prices are badly off on material which the railroads use, and have not begun to recover yet. However, the roads are getting into the game and have placed some big orders for oak ties and timbers. Others are hanging fire, with bids just going in. They are also beginning to call for more car stock. The factory trade in the Twin Cities is off a little as to volume, and the leading consumers continue their policy of buying only for immediate needs, but they are placing small orders with regularity, and have no material accumulated. The sash and door concerns are all busy and the furniture men report a good season, so they will be in the market for something right along.

Country demand is somewhat better, though not heavy yet. Flooring and wagon stock are the principal sellers. Oak is holding up well, and plain oak is quoted here at $46 to $48. Quartered is worth $77 and upward. Birch is quiet and about the same, with prices on firsts and seconds ranging from $28 to $30. Basswood uppers are still, but there has been some cutting on the box grades of basswood, which have not been much in demand for some months. Other northern woods are quiet, but stocks of them are so light that the condition does not cause any worry.

SAN FRANCISCO

Business locally continues very good, and, to the surprise of everybody, hardly a day passes but that new buildings are planned and started. Values of building contracts recorded are running much below those of last year, but if you take into consideration cost of building has been reduced about thirty to forty per cent it is readily seen that even where total figures are less, actual construction is equal, if not really a little larger.

The interior trade keeps up about as usual and collections are good.

The coast crops have been abundant, and with the exception of the grape crop have sold at good figures. The money coming into the interior generally finds its way into the large cities, particularly this one, and helps that line which is in most need of funds at the present time—real estate, values of which are high. The lower section of the city, where the wholesale and retail districts are located, are well held, and the many owners are planning improvements.

Some large jobs in birch are on the market, also quite large quantities of flooring are in prospect, all of which will naturally find their way East sooner or later. Local hardwood sawmills are busy, although they are not running overtime. They report plenty of work ahead, especially for the spring. Jenisero, mahogany, oak and Spanish cedar logs are coming in quite satisfactorily.

SAGINAW VALLEY

There is more volume to the trade than sixty days ago, but during the last month the trade has been steady and a little more than holding its own both in the matter of prices and quotations. The buying has been of the hand-to-mouth brand for some weeks and there is hesitation expressed to hold off until after election. There is enough stock in hand to meet all the requirements of the trade. Prices are holding up strong.

LIVERPOOL

The trade at this point has distinctly improved during the past month, having made rapid strides towards normal conditions. Prices, too, have shown some improvement, and several consignment parcels have met with good support. Wagon oak planks which a month ago could not be sold at any price, have been cleared in considerable volume the past few days; in fact, if shippers have any parcels of good specification on hand, they could not do better than to send them forward. However, the future is not regarded with much optimism, as the cotton strike in Lancashire promises to be a long one and it is feared that the rally in prices is only temporary. Shippers are strongly advised to take chance of enhanced prices at once, as the general opinion here is that values will go lower again.

Hickory stocks are almost entirely absent, and if shippers have any wood on hand they should send it to this market, as values are very high. Prime wood could easily bring 2/6. Prominent consumers assert every day that they do not know how long their present stocks will hold out unless new woods come forward early. Many have to refuse orders owing to the lack of supply on hand, and the position will be really serious for the large consumers if large quantities do not come to hand at once. Ash is weak, both in log and plank, the former particularly so, though large wood if prime and white, would find some sale. Oak boards are weak and should not be shipped. Maple logs of large size are wanted, but the import of manufactured flooring has been overdone and is unsalable. Birch is firmer, owing to stoppage of the import, but there is not much real demand for it.

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WARREN ROSS LUMBER CO., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTERS OF THE **Finest Cherry and Mahogany** IN THIS COUNTRY

—Correspondence Solicited—

Wanted and For Sale -SECTION-

Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

For one insertion.....20 cents a line
For two insertions.....35 cents a line
For three insertions.....50 cents a line
For four insertions.....60 cents a line

Eight words of ordinary length make one line. Heading counts as two lines.
No display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

EMPLOYEES WANTED

MANAGER FOR BOAT OAR MILL

Wanted. Must be able to handle the business from stump to finished product. Good position for a sober, industrious and experienced man. Must be able to furnish bond and give good references. Address

"BOAT OAR," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A bright, energetic man to assist in our sales department. We prefer a man who has had some experience in car oak and dimension stock. However, this is not absolutely necessary. We have a very good opening for the right party with an excellent chance for advancement. Write, stating age, experience, references, salary wanted and when could commence work. FULLERTON-POWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER CO., South Bend, Ind.

LUMBER FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

2,000,000 feet dry gum.

500,000 feet dry 1" white oak No. 2 and No. 3 common.

1,000,000 feet 2" white oak common bridge plank, also timbers.

Write for prices.

BLUFF CITY LUMBER CO.,
Pine Bluff, Ark.

WALNUT AND HARDWOOD LUMBER.

Crating lumber a specialty. Also walnut gun stocks.

E. H. FALL, Port Clinton, O.

PRICES CHEAP.

1 car 4/4" plain Red Oak.
1 car 4/4" White and Black Ash—½ each.
1 car 4/4" log run Sycamore.

S. D. SMITH, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ORDERS WANTED

For sxs up to 16x16 8 to 25 feet White Oak.

S. D. SMITH,
2615 Broadway, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

LUMBER WANTED

WANTED--HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY, 1235 S. Robey St., Chicago.

OAK WANTED.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
CONTINENTAL LUMBER CO.,
1213 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

CLEAR RED AND WHITE OAK.

1¼x1¾x20 and 40.
1¼x1⅜x40.
1¼x1¼x18.
1x4 and wider, average 7" wide, 18" long.
1x1x16½.
Delivered Evansville, Ind. Address
"W," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED, SMALL DIMENSION STOCK.

Furniture, Chair, Vehicle and Turning Stocks in all kinds and sizes of Hard and Soft woods. Quote your best prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, Pa.
PHILADELPHIA FURNITURE & CHAIR DIMENSION CO.,
815 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

¾" QUARTERED RED OAK CHAIR BACKS.

21x4½, 6½.
22x5.
18x4½.
Delivered Evansville, Ind. Address
"W. 2," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

OVER 100 DISTINCT BARGAINS.

In hardwood, yellow pine and cypress timber, sawmills, turpentine plants, improved farms and lands for settlement. Also timber and farm loans.

JOHN HARDY PURVIS, Savannah, Ga.

FOR SALE.

One hundred million feet hardwoods; 60 per cent white oak; located in Alabama. Also one hundred million feet pine and cypress offered at a special bargain on reasonable terms. Only actual buyers need apply. For full particulars address H. H. WEEKS, JR. (Owner),
Mobile, Ala.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

One 60-h. p. Alfree engine.
One Roberts hand taping machine, for veneers.
One 36" Capital clipper.
One friction jump saw, for slabs.
One Prescott steam feed, 8"x30".
One Mitts & Merrill 4 B hog.
One Graham resaw.
One 14" Smith double sander, for thin lumber.
One No. 1 B Reeves variable speed pulley.
One St. Albans condenser.
PHILADELPHIA VENEER & LUMBER COMPANY, Drawer 13, Knoxville, Tenn.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.

Narrow or standard gauge from 7 tons to 70 tons; over 165 locomotives of various types at our shops.
SOUTHERN IRON & EQUIPMENT CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

RAILS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

All inquiries for industrial railway equipment listed before RECORD readers will find ready response.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

FACTS FROM PRACTICAL MEN.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is always in the market for articles on any and every feature of the hardwood industry. It wants practical statements of fact from practical men who know how certain things can be done in the best way. Literary quality not essential. Liberal pay for acceptable articles. Address
Editor HARDWOOD RECORD.

A STEEL GRIP

Warranted to hold all tires on 5 years; 16 per set, applied in 10 minutes. Carriage, 50c; wagons, 75c; log wagon, $1. State width of tire. Also "tested lumber buoys" float, hickory or sunk logs. Durable. $2.50 per pair.
H. G. CADY,
210 Valentine St., St. Louis, Mo.

COUNTERFEIT CHECKS

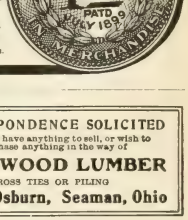
are frequent except where our

Two Piece Geometrical Barter Coin

is in use, then imitation isn't possible. Sample if you ask for it.

S. D. CHILDS & CO.
Chicago

We also make Tine Checks, Stencils and Log Hammers.



CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
When you have anything to sell, or wish to purchase anything in the way of
HARDWOOD LUMBER
CROSS TIES OR PILING
Norval Osburn, Seaman, Ohio

INFORMATION.
More than
1,250
BUYERS OF OAK
are listed in
HARDWOOD RECORD'S
Wholesale
LUMBER CONSUMERS' GUIDE.
More than
15,000
Hardwood Requirements in All.

PRACTICAL BUSINESSMEN USE

The Writerpress

BECAUSE IT PRODUCES ACTUAL TYPEWRITTEN WORK IN

CIRCULAR AND FOLLOW-UP LETTERS

BECAUSE it is so simple in construction and easy of operation that ordinary office help with a few minutes instruction will prepare a 30 line letter for printing in less than an hour and will print as fast as 100 typewriters.

The machine has few parts, none complicated. There are no difficult adjustments or confusing movements for the operator. Every part is built to stand heavy and steady work without breaking or becoming disarranged.



Above we show **A BUSY WRITERPRESS** with which your help can prepare one form, distribute another, print another—all at the same time. This is a valuable asset for Writerpress users when confronted with "rush" work.

OTHER WRITERPRESS ADVANTAGES ARE—

In addition to producing form letters, is used in printing order blanks, price lists, card index supplies, or other office forms at one-half the expense charged by the printer.

Any size or style of type, cuts, electros or ruling may be used.

Any number of forms may be held intact, ready for instant future use, 30 seconds only being required to change one form for another on the machine.

Printed sheets are automatically removed, piled and counted.

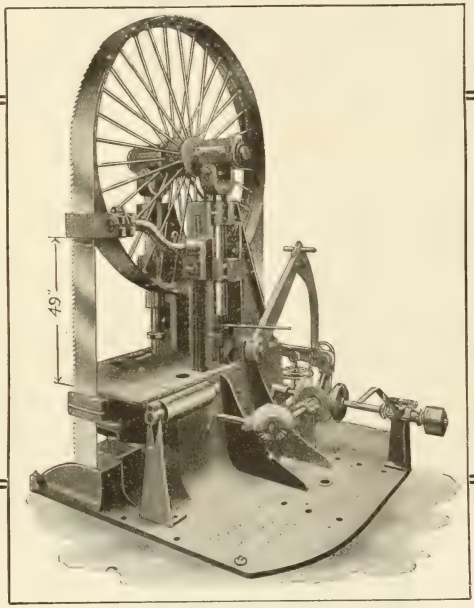
Each outfit consists of the Writerpress, combination type and operating cabinet, type and accessories. Send your name for samples of work and complete information.

The Writerpress Company 528 WHITE BUILDING, BUFFALO, N. Y.

DEALERS EVERYWHERE

GARLAND

Special Hardwood 7-ft. Band Mill



There are many good features about this mill that we will be glad to tell about.
Write for catalogue and descriptive circulars.

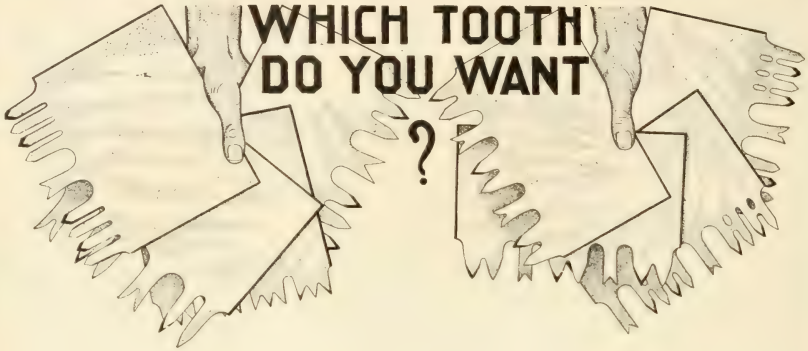
Simplicity, Capacity, Economy on Saws.
We manufacture a full line of Sawmill and Conveying Machinery.

A few hardwood sawmill machinery installations:

Kneeland-Bigelow Co.	Bay City, Mich.
Kneeland-Buell Co.	Bay City, Mich.
W. D. Young & Co.	Bay City, Mich.
E. C. Hargrave	Bay City, Mich.
Bliss & Van Auken	Saginaw, Mich.
Salling, Hanson & Co.	Grayling, Mich.
Johannesburg Mfg. Co.	Johannesburg, Mich.
Michelson & Hanson Co.	Lewiston, Mich.
Harbor Springs Lumber Co.	Harbor Springs, Mich.
W. H. White Co.	Boyne City, Mich.
Mud Lake Lumber Co.	Raber, Mich.
Engel Lumber Co.	Englewood, La.
Hardgrove Lumber Co.	Hardgrove, Mich.
Churchill Lumber Co.	Alpena, Mich.
Waccamaw Land & Lumber Co.	Wilmington, N. C.
Embury-Martin Lumbe. Co.	Cheboygan, Mich.

The M. Garland Co.

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN



If you are not already doing so—
perhaps some day you'll decide to try

Atkins Silver Steel Cross-Cut Saws

THEN WE WON'T HAVE TO TELL YOU WHAT A FINE SAW THEY REALLY ARE

¶ *Silver Steel*—holds its edge and you don't have to file it all the time.
Segment Ground—they run fast and easy.
Guaranteed—you don't run any risk in buying them.

Perhaps it would be best for you to try them now—this year—this month—to-day. It is easy to buy them because we carry them in stock at all our branch houses.

¶ BUY THE MANUFACTURERS' BRAND. NO SAW IS AN ATKINS UNLESS IT HAS OUR NAME ON THE BLADE.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.

The Silver Steel Saw People

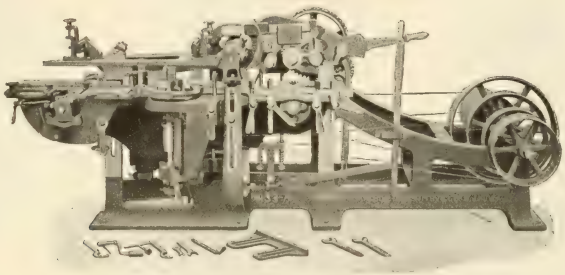
Branches—Atlanta, Chicago, Memphis, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York City, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, Hamilton, Ont.

Home Office and Factory **Indianapolis**

SMITH of SMITHVILLE

New Profit Builder

SMITH of SMITHVILLE



No. 133-A. SEVEN INCH, FOUR SIDE HARDWOOD MOULDER

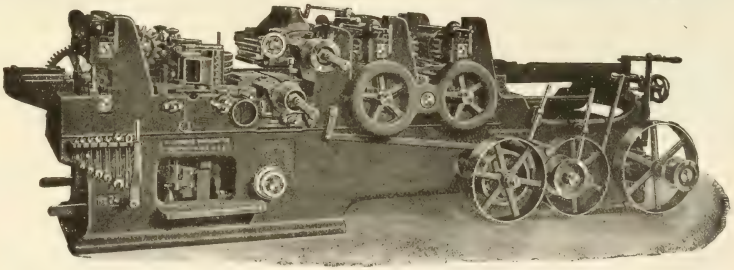
HARDWOOD manufacturers are constantly demanding machine tools of a more sturdy character. Many attempts have been made by machine builders to meet this need, resulting in added complications, with very slight improvements. We have, however, developed a moulding sticker of the 7-inch type that is both sturdy and simple, a machine that contains all of the elements of a very heavy large size moulder, yet it is only a seven-inch machine Write us today for a special circular.

Branches: NEW YORK, CHICAGO and ATLANTA

H. B. Smith Machine Co.

SMITHVILLE, N. J., U. S. A.

Branches: NEW YORK, CHICAGO and ATLANTA



YOU BUY THE BEST PLANER

You give it floor space, belt it up, provide power and—then what? Do you get out of it every ounce of work, every foot of lumber that it is capable of turning out? Ten to one—experienced manager though you are—there's reserve capacity in the machine that could be gotten out if you only did one thing. And that "one thing" is to set the knives so accurately and to keep them trued so perfectly that not every other one or a single one does the burden of the work—but that every one cuts an equal amount of stock. This you can do with the

Woods Radial Knife Setting Gauge and the Woods Truing Devices

When you have done this you have brought the knife marks two to four times closer at the same feed. And what does this mean?—simply that you can feed faster and get the same finish as you usually get when only one or two knives cut. That is, you can, if the machine will stand up to the work.

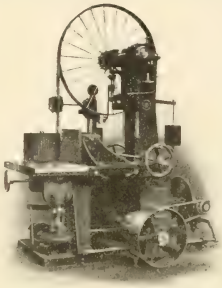
The Woods Machines speak for themselves; they were designed with a view to accurate knife setting and truing and to faster feeds than the ordinary operator ever dreamed of.

The Radial Gauge and Truing Devices give them a fair chance to show what they can do. There is no practical limit to their speed except the power to drive and the ability of the man to feed the stock.

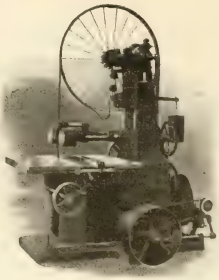
S. A. WOODS MACHINE CO., BOSTON, THE Planer Specialists

NEW ORLEANS JACKSONVILLE CHICAGO, 811 Railway Exchange SEATTLE, 617 Lumber Exchange

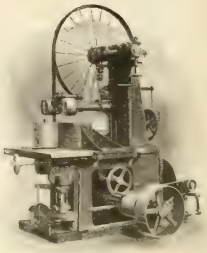
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Berlin No. 280 Slicing Band Resaw



Berlin No. 281 Band Rip Saw



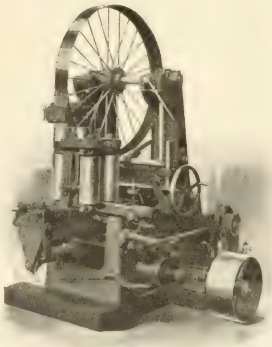
Berlin No. 282 Combination Band Resaw and Rip Saw

Berlin Band Sa

"The man who whispers down a well
About the goods he has to sell
Won't reap the gleaming golden dollars
Like one who climbs a tree and hollers."

Sounds logical, doesn't it? But we don't think it's necessary to "holler" very loud about the line of Band Resaws, Rip Saws and Pony Band Mills we are showing here—it speaks for itself.

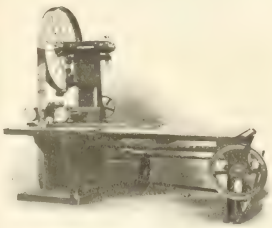
About five years ago, we built our first Band Resaw, which was designed along lines radically different from any machine in use. It was a success from the start. The line we are now building is the result of a careful study of the demands of modern mills and factories.



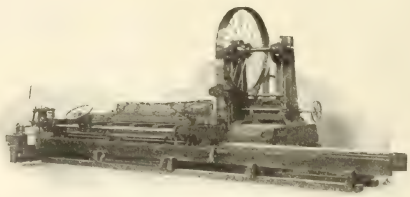
Berlin No. 341 Band Resaw

THE BERLIN MACHINE

BRANCH OFFICES: New York Chicago Boston Ne



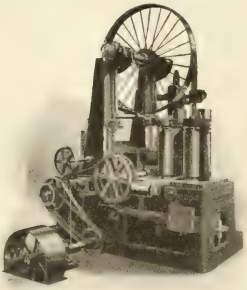
Berlin No. 311 Band Rip Saw



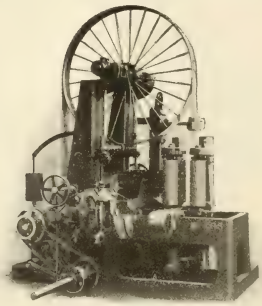
Berlin No. 301 Pony Band Mill
With Automatic Carriage



erlin No. 283 Band Resaw



Berlin No. 284 Band Resaw



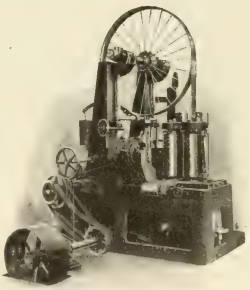
Berlin No. 285 Band Resaw

vs on all Sides

A recent purchaser of our No. 285 Band Resaw was very skeptical about the machine before buying, because he said he understood we had been building band saws only a few years. He made a very thorough investigation and after buying said to our representative: "The fellows who are using them ought to know whether they are better than the others and I'll have to admit that I found **Berlin Band Saws on all sides** of us—all of them producing good results."

If you are a user of a Band Resaw, Rip Saw or Pony Band Mill, or if you are interested in any of these tools, we would like to send you **postpaid** our book on Band Sawing Machinery. It contains an illustrated treatise on "Fitting and Operating" which is a better work than you can buy at any price.

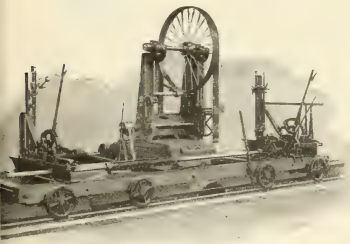
What is your address?



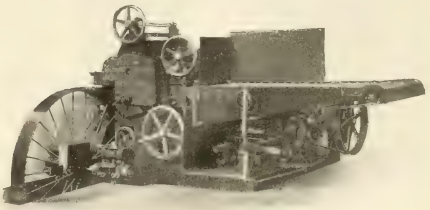
Berlin No. 289 Band Resaw

ORKS, Beloit, Wisconsin

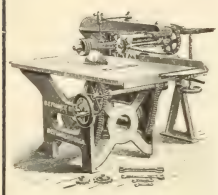
ns Seattle Spokane San Francisco Columbia, S. C.



Berlin No. 301 Pony Band Mill
With Saw-mill Carriage



Berlin No. 287 Horizontal Band Resaw
With Automatic Hopper Feed



No. 3 Power Rip Saw.

"DEFIANCE"
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

FOR MAKING

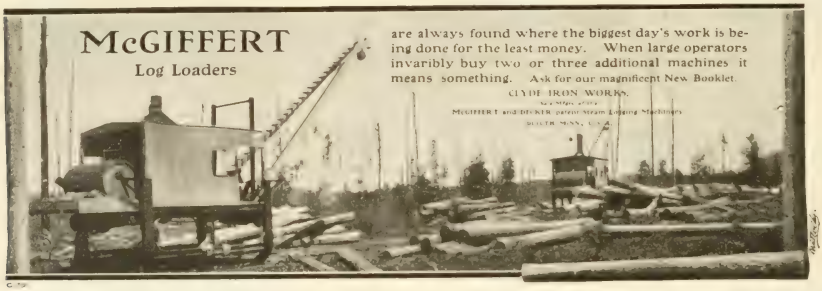
Hubs, Spokes, Wheels, Wagons, Carriages, Rims Shafts, Poles, Neck-Yokes, Single-Trees, Hoops, Handles of all Kinds, Spools, Bobbins, Insulator Pins and Oval Wood Dishes

INVENTED AND BUILT BY

The Defiance Machine Works
Defiance, Ohio

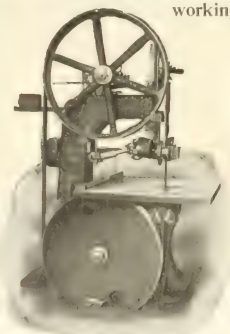


28-inch Band Saw.



Hardwood Manufacturers

at the present time are more interested than ever before in the new improvements in wood-working machinery that tend to economize time, labor and lumber.



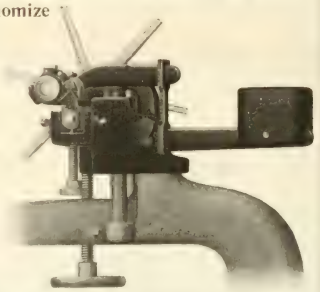
No. 180. AUT. BAND RIP SAW.

That is the exact reason why our **No. 180 Aut. Band Rip Saw** is in demand. Not only is it a time and labor saver over old methods, but its thin gauge blade takes out less kerf than any other machine in the market. This is owing to the fact that the machine has the most sensitive straining device known—that **Patent Knife-Edge Straining Device** for the upper wheel.

High Speed and Thin Blade

make large output and little kerf.

Write for Descriptive Circular



PATENT KNIFE-EDGE STRAINING DEVICE

J. A. Fay & Egan Co., 414-434 West Front Street Cincinnati, - Ohio

VENEER DRYER

"The Proctor System Improved Apron Conveyor"

Objections to Roller Dryer overcome because no clogging can occur.

Objections to old style Apron Dryer overcome because no adjustment is needed.

Objections to "Girt Conveyor" overcome because the veneer is held throughout its surface which prevents the ends buckling as in the "Girt Conveyor" type.

Grain can be fed either way.

The "Girt Conveyor" type may be altered to the Improved Apron type at small cost.

The magnificent air circulation is maintained as in the old Apron Dryer and as in the old Girt Conveyor Dryer.

The Most Economical System in the World

THE PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE MACHINERY CO.

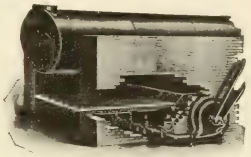
Hancock and Somerset Streets, Philadelphia

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate

Makes Two Boilers do the Work of Three

Burns wet or green Sawdust or Slabs

IT GIVES AS GOOD RESULTS with them AS A DRAFT GRATE GIVES WITH DRY WOOD, or makes from **25** to **50**% more Steam with the same fuel.



It renders you WHOLLY INDEPENDENT OF THE WEATHER.
The fire can be REGULATED AS EASILY AS A GAS FIRE.
The grate is PRACTICALLY INDESTRUCTIBLE owing to the fact that the chamber is always filled with fresh air.

IMPORTANT This grate is **Sold on Approval** subject to **Thirty Days' Exhaustive Test.** If the outfit is rejected, **We pay the Freight both ways.**

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

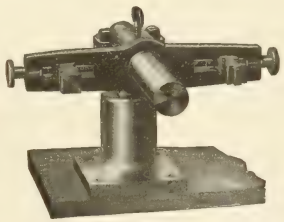
GREENVILLE, MICHIGAN

Manufacturers of

THE GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE AND
The "TOWER" Line of Edgers and Trimmers

Automatic

Knife Setting Device



Flooring Manufacturers should be especially interested in this device for setting knives on matcher heads. It does the work quickly and accurately. Used by the biggest and best factories. Let us tell you about it.

Cadillac Machine Co.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

CADILLAC, MICH.

The Constantly INCREASING Demand for Russel Logging Cars and Logging Machinery



may be accounted for because they do the most work with

The Least "Grief" and Cost

Their users or our catalogues will give you fuller particulars.

Russel Wheel & Foundry Company

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Branch Office: 208 GODCHAUX BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

W. J. CUDE LAND & LUMBER COMPANY

1013-1014 Stahlman Bldg
NASHVILLE, TENN.

October Stock Sheet

We offer for quick shipment the following dry stock:

POPLAR

150,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s.
90,000 ft. 4/4 Saps and Selects.
600,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common.
100,000 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common.
8,000 ft. 4/4 18-inch and up 1s and 2s & Panel.
7,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common.
5,000 ft. 5/4 No. 2 Common.
10,000 ft. 6/4 Saps and Selects.
8,000 ft. 6/4 18-inch & up 1s & 2s & Panel.
40,000 ft. 8-to-12 inch Box Bds.
50,000 ft. 13-to-17-inch Box Bds.

CHESTNUT

150,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s.
50,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common.
50,000 ft. 4/4 S. W. and Cull.
10,000 ft. 5/4 S. W. and Cull.
14,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common.
51,000 ft. 6/4 S. W. and Cull.
50,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common.
3,800 ft. 8/4 S. W. and Cull.

10,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common.
12,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Common Elm.

ASH, ELM AND CYPRESS

21,000 ft. 4/4 Log Run Tupelo.
15,000 ft. 8/4 C. & B. Elm.
12,000 ft. 8/4 C. & B. Ash.
12,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 and No. 2 Com. Ash.
49,000 ft. 4/4 Log Run Cypress.

PLAIN OAK

100,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s White.
50,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s Red.
300,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common White.
300,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red.
460,000 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common R. & W.
30,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common R. & W.
25,000 ft. 5/4 No. 2 Common R. & W.
40,000 ft. 6/4 1s and 2s R. & W.

45,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common R. & W.
50,000 ft. 6/4 No. 2 Common R. & W.
13,000 ft. 8/4 1s and 2s R. & W.
15,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common R. & W.
15,000 ft. 8/4 No. 2 Common R. & W.
25,000 ft. 4/4 Sound Wormy.

GUM

50,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s Sap.
120,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Sap.
100,000 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common Sap.
12,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red.
50,000 ft. 6/4 1s and 2s Sap.
25,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Sap.
12,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Red.
40,000 ft. 6/4 No. 2 Common Sap.
50,000 ft. 8 to 12-inch Box Bds.
20,000 ft. 13 to 17-inch Box Bds.
25,000 ft. 18-inch and up 1s & 2s & Panel.

This lumber is on sticks at our yards, and can be loaded promptly on receipt of orders. All inquiries answered promptly.

J. B. RANSOM, PRESIDENT. A. B. RANSOM, SEC'Y. AND TREAS.

JOHN B. RANSOM & COMPANY

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Oak, Ash, Poplar, Hickory, Gum, Sycamore, Walnut, Cherry, Elm, Cedar Posts.

Hardwoods

Poplar, Gum, and Lynn Siding. Turned Poplar Columns. Dressed Stock, etc.

Lumber of all kinds is being cut every day at our own and country mills and with stock constantly coming in from many other points we are likely to have supplies meeting your wants.

For lowest prices at all times write us. We can supply you, if anyone can. Write for specimen copy of our monthly Stock and Price List. Can we place your name on our mailing list?

J. B. RANSOM, Pres. MCLEAN RANSOM, SEC'Y. R. T. WILSON, Treas.

NASHVILLE HARDWOOD FLOORING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MARKET PRICE ON CAR LOTS. Less than car lot orders shipped promptly.

"ACORN BRAND"

OAK AND BEECH FLOORING

"The Product de Luxe"

We especially invite inquiries for Flooring, Oak and Poplar lumber and other Hardwoods in mixed cars.

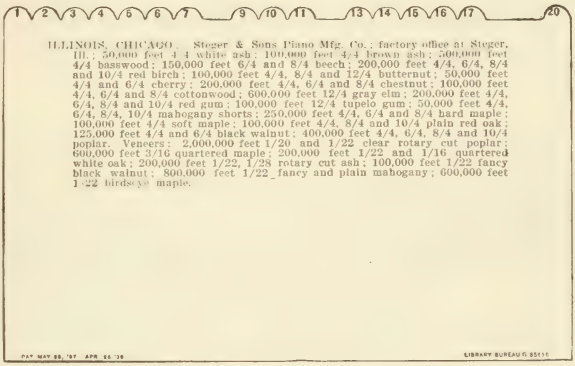
Delivered Anywhere **NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE**

EXPERIENCE TEACHES That you can get BEST values by dealing direct with the manufacturer. Ask us for prices on any part of 10,000,000 feet of Dry Tennessee Red Cedar, Hickory, Quartered and Plain Red and White Oak, Chestnut, Poplar and Ash. We are keen to sell.

LOVE, BOYD & COMPANY NASHVILLE TENNESSEE

Who Buys Hardwoods?

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW?


1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 13 14 15 16 17 20

ILLINOIS, CHICAGO.—Steger & Sons Piano Mfg. Co.; factory office at Steger, Ill.; 50,000 feet 4/4 white ash; 100,000 feet 4/4 brown ash; 500,000 feet 4/4 basswood; 150,000 feet 6/4 and 8/4 beech; 200,000 feet 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 and 10/4 red birch; 100,000 feet 4/4, 8/4 and 12/4 butternut; 50,000 feet 4/4 and 6/4 cherry; 200,000 feet 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 chestnut; 100,000 feet 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 cottonwood; 600,000 feet 12/4 gray elm; 200,000 feet 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 and 10/4 red gum; 100,000 feet 12/4 tupelo gum; 50,000 feet 4/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4 mahogany shorts; 250,000 feet 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 hard maple; 100,000 feet 4/4 soft maple; 100,000 feet 4/4, 8/4 and 10/4 plain red oak; 125,000 feet 4/4 and 6/4 black walnut; 400,000 feet 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 and 10/4 poplar. Veneers: 2,000,000 feet 1/20 and 1/22 clear rotary cut poplar; 600,000 feet 3/16 quartered maple; 200,000 feet 1/22 and 1/16 quartered white oak; 200,000 feet 1/22, 1/28 rotary cut ash; 100,000 feet 1/22 fancy black walnut; 800,000 feet 1/22 fancy and plain mahogany; 600,000 feet 1/22 birdseye maple.

PAT. MAY 29, '97 APR. 28, '10 LIBRARY BUREAU 85611

SPECIMEN INDEX CARD

ILLINOIS

Key

1	Ash	12	Hickory
2	Basswood	13	Mahogany
3	Beech	14	Maple
4	Birch	15	Oak
5	Butternut	16	Walnut
6	Cherry	17	Poplar
7	Chestnut	18	Miscellaneous including Dogwood, Holly, Locust, Persimmon, Sycamore.
8	Cottonwood		
9	Cypress		
10	Elm	19	Dimension stock
11	Gum	20	Veneers and panel stock

SPECIMEN STATE GUIDE CARD

The HARDWOOD RECORD Supplies free of charge to its lumber advertisers a bulletin service showing the annual requirements of lumber, dimension stock, veneers and panels of wholesale consumers of those materials throughout the United States and Canada. Specifically, the items of the bulletins recite:

Name of state and town
Name of concern
Name of buyer
Line manufactured
Kinds, grades and thicknesses of lumber
Kinds and sizes of dimension stock
Kinds and thicknesses of veneers
Kinds, thicknesses and sizes of panels

The paragraphs are cut from the bulletins and pasted on patent cards, the numbered tabs corresponding to the kinds of lumber NOT used are removed, and the cards are filed in alphabetical order by towns between state guide cards. No house not in good commercial repute is listed. The card index thus formed, which requires but about an hour's work by a clerk once a week, forms a complete and quick reference roster of the hardwood requirements of the country, and is an invaluable adjunct to the sales department of every manufacturer and jobber. This service is free to all advertisers, save the cards, the cost of which is nominal. The RECORD system is now used by more than 150 manufacturers and jobbers. Let us put you next to a good thing.

HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago

Ahnapee Veneer & Seating Co.

We are now in position to supply single ply veneers of native woods, from our Birchwood mill.

Twenty-two years' experience in high-grade built up work assures our familiarity with all its special requirements. We produce stock THAT IS IN SHAPE TO GLUE.

OUR ALGOMA FACTORY, for the past seventeen years, has made a specialty of high-grade glued up work only. We manufacture panels of all sizes, either flat or bent to shape in all woods. Mahogany and Quarter-Sawed Oak a specialty.

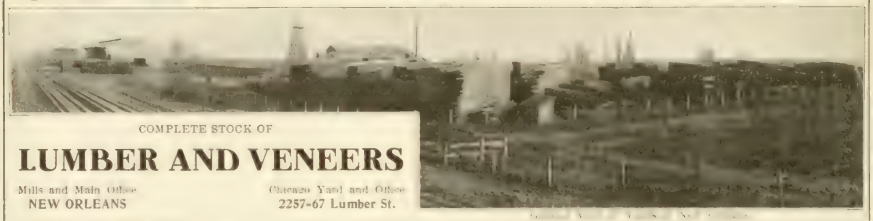
We do not make any 2-ply stock or do not use slice cut quartered oak in any of our work. Our quartered oak is all sawed veneer. THE GLUE WE USE IS GUARANTEED HIDE STOCK.

Our long experience, has put our work beyond the experimental stage. We offer you the benefit of results accomplished through careful attention and study of every detail of the work. Our apparatus and appliances are up-to-date and built on mechanical ideas. We do not use retainers. Our gluing forms are put under powerful screws and left there until the glue has thoroughly hardened. Any one familiar with glue knows that a joint must not be disturbed until thoroughly dry.

Our prices ARE NOT the lowest, but our product is guaranteed THE BEST.

Factory and Veneer Mill: ALGOMA, WIS. Veneer and Saw Mill: BIRCHWOOD, WIS. Home Office: ALGOMA, WIS.

OTIS MFG. CO. — IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF — MAHOGANY



COMPLETE STOCK OF

LUMBER AND VENEERS

Mills and Main Office
NEW ORLEANS

Chicago Yard and Office
2257-67 Lumber St.

BUILT-UP PANELS FOR FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS

We can furnish you 2, 3, or 5-Ply Panels in Quartered Oak, Mahogany, Plain Oak, Ash, Elm, Birch, Maple or Basswood, and guarantee same in every respect. We use high-grade Glue in our work, and our Veneers are thoroughly dry and our Machinery up-to-date.

We manufacture high-class Panels for Commode and Dresser tops, Commode and Dresser end Panels, Drawer bottoms, glass backs, case backs, foot and head board panels for beds, etc.

If you wish to buy Panels that are **Right and Will Stay Right,** give us a chance to figure with you and submit samples and prices.

We do not claim to be lower in price, but we do claim our PANELS are cheaper in the long run as they will not come to pieces after they are in the furniture

THE CORHAM BROS. CO.
MT. PLEASANT, MICH.

Do you see the point
Submit your wants and let us make you happy

LIDGERWOOD SKIDDERS

WILL STOCK YOUR MILL

SKIDDERS — LOADERS
SNAKERS — PULL BOATS
YARDERS — CABLEWAYS

All Important Features Patented. 652 Logging Machine Patents

LIDGERWOOD MFG. CO.

Originators and Manufacturers of High-Grade Logging Machinery
96 Liberty St., New York
Logging Machinery Branch Houses: ATLANTA, GA., SEATTLE, WASH.
Agencies: Woodward, Wight & Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La.

LEADING **VENEER MANUFACTURERS** OF THE U. S.

ST. LOUIS BASKET & BOX CO.

Panels, Backing, Bottoms

One, Two, Three and Five Ply. Any thickness.
Crossbanding, Core Stock and Veneer Wrapping.
We can give you the service you are looking for.

IT PAYS TO ENQUIRE. WE ARE FROM MISSOURI AND CAN SHOW YOU

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

The Cadillac Veneer Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

TWO, THREE AND FIVE PLY

PANELS

AND ROTARY CUT STOCK

Cadillac . . Michigan

WRITE FOR PRICES

RICE VENEER & LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Big Stock Ready for Immediate Shipment

300,000 feet Bird's-Eye Maple Veneers
75,000 feet Circassian Walnut Veneers
430,000 feet Mahogany Veneers
325,000 feet Quartered Oak Veneers
500,000 feet Mahogany Lumber, all thicknesses

Large stocks of Crotches, Curly Birch and Figured Walnut

CAN SHIP IMMEDIATELY

Rotary Cut Birch, Poplar, Oak, Ash, Etc.

Great Lakes Veneer Co.

ROTARY CUT

VENEERS

AND THIN LUMBER

MUNISING MICHIGAN

Paducah Box & Basket Co.

Paducah, Ky.

VENEERS

Red Gum Yellow Poplar Cross Banding Center Stock

PARK FALLS MANUFACTURING CO.

Park Falls, Wis.

Manufacturers of Rotary Cut Veneer and Thin Lumber, from Birch, Basswood, Elm and Maple Logs.

Write Us for Prices

Hoffman Bros. Company

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

And Branch Mills

QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR

And Other Hardwood Lumber

Mahogany, Quartered Oak and Other Veneers

Slice Cut and Sawn

Phila. Veneer & Lumber Co.

OFFICE 817 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MILLS KNOXVILLE, TENN.

4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Chestnut. All grades.
4-4 Plain Oak. All grades.
4-4 Bass. Sell log run. M. C. O.
Sliced and Sawed Quartered Oak Veneers.

Can make prompt shipments having two railroads in our yard

Underwood Veneer Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.

VENEERS PANELS

We are the pioneers in the manufacture of Veneers and Built-up Wood and the largest producers of Native Wood Veneers in the State.

Owing to our long experience our grade is of the highest quality.

Three and five ply Panels a specialty.

Send us your specifications.

WEST VIRGINIA
LEADING HARDWOOD PRODUCERS

White Oak Timbers
Special Bills in any Size Cut to Order
Chestnut — Poplar — Red Oak
A Good Supply of Dry Lumber in Stock
WRITE FOR PRICES
Thomas F. Smouse
Cumberland, Md.

C. L. RITTER LUMBER CO.
AVOCA, W. VA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Hardwood Lumber and Dimension Stock
Telegraph / Express / Freight OFFICE
CLAY, W. VA.

THE SUN LUMBER COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
Rough and Dressed Lumber
WESTON WEST VIRGINIA

J. W. ROMINE LUMBER CO.
MANUFACTURERS
WHOLESALE LUMBER
Rooms 46-48-50 Citizens Bank Building. PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

THE WOOD LUMBER CO.
Manufacturers and Wholesalers HARDWOOD LUMBER
Oak, Poplar, Chestnut and Basswood Our Specialties. We Solicit Your Inquiries and Orders.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.

KREBS LUMBER COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS - - - - - CLARKSBURG, W. VA.
We offer for sale at all times desirable stocks of all kinds of West Virginia Hardwoods.
SPECIALTY: Sound Wormy Chestnut—Common and Better Chestnut—Common and Better Oak and Common Oak.
FURNITURE AND CRATING LUMBER

PARDEE & CURTIN LUMBER CO.
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.
Manufacturers of
West Virginia Hardwoods

OHIO RIVER LUMBER CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Poplar and Hardwoods
ROUGH AND DRESSED
MOULDINGS AND FINISH — POPLAR SIDING A SPECIALTY
IRONTON, OHIO

J. S. Walker Lumber Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
West Virginia Hardwoods
O'Keefe, W. Va.

We offer for immediate shipment:
200 M ft. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Plain Oak.
300 M ft. 4/4" No. 1 Common Plain Oak.
150 M ft. 4/4" No. 2 Common Plain Oak.
100 M ft. 4, 5, 6" No. 1 Common, Sound and Selects Poplar (50% S&S)
350 M ft. 4/4" 5" 6" 8" Common
50 M ft. 4/4" 5" 6" 8" Chestnut
75 M ft. 4, 5/4" Common and Better Chestnut.
6 M ft. 4/4" Log Run Ash.
6 M ft. 5/4" Log Run Ash.
This stock is band sawed, dry, good widths and lengths. Send us your inquiries.

TAYLOR-BROWN TIMBER COMPANY
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
LUMBER, TIMBERS AND TIES

DO IT NOW
Write the RECORD for particulars about its List of Hardwood Lumber Requirements.

MEMPHIS

LARGEST HARDWOOD MANUFACTURING CENTER IN THE WORLD

J. W. Thompson Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and dealers in

Southern Hardwoods

MEMPHIS, TENN.

We have following Hardwoods in various thicknesses and grades ready for shipment—Oct. 1st Stock list

Ash	750,000 ft.	Pl. White Oak	300,000 ft.
Qtd. White Oak	100,000 ft.	" Red Oak	600,000 ft.
" Red Oak	150,000 ft.	Cypress	500,000 ft.

Bennett Hardwood Lumber Company Memphis, Tenn.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

GUM

In thicknesses of 3-8", 1-2" 5-8", 3-4".

F. B. Robertson, Pres. Geo. W. Fooshe, Secretary.
S. B. Anderson, Vice Pres C. J. Tully, Treasurer.

ROBERTSON-FOOSHE LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and dealers in high grade HARD WOOD LUMBER. We make a specialty of mixed cars, rough or surfaced.

Office and Yards: N. SECOND ST. & I. C. R. R., MEMPHIS, TENN.

LEE WILSON & CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

We have in stock ready for shipment:

Cottonwood, 4/4 & 5/4, All Grades.
Gum 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Oak, Plain Red & White, 4/4 to 16/4, All Grades.
Oak, Quartered Red & White, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Sycamore, Plain Sawn, 4/4 to 6/4, Log Run.
Maple, 4/4 & 8/4, Log Run
Tupelo Gum, 4/4, Log Run.
Ash, 4/4 to 16/4, All Grades.
Poplar, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.
Elm, 4/4 to 12/4, Log Run.
Walnut, 4/4, All Grades.
Cypress, 4/4 to 8/4, All Grades.

We cater to the factory trade especially.
Write us your wants; we answer all inquiries promptly.
Band Mills: Wilson, Ark.; Armorel, Ark.; Marked Tree Ark

SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO. (Inc.)

625-26 Memphis Trust Bldg.,
Memphis, Tenn.

Specialty: Thin Plain and Quartered Oak and Gum

HYDE LUMBER COMPANY

Wholesale dealers in Oak, Ash, Cypress, Gum, Cottonwood and Elm. Main office, South Bend, Ind. Office and Yards, North Memphis.

MEMPHIS - - TENN.

CRAIG & SMITH

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

POPLAR, OAK, CHESTNUT, WALNUT, ASH

Straight or mixed cars

NASHVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE

S. C. MAJOR LUMBER COMPANY

WHOLESALE

Southern Hardwoods

MEMPHIS, TENN.

LOEVENHART & CO.

Nashville, Tenn.

POPLAR, ASH, OAK, CHESTNUT

LET US QUOTE YOU

Straight or mixed cars. We are not brokers.

Florence Pump & Lumber Co.

(Incorporated)

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Hardwoods, Hemlock, Pine, Cottonwood and Gum. All Grades for Quick Shipment. Kindly send in your inquiries.

Stock List of Dry Hardwoods at Dunlevie, W. Va.

7000 ft.	4/4 1st and 2nd Hard Maple	10000 ft.	4/4 Mill Run Birch
80000 ft.	4/4 Common Hard Maple	8000 ft.	4/4 Log Run Ash Mill Culls Out
60000 ft.	4/4 Shipping Cull Hard Maple	16000 ft.	4/4 Shipping Cull Poplar
40000 ft.	4/4 Log Run Soft Maple, mill out, rail	1000 ft.	4/4 Mill Cull Basswood
		4000 ft.	4/4 1st and 2nd Cherry
5000 ft.	4/4 8 to 10 inch Select Common and better Oak	40000 ft.	4/4 Common Cherry
		8000 ft.	4/4 Square Wormy Chestnut
1000 ft.	4/4 Common Oak	15000 ft.	4/4 Mill Run Chestnut Ties
88000 ft.	4/4 Shipping Cull Oak	12000 ft.	4/4 Hardwood Mill Culls
120000 ft.	4/4 Mill Cull Oak	8000 ft.	4/4 Hardwood Mill Culls, 1918
8000 ft.	4/4 Mill Cull Oak 1918	10000 ft.	4/4 Hardwood Mill Culls, 1918 and Basswood
5000 ft.	4/4 Common Birch		
13000 ft.	4/4 Shipping Cull Birch	4000 ft.	4/4 Common Maple
120000 ft.	4/4 Log Run Birch, Mill Culls out	8000 ft.	4/4 Shipping Cull Maple
		10000 ft.	4/4 Shipping Cull Maple

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Publication Bldg., PITTSBURG, PA.

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50M 4-4 Maple, L. R. M. C. O.	50M 4-6-8 and 12-4—1 and 2 Plain Sawed White Oak.
200M 8-4 " " " " " "	
50M 8-4 Mill Cull Hardwoods.	100M 8-4 6" and up 2d growth White Pine.
30M 8-4 Oak Mill Culls.	200M 2" Yellow Pine, 6" to 12".
50M 4-4 S. W. Chestnut.	

Hickory Wagon Stock.
Mine Lumber, Ties and Rails.
Yellow Pine Heading and Staves.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Stock List

3,000 ft. 4/4 Firsts and Seconds Red Birch, dry.
2,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Birch, dry.
4,000 ft. 4/4 Firsts and Seconds White Birch, dry.
4,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common White Birch, dry.
2 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common and Better White Birch, dry.
2 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
1 Car 6/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
2 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common and Better Maple, dry.
1 Car 5/4 No. 2 Common and Better Maple, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 2 Common White and Red Oak mixed, dry.
1 Car 4/4 No. 1 Common White and Red Oak mixed, dry.
5 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.
3 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.
3 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut, dry.

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Cherry, Ash, Poplar, Red Oak, White Oak, Beech, Basswood, Birch and Maple.

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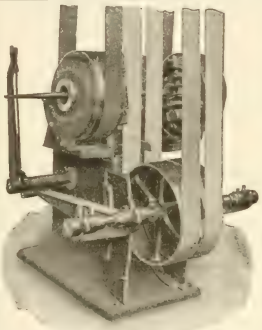
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300 "	8-4	No. 1	" "	"
100 "	12-4	No. 1	" "	"
50 "	4-4	No. 2	" "	Rock Elm
25 "	4-4	No. 2	" "	Soft Elm
50 "	4-4	No. 2	" "	"
70 "	4-4	No. 2	" "	Brown Ash
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We manufacture a large stock of Basswood and Birch. Let us quote you especially on Red Birch

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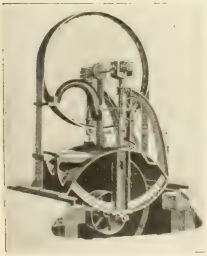
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No. 2 COMMON AND BETTER
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200,000 ft. 4/4
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No. 2 COMMON AND BETTER
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275,000 ft. 5/4
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OUR SPECIALTIES

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"Chief Brand"

Maple and Beech Flooring

in 3/8, 1/2 and 13-16 and 1 1-16 inch Maple in all standard widths and grades, will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone

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100,000 " 6-4 " " " " "
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2 Cars 1" 1st and 2nds
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300,000 feet 4-4 Furniture Oak.
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WANTED: Inch Dry Plain Red and White Oak; 1inch Dry Quartered Red and White Oak; Inch and 1¼-inch Poplar; 1¼-inch, 2-inch and 2¼-inch 1s and 2s Dry Hickory.

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WANTED for CASH

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Will contract for mill cuts in Oak or Ash, green or dry

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Plain White Oak,	5/8 to 12/4	thick
" Red "	4/4 to 8/4	"
Qtd. White "	3/8 to 8/4	"
" Red "	4/4 to 8/4	"
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Elm, Hickory, Ash, Cherry, Poplar, Maple and Cottonwood, bone dry. Write us any time.

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We want to buy for cash:
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IN WIDE STOCK,
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Everything in Mississippi
Long Leaf Yellow Pine

Mills: Laurel, Miss. SALES OFFICE 1406 TENNESSEE TRUST BLDG. MEMPHIS, TENN.

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